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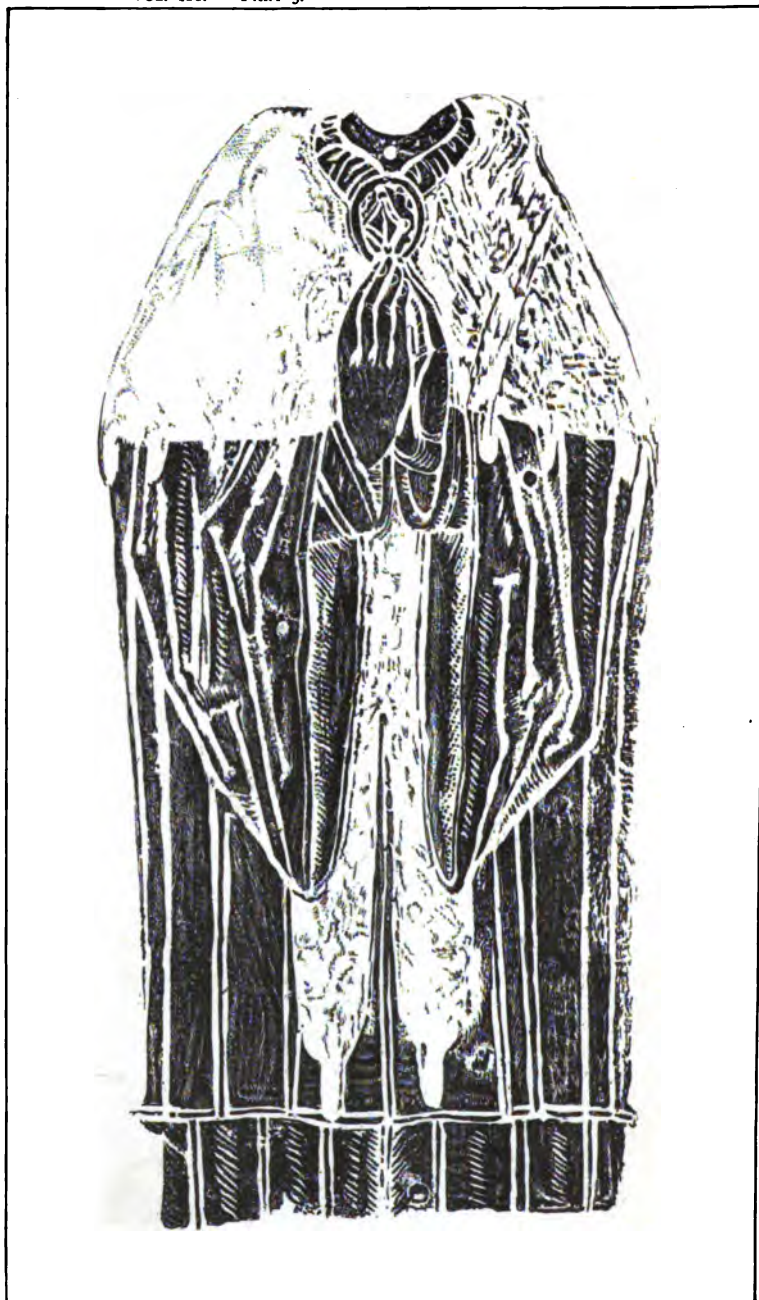
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LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND
NOTES AND QUERIES,
VOL. III.





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o

LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND NOTES
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VOL. III.

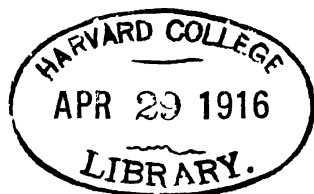
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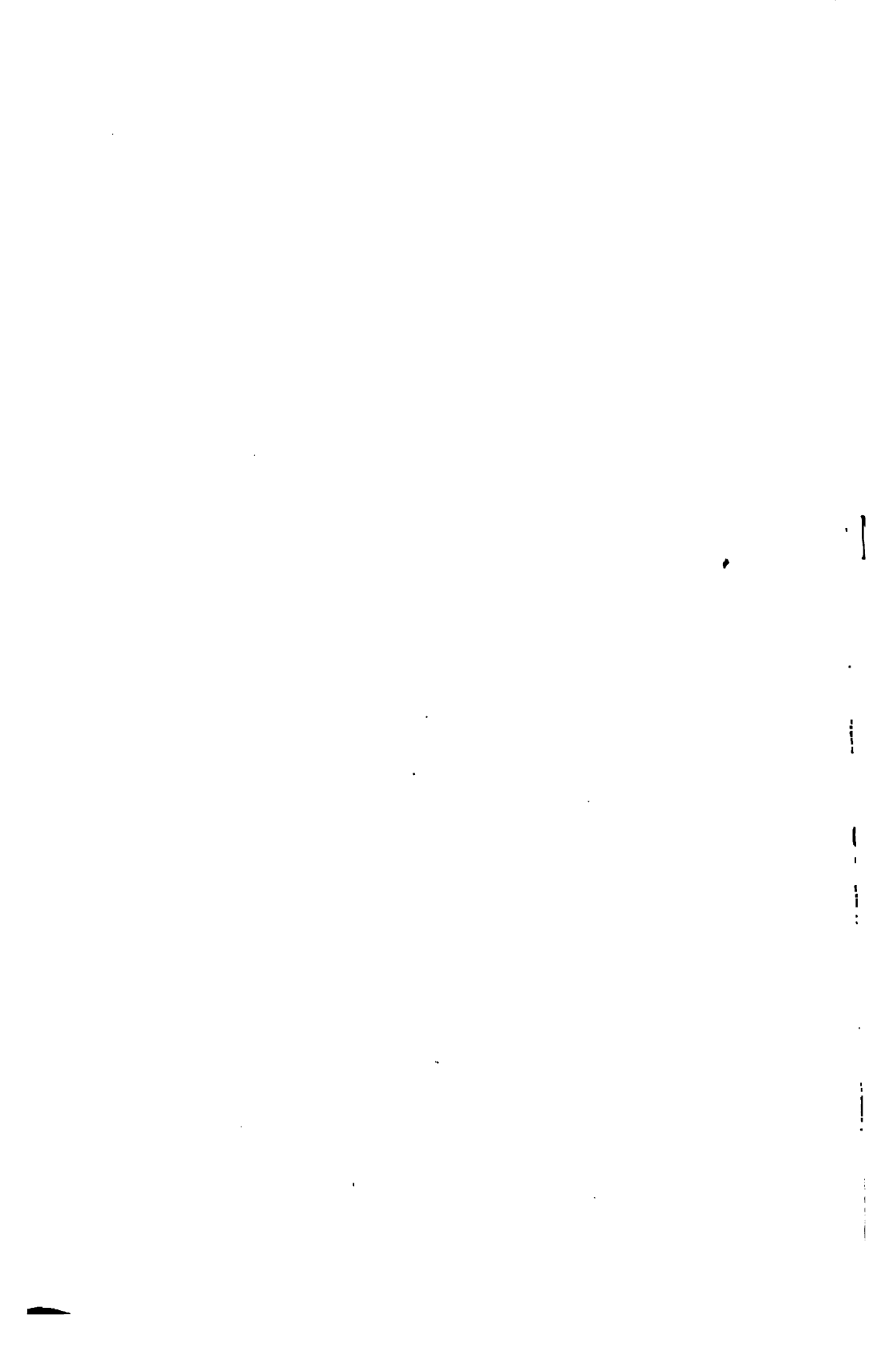
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LEICESTERSHIRE AND RUTLAND

NOTES & QUERIES,

AND

ANTIQUARIAN GLEANER.



275.—Titus Oates, a native of Oakham.—At the county town of Oakham, the birthplace of the famous dwarf Jeffrey Hudson, another celebrity first drew breath, the notorious Titus Oates, who, during the latter end of the reign of Charles II., played a conspicuous part in the history of the times as a discoverer of popish plots, and who is designated as LIAR TITUS. He was the son of Samuel (and grandson of Titus O. of the parish of St. Saviour's, Norwich, who m. 8 Nov., 1612, Anne Rallye) Oates (bapt. 26 Sept., 1614), afterwards of London (in 1665), rector of Seddlescomb (?) and finally Rector of Hastings. In the admission books of Caius Coll., Cambridge, is this entry: "Titus Oates, son of Samuel, Rector of Hastings, born at Okeham, Rutland, admitted 29 June, 1667, æt. 18."

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

PART I.—VOL. III.

B

2 *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries.*

276.—Hartopp Family of Little Dalby (*continued*).—
SAMUEL HARTOPP, of Little Dalby, of Merton Coll.,
Oxford, matric. 2 Dec., 1717, B.A. 1721, patron of Cold Overton,
s. his uncle William Hartopp to the Little Dalby estates, 1724 ;
b. 1 and bap. 12 March, 1700, d. 26 April, and bur. 2 May, 1752,
M.I. Will proved at Leic., 1752.

“HERE LIETH THE BODY OF SAMUEL HARTOPP, ESQ.,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE APRIL THE 26TH, 1752,
IN THE 52ND YEAR OF HIS AGE.

HERRE LIETH THE BODY OF LETITIA,
LATE WIFE OF SAMUEL HARTOPP, ESQ., OF THIS PARISH,
AND DAUGHTER OF SIR EDWARD WIGLEY, OF SCRAPTOFT
IN THIS COUNTY, AND LETITIA HIS WIFE ;
SHE DIED MAY THE 11TH, 1748, AGED 43 YEARS,
LEAVING ONLY ONE SON,
EDWARD WILLIAM HARTOPP, ESQ.

Her works do follow her ; but the remembrance of them continues an
instructive example to posterity,”

He m. in 1730, Mar. Bond dated 3 April, 1730, Letitia, 3rd dau.
of Sir Edward Wigley, of Scraftoft (see Ped. of Wigley, in *Nichols’
Leic.*, vol. 2, pp. 787-9) by whom he had an only son and successor.

EDWARD WILLIAM HARTOPP, of Little Dalby, High
Sheriff of co. Leic., 1763, b. 17 May and bap. 19 June, 1731, d.
26 June, and bur. at Little Dalby 2 July, 1773, M.I. Admon.
g’ted at Leic., 1773, to Thomas Boothby, of Potters Marston
during min. æt., and, in 1779, to his son Edward Hartopp, then
aged 21. He m. at Barwell, co. Leic., 23 Oct., 1755, Elizabeth,
dau. and eventually heiress of Thomas Boothby, of Potters
Marston (see Ped. of Boothby, *Nichols’ Leic.*, vol. 4, p. 177), and by
her, who d. 14 and bur. at Little Dalby 21 Dec., 1769, aged 35
(M.I.) he had issue :

1. EDWARD, of whom next.
2. THOMAS, bur. 23 May, 1759.
3. Rev. SAMUEL, of Trinity Hall, Camb., LL.B., 1787,
Vicar of Little Dalby, 19 Oct., 1788, and Rector of
Cold Overton, 31 Oct., 1788, b. 3 and bap. 3 Nov.,
1763, d. 2 Jan., 1852, aged 89 M.I., m. firstly, Mary,

Hartopp Family of Little Dalby. 3

dau of Wm. Pywell, of Barnwell, co. Northants., who d. 17 April, 1818, aged 58, M.I., and secondly, Charlotte, dau. of —. Robson, Esq., of London, who d. 15 Aug., 1839, aged 65, M.I., but had no issue.

1. ELIZABETH, b. 21 Oct. and bap. 22 Nov., 1759, m. 1781, Rev. Henry Ryder Knapp, M.A., Fellow of King's Coll., Camb., Vicar of Little Dalby, 1783-1788, and had issue.
2. LETITIA, d. 1775, aged 14.
3. MARY, b. 16 March and bap. 1 May, 1762, m. George Pywell of Allextion Hall, and had issue.
4. ANNE, b. 2 April and bap. 28 May, 1765, bur. 25 Aug., 1771.
5. MARTHA, b. 12 July and bap. 13 Aug., 1767, bur. 27 Nov., 1767.

EDWARD HARTOPP-WIGLEY, of Little Dalby; High Sheriff of co. Leic., 1790; took the name of Wigley in 1781, in pursuance of the Will of his great-uncle James Wigley, of Scraptoft; inherited Potters Marston in 1776 from his uncle Thomas Boothby; and had a moiety of Freeby, in 1789, under the Will of Mrs. Dallowe, dau. and co-heir of Sir John Hartopp, 4th Bart. He was b. 8 Aug. and bap. 7 Sept., 1758, d. at Matlock, 30 June, 1808, bur. at Little Dalby. He m. 16 April, 1782, the Hon. Juliana, only child of George Evans, 3rd Lord Carberry, by his 1st wife Juliana, 3rd dau. of Baptist Noel, 4th Earl of Gainsborough. Through this marriage the Hartopps became co-heirs with the Earl of Pembroke to the Barony of Vaux of Harrowden, being lineally descended from Catherine Vaux, wife of Henry Neville, 7th Earl of Abergavenny [6th in descent from Ralph Neville, Earl of Westmoreland, and Joane de Beaufort his wife, grand-dau. of Edward III., see *Foster's Royal Lineage*, 8] and sister and co-heir of Henry 5th Lord Vaux of Harrowden; the abeyance was terminated in 1838 in favour of George Charles Mostyn, esq., a lineal descendant of Mary Vaux, elder sister of said Catherine.

4 *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries.*

Mr. Hartopp-Wigley had issue by his wife (who d. at Bath, 20 May, and was bur. at Little Dalby 5 June, 1807, aged 47, M.I.) 2 sons and 1 dau.

1. EDWARD, of whom next.

2. Rev. WILLIAM EVANS, of Trinity Coll., Camb., B.A. 1817, M.A. 1831, Vicar of Thurnby with Stoughton, 1820, Rector of Great Kington, Dorset. 12 May, 1825, and Rector of Harby, co. Leic., 10 June, 1826. He was b. 30 Oct., 1793, d. at Harby, 2 Oct., 1852, M.I. at Little Dalby, m. firstly, Eliza Georgina, dau. of George Stamer Gubbins, of Kilfrush, co. Limerick, who d. at Harby, 15 Feb., 1848, aged 51, M.I.; and secondly about 1850, Eliza, dau. of Rev. E. Manners, of Goadby Marwood, who survived him. By his first wife he had issue one son, Edward Samuel Evans Hartopp, of London, of Trinity Coll., Camb., B.A. 1842, M.A. 1845, b. at Thurnby, 7 Sept., 1820, living 1893, m. firstly Jan., 1852, Mary, dau. of H. Goode, esq., of Parsonstown, King's County, who d. 27 Nov., 1875, aged 47, M.I., and secondly, April 1878, Sarah eldest dau. of E. A. Applewhaite, esq., of Pickenham Hall, Norfolk, and widow of Capt. Hannam, of Presteigne, Radnorshire. By his first wife he had issue, a son, William Evans Hartopp, of London, 1893, Barrister-at-Law of the Inner Temple, Lieut. of 3rd Batt. Northamptonshire Reg. (Militia), b. at Clipsham, co. Rutland, 12 June, 1855, educated at Westminster School and King's Coll., London, Student of Inner Temple, 1876, called to the Bar 7 May, 1879, m. 12 Oct., 1886, Janet Georgina, youngest dau. of the late George Bogle (Ayrshire).

1. JULIANA, b. 1784, d. at Bath, 13 June, 1804, aged 21, M.I.

EDWARD HARTOPP, of Little Dalby, b. 1 April and bap. 7 May, 1783; d. in Grosvenor Square, London, 5 Feb., 1813, aged

Hartopp Family of Little Dalby. 5

29, bur. at Little Dalby, 15th, M.I. Will dated 15 March, 1811, proved 14th May, 1813, m. by License at Clifton, 18 June, 1808, Anna Eleanora, dau. of Sir Bourchier Wrey, 6th Bart. of Tawstock House, co. Devon (14th in descent from Edward III., and entitled to quarter the Plantagenet arms; see Ped. in *Burke's Royal Families*, 2, p. 153), and by her, who remar. 9 Dec., 1815, Sir Lawrence Vaughan Palk, 3rd Bart., and d. 25 Jan., 1846, in her 60th year, M.I., he had issue :

1. EDWARD BOURCHIER, of whom next.
2. FREDERICK, d. 15 April, 1822, aged 11, M.I.
3. Rev. ROBERT PALK, of Christ Church Coll., Oxford, matric: 23 June, 1831, aged 18, b. Oct. 1812, d. at Brighton, 11 Feb., 1855, aged 43, M.I. at Little Dalby. Will proved in London, 1855.

EDWARD BOURCHIER HARTOPP, of Little Dalby, J.P. and D.L. ; High Sheriff of co. Leic.. 1832 ; M.P. for North Leicestershire, 1859-1868 ; educated at Eton and Christ Church, Oxford ; b. 14 Dec., 1808 ; d. in London, 31 Dec., 1884 ; bur. at Little Dalby, M.I. He m. firstly at Naples 18 Feb., 1834, Honoria, 2nd dau. of Major-Gen. William Gent, by whom, who d. 19 June, 1850, aged 41, M.I., he has issue :

1. GEORGE, b. 1835, d. 30 July, 1855, aged 21, M.I.
2. WILLIAM WREY, Capt. Royal Horse Guards, b. 22 April, 1836, d. at Penderley Lodge, Beaulieu, co. Southampton, 20 July, 1874, bur. at Little Dalby, M.I., m. 20 June, 1861, Lina, 2nd dau. of Thomas Howe, esq., by whom, who is living 1893, he had issue.
 1. HENRY BOURCHIER, b. 9 June, 1865, d. 30 May, 1878, aged 12, M.I.
 1. FLORENCE HONORIA HARTOPP, of Little Dalby, 1893. Lady of the Manors of Little Dalby and Scraftoft ; b. 18 Oct., 1866.
 2. DOROTHY, b. 16 March, 1871, living 1893.

6 *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries.*

3. EDWARD, Lieut. of 10th Hussars, b. 12 Nov., 1845, d. unmar. 7 Sept., 1882, M.I.
1. MARIA GEORGINA, b. 1839, m. 2 Sept., 1865, Francis Bramley Baker, esq., and has issue.
2. ANNA ELEANORA, m. 9 Dec., 1880, the Hon. Alan Joseph Pennington (4th son of Lowther Augustus John Pennington, 3rd Lord Muncaster) of Ragdale Hall, co. Leicester.
3. HONORIA, m. 10 Sept., 1864, Charles Arkwright, esq., and has issue. He d. 1 Dec., 1892.
4. JULIANA EVANS, m. firstly 28 July, 1863, Charles Shuttleworth Holden, esq., of Aston Hall, co. Derby, and secondly, 1875, Gen. George Traill, R.A., and has issue.
5. ELIZABETH, m. 22 April, 1869, Sir William James Montgomery-Cuninghame, V.C., 9th Bart. of Glenmoor, Ayrshire, N.B., and has issue.

EDWARD BOURCHIER HARTOPP, m. secondly Miss Marie Hey, of Hanover, who survives him.

ARMS.—*Sable a chevron ermine between three otters argent.*

CREST.—*Out of a ducal coronet, or, a pelican vulning herself, argent.*

HENRY HARTOPP.

277.—**Leicester and Rutland M.P.'s in 1491-2.**—The names of the following M.P.'s who represented the two counties in the 4th Parliament of Henry VII. may be interesting to some of your readers. It is hardly necessary to observe that the Parliament in which they sat comes nearly mid-way in the lengthy period 1478 to 1529, in which all returns are missing:—

LEICESTER COUNTY.—WILLIAM BROKESBY, esq.

THOMAS SHERARD.

„ TOWN.

PETER CURTIS.

ROBERT CROFT.

RUTLAND COUNTY.—ROBERT HARYNGTON, esq.

EDWARD DYGBIE, esq.

Leigh, Lancashire.

W. D. PINK.

278.—The Gibbet in Leicestershire.—"Gibbeting," or "Hanging in chains," is the obsolete practice of "hanging a notorious criminal in irons, as a public and lasting spectacle, after he has suffered death on the gallows ; for the purpose of deterring others from the commission of the like heinous offence." An instance of the survival of this punishment so late as the beginning of the present century will come as a surprise to most of your readers.

About the year 1800 a man named John Massey was hanged on Red Hill on the other side of Belgrave, on the Loughborough Road (where is now, or was recently, a plantation of trees) for the murder of his wife at Bilston, a hamlet adjoining Gopsal Park, Leicestershire. A writer in 1874 says:—"The circumstances as mentioned to me nearly sixty years ago, under which the murder was committed, were these:—Massey was in company with his wife and daughter on the footroad from Congerstone to Bilston when, on passing by the mill, he beat her severely, and kicked both mother and daughter into the mill-dam. In about six weeks after receiving this ill-usage the wife died, and Massey was tried at the Leicester Assizes for the murder of his wife. The chief evidence against him was his daughter, who proved the assault, and the threatening language used by him at the time, and the doctor, who gave it as his opinion that the wife's death was caused by the brutal treatment she had received. The jury brought him in guilty of wilful murder, and Massey was sentenced to be hanged and gibbeted. The gibbet-post was erected about a quarter of a mile from the scene of the murder, on the Sibson and Atherstone Road. I have a distinct recollection of seeing the skeleton of this criminal suspended about the year 1818. At that time, most of the bones were in a tolerable state of preservation, but the flesh and entrails had entirely disappeared. Here and there on the skeleton portions of his clothes still remained. Availing myself of a trip to Gopsal Park, I again visited the spot where Massey was gibbeted, and was surprised to find the gibbet-post still standing entire, and in an excellent state of preservation ; but the skeleton and chains within which the body had been

8 *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries.*

enclosed had entirely disappeared. All that remains is the post and top-piece, with the ring still in, from which the body was suspended. It is strongly braced with iron, and at the time I first saw the post it was thickly studded with iron spikes, to prevent anyone climbing up it. These have also disappeared, excepting a few towards the top. The post is an oak one, and if left undisturbed may last another seventy-four years."

J. POTTER BRISCOE.

279.—Hastings Family.—I notice that in the folding pedigree of the Hastings Family, in *L. & R. N. & Q.*, Vol. II., p. 296 no wife is named for Ferdinando the 6th Earl.

G. E. C. (okayne) in his complete Peerage, s.v. Huntingdon, states that he married "7th August, 1623, Lucy, daughter and heiress of Sir John Davies of Englefield, Berks, premier Serjeant at Law, by Eleanor, daughter of George, 1st Earl of Castlehaven" (in the peerage of Ireland). You will find many further particulars as to the family in the peerage above mentioned.

R. J. W. DAVISON.

*Ilminster, Somerset,
20th March, 1893.*

280.—(Query).—Manorial Court Rolls.—Can any reader inform me if the Court Rolls for the parishes of Newtown Linford and Swithland, for the years 1560—1660, are in existence? If so, in whose custody are they, and can permission be obtained to search them? I have referred to the stewards for the lords of these manors, but the Rolls in their possession do not cover this period.

Quorn, Loughborough.

W. H. HIND.

281.—Anecdote of the late William Gardiner, of Leicester.—This most amusing dilettante and respected inhabitant of Leicester was well known to a generation now fast passing away. He was a clever musician, and wrote the *Sacred Melodies*, a work which brought him much fame, and was the author of the

books entitled *Music and Friends* and *The Music of Nature*, now out of print and very scarce. He was an amusing relater of anecdotes and much enjoyed a joke at another's expense. There is, however, a joke told against himself which he has omitted to record. It is related of William, that, on one occasion, he made a single speech of the shortest possible length, which has won for him, independent of his works, an easy immortality. It was in the stirring political times of Fox, Pitt and Burke, and William had procured an order, from the local member, to the gallery of the House of Commons. Fox was speaking, and, becoming excited with his eloquence, William shouted out "Bravo!" Straightway the Speaker got up and drew attention to this grave breach of parliamentary decorum, for which he would have been committed to Newgate had not the Prince Regent interposed on his behalf. As it was, the gallery was cleared, and when Mr. Gardiner went home to Leicester he was pointed out in the streets as the man who spoke in Parliament, and made a great sensation there, which reminds me of the way in which Dante, after having published his *Inferno*, was pointed at in Florence as "the man who had seen Hell."

Whilst on this subject of short speeches in Parliament, I may instance a case nearer our own times, of one of our local members. A well-authenticated anecdote is told respecting the late Earl Howe, who (when Viscount Curzon) represented South Leicestershire in Parliament. This, in every respect, good and worthy man, who was, like Mark Antony of old, "no orator as Brutus is," only made two speeches in the House during the whole time he sat in Parliament. Both caused much amusement at the time, and as they were not lengthy ones we will give them in extenso. One was addressed to the Sergeant-at-Arms or the Doorkeeper at the lobby, and was "Shut that door," and the other was equally short and emphatic, and was "Open that window," advice which, if followed on many occasions would be productive of immense good, and give us fresh air whilst keeping us from catching cold.

J. S.

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282.—Abstinence Poughfer.—The tomb of this old Leicester worthy should have been of sufficient interest to a large number of residents in the town to have saved it from falling into the dilapidated condition in which, until recently, it stood. It has no pretensions to architectural beauty, but the man who lies beneath in the churchyard of All Saints' (near the S.W. door) was the pioneer of the hosiery manufacture in Leicester, and as such surely to be regarded as one of the Fathers of the old Borough. By the exertions of the late Mr. John Spencer a sum of money was collected, and the Rev. A. James, vicar of All Saints', has expended it in repairs to the tomb which is now once more a decent if not an imposing memorial. The family seems to have been resident some length of time in the parish, as a memorial to another member of the family exists opposite the east end of the south aisle of the church, on which is incised the fine coat of arms which we here reproduce. The tomb of Abstinence Poughfer is a plain "table" tomb of stone, slate and cement, and bears the following inscriptions. North side—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
ABSTINENCE POUGHFER, Esq.,
WHO DYED THE 5TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1741,
AGED 62 YEARS.

South side—

HERE LYETH THE BODY OF
MARTHA POUGHFER,
THE WIFE OF ABSTINENCE POUGHFER, Esq.,
WHO DYED DECEMBER THE 23RD, 1735,
AGED 52 YEARS.

The other stone is an ordinary headstone and the inscription runs—

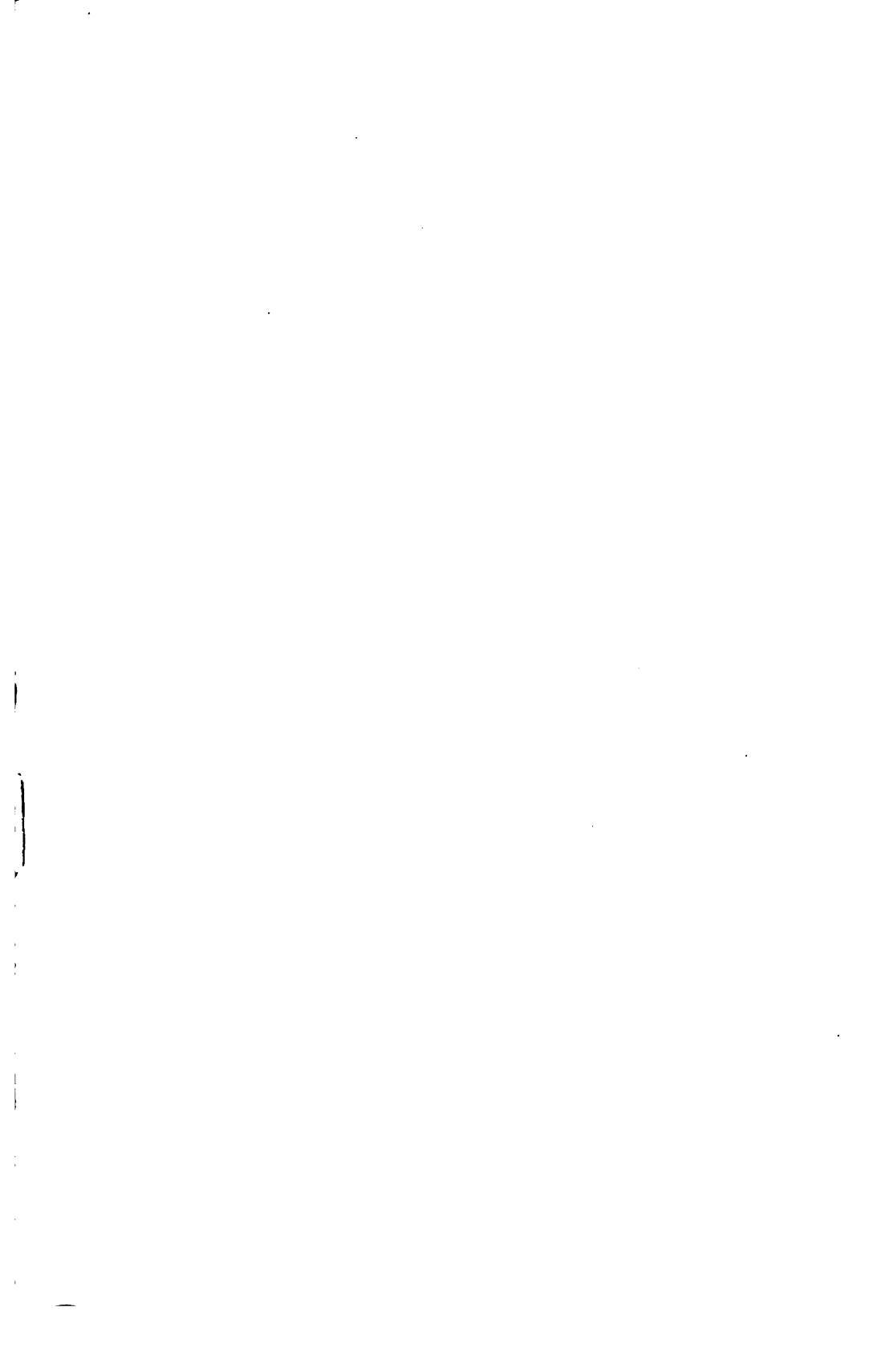
HERE LIETH THE BODY OF
ELIZABETH POUGHFER,
THE WIFE OF
THOS. POUGHFER, GENT.,
SHE DEPARTED THIS LIFE THE 30TH OF MARCH, 1767,
AGED 54 YEARS.

EDITOR.



**COAT OF ARMS INCISED ON HEADSTONE OF ELIZABETH
POUGHFER, IN THE CHURCHYARD OF ALL SAINTS',
LEICESTER.**

(From a Sketch by A. Chapman, 1892.)



283.—Scarcity of Corn in Rutland in 1630-31.—The following Justices' Certificates to the Lords of the Privy Council are taken from a volume of State papers (Domestic Series) of the reign of Charles I., and considering the value of money at this period the prices were very high. "The Justices of this countye of Rutland doe certifie that they have, accordinge to his Majestie's commands, appoynted the most substantialist inhabitants within the severall hundreds of the said countye to estimate and certifie to them the quantitie of all mens corne and graine inhabitinge in this countye. These men, accordinge to the directions then delivered, have certified the severall proportions of all mens grain. And thereby they conceive that there is scarce corne enough in this countye to sustaine their families and seede their land. They also certifie that the marketts are served accordinge to his Majestie's particular command. And further they certifie these prizes (prices) of corne and graine comeinge into the said marketts, videlt, wheat by the strike 6s. 8d. ; rye 5s. ; barley 4s. 4d. ; mault 6s. ; oats 2s. 6d ; and the marketts to be sufficiently supplied. Rutland, 20th Dec., 1630. Jo. Wingfeild, Sheriff of the same." The worthy sheriff writes them (the Lords of the Privy Council) again on 10 March, 1630-1 thus :—"The justices of the peace for this countye of Rutland by their severall certificates, the one dated the 28th of february and the other dated the 7th of this instant March doe certafie that accordinge to his Majestie's direcons they have continewed their meetings and given charge to the inhabitants of everie parishe to enquire and make certificate of everie mans perticular store of corn for (the) releife of his familie and furnishinge the marketts as alsoe the number of Maulsters, Brewers, and Tiplers (? beer houses) in everie parishe with such Badgers and other thinges as are required by the sayd instruccions who fynde that the marketts are served with corne soe farr as convenientlie they may be for havinge much more than will releive their families and sowe their grounds this seed tyme. That they have taken order that ingrossers (monopolisers) of corne should be carefullie seen unto, and that there is no Badger licenced to carrye corne out of this countye, nor any starch made of any

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kynde of graine. They have alsoe refrayned the Maulsters from excessive makeinge of Mault, and have suppressed 20 Alehouses, and that the prizes of grayne at that tyme by the strike was as followeth (viz) wheate at 7s. ; maulte 5s. 6d. ; barley 5s. ; oats 3s. ; pease 4s. ; and further that they have taken order for the strict execusion of the lawes for the reliefe of the poore, punishinge rogues and sturdie beggars and keepinge of the warde accordinge to the lawe. This I humblie take leave and rest a servant to your honours. Jo. Wingfeild, March this 10th, 1630 (1)."

NEWELL EDIS.

284.—The Village of Packington (*continued*).—In 1734, a small farm belonged to Miss Elizabeth Woodland,* of Leicester, who, in April, 1735, settled it on Thomas Fisher of Repton, gent., on her marriage with him; dying in June following, she was buried in St. Martin's Church, in Leicester. The Fishers sold the estate to the Clarksons, and under the will of John Clarkson, Esq., of Breedon Lodge, it was conveyed, in 1811, to Luke Severn; under Severn's will it passed by purchase to his son-in-law Edward Tunnicliffe. The Clarkson family for some generations held a respectable position at Breedon, and several of their tombstones are now standing in the church and churchyard there; they were related to Richard Donisthorpe, of Packington, gent., who died 9th December, 1790, and who was also a relative of the Severns.

In 1676, William Webster, of Coventry, Grazier, and Sarah his wife, and William Jolliffe, of Coventry, gent., sold a farm consisting of a messuage and three quarters of a yardland to John Allatt, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Dyer. A trade token of the Allatt's is preserved in *Nichols' Leicestershire*. In 1736, John Allatt, the grandson of the purchaser, sold the farm to John Green, gent., of

* NOTE.—In a document dated 1734 she mentions her cousins, Mrs. Anne Mugglestone, Mrs. Mary Fisher, Mrs. Mary Cradock and Mrs. Sarah Richardson; her goddaughter Elizabeth Alcock; her loving friends Walter Ruding, of West Cotes, Esq., John Jackson, clerk, Master of Wigston's Hospital in Leicester, Joseph Cradocke the elder, of Leicester, Hosier, Thomas Fisher (afterwards her husband), and John Watts, of Dannetts Hall, gent.; and her lands and tenements in Leicester, Packington, Narborough, and Little Ashby.

London (son of John Green, of Donisthorpe, Shoemaker) who died possessed of it, and also of property in Donisthorpe, in Brombley and Rindleford co. Salop, and in London. He had a son John who was a Barrister-at-law of the Inner Temple, but died in his father's lifetime leaving a natural son John Richards Green. The latter, a student of Lincoln's Inn, entered upon the estates as his grandfather's sole devisee, and, in 1779, sold his property here to John Hood.

None of the secondary families above noticed occur as freeholders now; all, or nearly all, of the properties owned by them passed by purchase to the lord of the manor early in the present century. Other good families were the Mugglestons, who bore *a chevron engrailed between three bucks' heads*, and the Pilkingtons who bore *a cross patonce*. The former occurs early in the 17th century; in 1698, Edward Muggleston, gent., purchased of John Bull, of Sawley, co. Derby, clerk, and Sarah his wife, a messuage with the appurtenances containing five roods, and called Stockwell House; taking down the old buildings he erected a new residence for himself on the site. He also made a seat in the "church or chancel," and annexed it to the freehold of the house, along with which, by purchase, it passed to John Piddocke, of Ashby de-la-Zouch, gent., and afterwards, in 1719, to Leonard Piddocke. Several interesting tombs of the Mugglestons (now destroyed) were standing in the churchyard in Nichols' time, and the inscriptions are preserved in his history. The Pilkingtons belonged to the family of that name of Stanton,* Derbyshire, and Worthington, Leicestershire; the name first occurs in connection with Packington in 1731, when George Pilkington, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch, gent., purchased Stockwell House of Leonard Piddocke; he was a man of some estate, having property in Belton, Gracedieu and Worthington, which, with his house at Packington, he devised by will to his nephew George Middlemore Pilkington, of Bridgnorth. In 1756, George, the devisee is described as of Packington, gent.; under his will dated Nov., 1758, his house here was sold to Elizabeth Bakewell, a relative of the Bakewells and Goodes of

* A pedigree of this family is given in *Nichols' Leicestershire*.

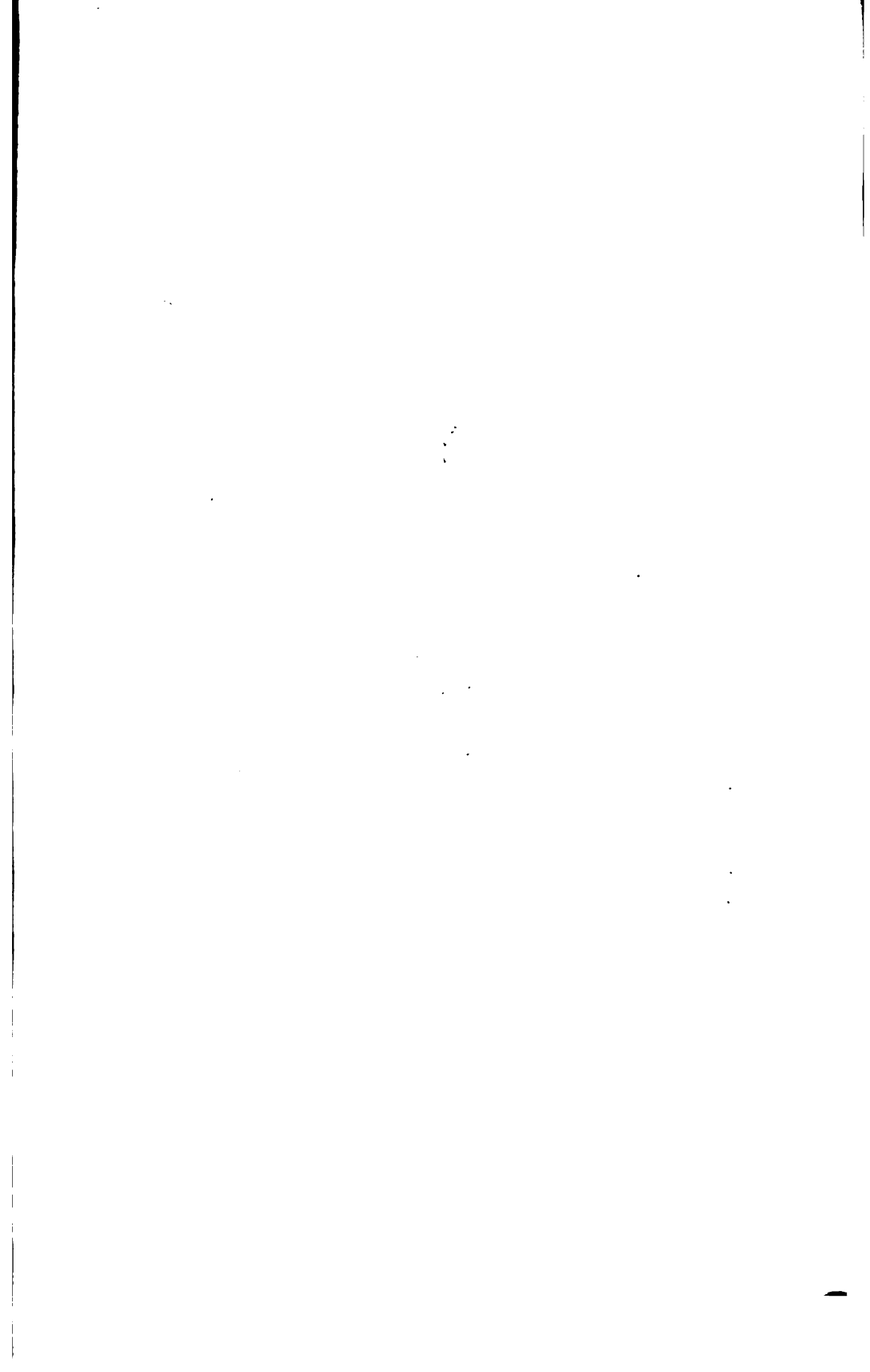
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Normanton. Thomas Pestell the Divine, and a poet of some merit (living 1586-1659) was sometime vicar of Packington.

The village was the residence, for a time at least, of Sir William Washington, of Northamptonshire, who married Anne, one of the two daughters of Sir George Villiers, of Brookesby; Elizabeth Washington, the eldest daughter of Sir William, married Colonel William Legge, probably during her father's residence here. Legge was a firm adherent of Charles I., and fought on the side of the royalists at the battle of Worcester, where he was wounded and taken prisoner, but he was saved from execution by the constancy of his wife who contrived his escape from Coventry gaol in her own clothes. His son George Legge was, in 1682, raised to the peerage by the title of Baron of Dartmouth, co. Devon.

The wastes were enclosed under one of the Earls of Huntingdon, but at what time does not appear; it is probable that no commonable rights existed in 1652. Common of pasture is indeed included in fines levied as late as 1798, but evidently only as a legal usage or safeguard. Some freehold land not commonable was unenclosed as late as 1752, as appears by a deed of that year, which mentions "several pieces or parcels of meadow ground lying and being dispersed in the Town Meadow." This, doubtlessly the last open land, was enclosed before 1779, for a deed of that date mentions several parcels of meadowing "which, on the division of the Town Meadow, were laid into one piece." A tablet in the church purporting to be "A list of the Benefactions to the Parish of Packington, Anno 1464," has the following:—"One of the Earls of Huntingdon, on the Enclosure of the lordship of Packington, gave a certain piece of land called Allowance Close containing 16a. 1r. 12p. for the use of nine poor widows of the said Parish for ever."

NOTE.—In the 17th and 18th centuries a family named Starkey lived at Packington, where a lane is still known by their name. Were they related to the Starkeys of Tonge, whose pedigree was recorded at the Visitation of 1619? According to that pedigree, Edward Tilcott, of Packington, married Elizabeth Starkey, the granddaughter of Thomas, who, in 1485, lived at Tonge, and in 1493 at Breedon.





INTERIOR OF THE HALL OF OAKHAM CASTLE (SHOWING HORSESHOES).

In 1823, when steps were taken to vest the charity in trustees, efforts were unsuccessfully made to ascertain the date of the enclosure, and it was then assumed that the statement on the tablet was from tradition only, as the lettering was of modern execution. The date 1464 is an error, inasmuch as the Earls of Huntingdon had no interests here until the following century, it should probably have been 1664.

Coal-mines were worked here about two centuries ago. The Coalpit Heath Closes, mentioned in 1708, lie near the road leading to Normanton, and the soil there still bears traces of the mining industry. A deed of 1761 mentions the Biggest Little Beck Close "wherein there has lately been a Coalpit."

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

A. W. WHATMORE.

(*To be continued.*)

285.—The Horse-shoe Custom at Oakham.—Sir John Evans, President of the Society of Antiquaries, sends the following notes on the Horse-shoe Custom at Oakham, which he recently read before the Society, and which, with the views of the exterior and interior of the hall of Oakham Castle, which appear in this number, form a fitting sequel to the paper by the late Mr. C. H. Hartshorne, which we have recently reprinted.

"Among the numerous strange manorial customs that prevail throughout England, there is none, perhaps, more quaint than one which is, I believe, still in force at the little town of Oakham, in the county of Rutland. This custom has been laid down as follows: * every peer of the realm on first passing through the town is compelled to give a shoe from the foot of one of his horses, which, upon his refusal, the bailiff of the lordship may take by force, or in commutation, a sum of money for the purchase of a horseshoe to be nailed upon the castle gate or placed in some part of the building.

James Wright, in his *History and Antiquities of the County of Rutland* (1684), gives the following account of the custom.† 'The Lord of the Castle and Mannour of Okeham for the time being claims by prescription a Franchise or Royalty very rare and

* Lewis' *Topographl. Dict.*, 1835, s. v. Oakham. † P. 104.

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of singular note, viz., That the first time that any Peer of this Kingdom shall happen to pass through the Precincts of this Lordship, he shall forfeit as a Homage a Shoe from the Horse whereon he rideth, unless he redeem it with money. The true originale of which Custome I have not been able on my utmost endeavour to discover. But that such and time out of mind hath been the Usage appears by several Monumental Horseshoes (some Gilded and of curious Workmanship) nail'd upon the Castle Hall Door.

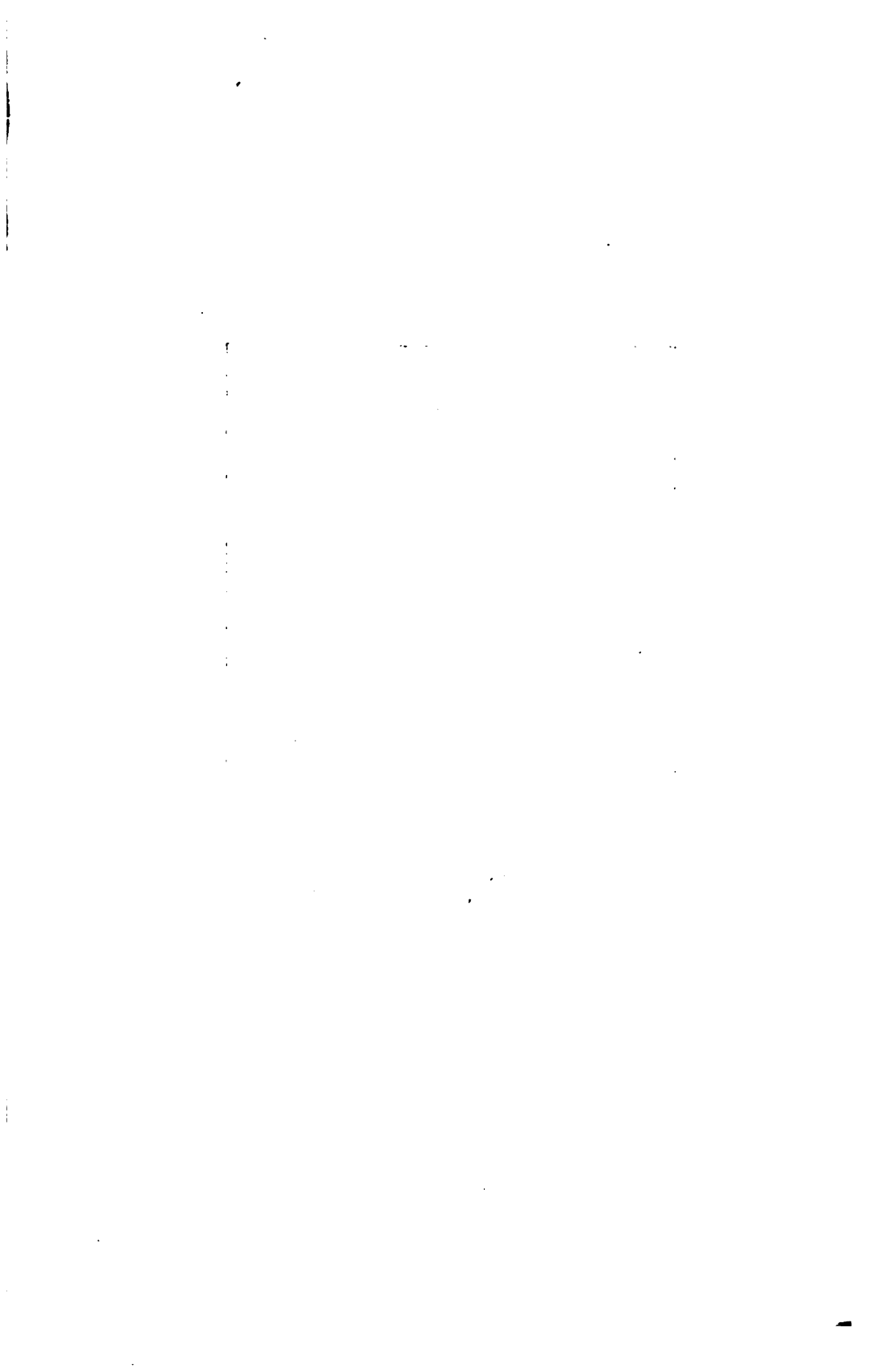
Some of which Horse-shoes are stamp't with the names of those Lords who gave 'em, with the times when given, as follows' (here is given a list of fifteen names, from Henry Lord Mordant, 1602, to John L. Bellasis, Bar., of Worleby, 1667), 'with many others, some of later date and some more antient, whose inscriptions are now hardly legible.'

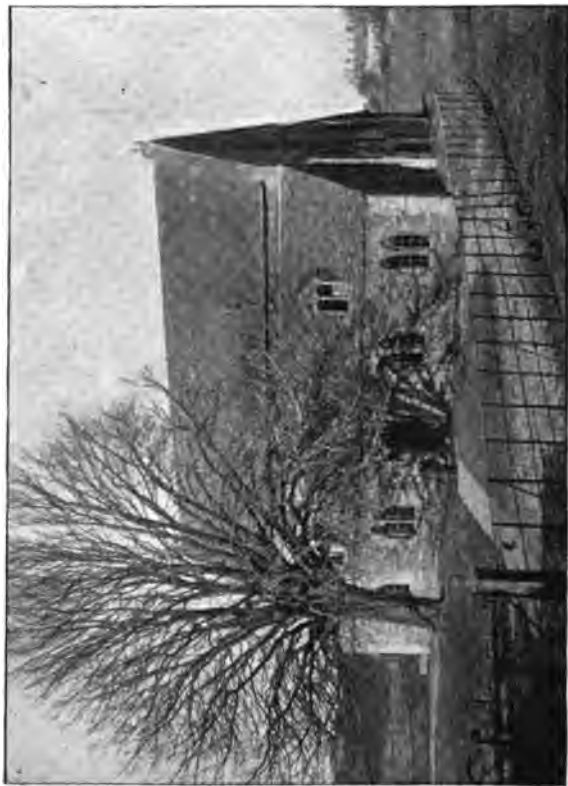
Lewis says that 'the oldest with a date is of the time of Elizabeth, and is very large and curiously worked and gilt; there is also one of bronze and ormolu of the late King George IV. when Prince Regent, and one of the late Duke of York.'

In Murray's *Handbook for Northamptonshire and Rutland* (1878) it is stated that on the walls of the remarkable hall at Oakham Castle there are more than 100 horseshoes 'of various sizes and forms, some being gilt and surmounted by a coronet. The earliest now here (except Q. Elizabeth) dates from 1694, and was contributed by Baptist, Earl of Gainsborough. Five Earls and Marquises of Exeter also are represented; and at one end of the hall are the gilt and crowned horseshoes of Q. Elizabeth, of George, Prince Regent, of Queen Victoria, and of the Duke of Rutland.'

Camden in his *Britannia* * speaks of the 'crack't and decaying walls of an old Castle at Okeham, which Walkelin de Ferrariis built in the first times of the Norman Kings. And that it hath been the dwelling-place of the Ferrars besides the credit of writers, and generall report, the great horse shoes which in time past that family gave in their armes fastned upon the gate, and in

* Ed. 1637, p. 526.





THE HALL OF OAKHAM CASTLE, RUTLAND.

the hall, may sufficiently prove.' Though Camden here says nothing as to any manorial custom, his evidence shows that in his time horseshoes were nailed on the castle door and in the hall. The Ferrers family seem to have taken pride in their 'Farrier' origin, and to have accepted the view set forth in the old rhyme :

' Whence cometh Smith, be he Knight, Lord, or Squire,
But from the Smith that forged in the fire.'

Walcheline de Ferrers, the first who settled at Oakham, was a younger son of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and held Okam by the service of one knight's fee and a half, in 12 Henry II.* = 1166, or just 100 years after the Conquest.

It seems hardly probable that the custom commenced at so early a date, but its origin is veiled in obscurity. A correspondent in *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*,† says that it dates from the first erection of the castle, and that it was a token of the territorial power of its lord. Whatever the date of the introduction of the custom, and whatever its original meaning, it has certainly prevailed for three centuries and possibly for seven.

From time to time it would appear that a horseshoe escapes from the custody of the bailiff of the manor, and one that has in some manner become detached from the castle was formerly in the Leverian Museum.‡ Another I exhibit this evening. It is of super-equine size, 10 $\frac{3}{8}$ inches in length, and 10 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches in extreme breadth. It dates from 1693, and bears incised upon it in neat italic letters, 'July 20, Richard Cumberland Lord Bishop of Peterborough, 93.' As the greater part of Rutland lay within the Diocese of Peterborough, it would seem that even the bishop was not free to visit his flock if he came within the bounds of the manor of Oakham.

And yet Dr. Cumberland was a man who was not ready to accept the *ipsi dixit* of any one, however renowned, as his treatise *de Legibus Naturæ*, directed against Hobbes, will prove. He was also a man of antiquarian tastes, and wrote on the weights,

* *Dugdale's Baronage*, i. 266.

† Vol. I., p. 63.

‡ See *Arch. Assoc. Jour.*, vi. p. 414.

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measures, and coins of the Jews, on 'the times of the first planting of nations.' He likewise prepared a translation of Sanchoniatho's *Phœnician History*, that was published after his death, which took place in 1718. The horseshoe dates from the early days of his episcopacy, as he entered on the see of Peterborough in 1691."

286.—A Leicestershire Bibliophile.—John Moore was born at Sutton-in-the-Elms, or as it is called Sutton Juxta Broughton, co. Leicester, in 1646. He was son of Thomas Moore, Ironmonger, of Market Harboro', and was grandson of John Moore, rector of Knaptoft. He received the first rudiments of his learning in the free school at Harborough, and afterwards admitted to Clare Hall in Cambridge. After his advancement to the Episcopal Dignity he was one of the most eminent patrons of learning and learned men in his time. He held the see of Norwich sixteen years, and on the death of Dr. Patrick was translated to Ely, where he died on the anniversary of his translation. He published several excellent works on Divinity, but his name will be effectually carried down to posterity by the curious and magnificent library collected by him and purchased after his death by King George I., who presented it to the University of Cambridge.

It was at this time, immediately after the accession of the House of Brunswick to the throne of these realms, by the statutory title settling the crown on the Electress Sophia of Hanover (grand-daughter of James I.) and her issue to the exclusion of the Stuarts who were by primogeniture the rightful heirs, that the factions of Whig and Tory were rife. They had previously started in the faction business in the reign of Queen Anne.

The Tories were the close adherents of the fallen dynasty, and the students at Oxford were notoriously on their side, whilst the Whigs, who predominated at Cambridge, were in favour of the Hanoverian monarch. The King accordingly sent a troop of horse and garrisoned them at Oxford to keep the students in subjection and dragoon them into loyalty. To show his apprecia-

ion of the devotion of the Cambridge students he presented the recently-purchased library* of Bishop Moore to that University. The following well-known lines were the outcome of this event :—

“Our Royal Master saw with heedful eyes
The wants of his two Universities :
Troops he to Oxford sent, as knowing why
That learned body wanted loyalty :
But books to Cambridge gave, as, well discerning,
That that right-loyal body wanted learning.”

The above epigram was written by Dr. Trapp.

Sir William Browne, the physician, made the following happy reply :—

“The King to Oxford sent his troop of horse,
For Tories own no argument but force ;
With equal care to Cambridge books he sent,
For Whigs allow no force but argument.”

The library was one of great value. Bishop Moore has a strong claim to the gratitude of all literary men. Never has there existed an Episcopal bibliomaniac of such extraordinary talent and fame in the old walk of English literature. He may be hailed as the father of **Black Letter** collectors in this country. His library also possessed a great and curious collection of manuscripts and other printed pieces little inferior to manuscripts in regard to their scarceness. King George, at least, did one good thing in securing this valuable library intact for the University. We wonder what it would realize if brought to the hammer in the present year of Grace 1893, when recently a copy of the Mazarine Bible has realized £2800, and there is a fine copy in this collection. Leicestershire men should be proud of their worthies of whom assuredly Bishop Moore, the ironmonger's son, of Sutton-in-the-Elms, was not the least.

J. S.

* John Evelyn, in his diary under date London, May 7th, 1699, writes : “I saw the library of Doctor John Moore, Bishop of Norwich, one of the best and most ample collections of good books in England, and he one of the most learned men.”

287.—Stoke Golding Church (Stained Glass).—The following account of the old Stained Glass Windows in Stoke Golding Church in this county, and its removal thence by a former vicar, may prove of interest, and perhaps lead to the discovery of the eventual fate of the glass. It is communicated by Mr. Thomas Harrold of Hinckley, who found the letter of Mr. Bray's enclosing Dr. Staunton's, in an old book purchased second-hand, and himself sought out the articles in the *Ecclesiologist*, of which mention is made in the letters.

In the *Ecclesiologist*, Vol. I., June, 1843, Nos. xxiii-xxiv., in an article on Stained Glass, p. 156, the following occurs:—

"Time was, when, in my occasional wanderings among the churches, the thought would often arise, 'what can have become of the beautiful glass that once filled the windows of this church?' A very bad name for breaking church windows, the poor robins have, and very grievous things are laid to their charge on this score; wicked boys also, who throw stones, are convenient scape-goats for those who know but too well what the truth is, or who care too little for church windows to know what is the truth at all. But time taught me at last that the most ruthless destroyers of stained glass windows were neither boys nor robins, as the following simple tale will show.

"I once strolled into the church at Stoke Golding, a little village on the south-west side of Leicestershire, and about two miles north-west of Hinckley. It is a very curious and valuable church, of transition character, between Decorated and perpendicular, with two aisles separated by five arches with architraves of fine mouldings, the piers of clusters of filleted rounds, the capitals of leaves and heads: but, avoiding further details, I would only observe that the windows are of Decorated character, and of great variety and beauty. These windows were formerly filled with the most richly stained glass, a great quantity of which, with figures of the Four Evangelists, was taken down and carried off by the very person above all others—at least so report says—who ought to have watched most jealously for its preservation, even the incumbent of the parish. But as there have been various in-

cumbents within the last hundred years, it would be unjust to the innocent to confound them thus vaguely with the guilty ; and, as the name was mentioned to me, so, in justice to others, I at once say the incumbent alluded to was a Dr. Staunton. He persuaded the parishioners, it would seem, that the glass needed fresh setting, that the lead had perished ; and he undertook to have the whole windows perfectly re-set, and in the very best manner, if he was allowed to send them to a house in London, 'in which he had confidence.' Meanwhile, common glass windows were to be provided till these could be returned. But they never did return ; and to this day, said my informant, we are in utter ignorance of everything respecting our windows, excepting that they are totally lost to us. The very natural conclusion in his mind was that Dr. Staunton had sold them ; for he never would account for them, and made all sorts of evasive replies to all questions respecting them ; and the natural conclusion seems to me the just one, and not in the least less charitable than the circumstances of the case fairly admit of. And if the fact was that Dr. Staunton sold these windows, then he sold what he stole ; and a more flagrant case of fraud and deception could be instanced of few men. Hundreds have been hanged, and thousands transported for offences not surpassing this in depravity and villainy. The loss to the parish is of course irreparable."

"STAINED GLASS, STOKE GOLDING.—Nos. xxix-xxx., Feb., 1844.

"An article appeared in the *Ecclesiologist* of June last, in Nos. xxiii and xxiv., page 156, in which mention was made of the reported abstraction of stained glass from the windows of S. Peter,* Stoke Golding. The writer of it has since ascertained that the information given to him by an inhabitant of the neighbourhood and published in that article, is, in almost every particular, untrue.

"True it certainly is that Dr. Staunton many years since was Rector of Stoke Golding,† and that he found the chancel windows so mutilated that they could not be repaired, and that he replaced them in consequence by others of new, plain glass. But for the

* Should be St. Margaret.

† Vicar of Hinckley and Stoke Golding.

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remainder of the story there was scarcely any foundation, as the true facts of the case will prove.

"Stained glass there was in the old windows, but so little of it, and that little so injured, that it could not be put into any form or figure, and the glazier would, if left to himself, have taken it away as rubbish. This Dr. Staunton would not permit, but desired the remnants to be sent to his house, thinking he might find some ingenious person to put them together, and designing, when this was done, to return the glass to the church. For some years, however, the box remained with him unopened, until a Lady Thompson complained to the Bishop of the Diocese that Dr. Staunton had taken away stained glass from the church, and the Bishop upon this expressed a wish that whatever had been taken should be restored: it was returned instantly; Dr. Staunton directing the box, which he had never opened, to the churchwardens of Stoke Golding. What use they made of it, the writer cannot say.

"It is sixteen years since the story, with all its exaggerations and misrepresentations, was told to him, and it would seem to be within those years, that whatever stained glass there was, was returned to the parish.

"The writer is grieved that he gave either credence or currency to a report so injurious; but it was so plausibly detailed to him, that, in the absence of any assignable motive for deception, he suspected none, and committed to the pages of the *Ecclesiologist* those observations upon it which he sincerely regrets, and thus unhesitatingly apologizes for."

G. R. BOISSIER.

[It has been stated in a public print, that the Churchwardens of Stoke Golding, indignant at the interference of the Bishop, refused to receive the glass thus restored to the church under their care, and sent the box back again. The history of the matter from this point would appear to be involved in obscurity.]—Ed. of *Ecclesiologist*.

STAUNTON HALL,
29th November, 1843.

DEAR SIR,

I am very much obliged to you for your letter and paragraph enclosed from the *Athenaeum*, and your vindication of my conduct respecting the removal of old broken stained glass out of the Church of Stoke Golding

Stoke Golding Church (Stained Glass.) 23

when I was the Rector of the Parish—the statement is most egregiously incorrect—the history of which is this. The chancel roof was very much dilapidated and the window or windows much broken, so that it was necessary that I should put them into complete repair, which I did at an expense of sixty pounds. The glazier would have taken the broken coloured glass away with him, instead of which I considered I was entitled to it by putting in new windows. It remained here some time unopened, when I received a letter from the present Bishop of Lincoln that Lady Thompson complained to his lordship that I had taken away painted glass out of Stoke Church. The Bishop most kindly wrote to me wishing I would return the glass to the Parish, which I did *immediately*, directing the box to the churchwardens of Stoke Golding near Hinckley—and I have not heard from that day to this whether the box was received or what became of it—it was not returned to me.

The paragraph you have sent is full of falsehoods, and I think actionable.

Do you recollect what number in the *Ecclesiologist* the above account is in? or what number, month, or year in the *Athenæum*?

I assure you I feel greatly obliged to you for your communication, as it is the first time I have heard of anything being said, since the Bishop of Lincoln's letter.

With great respect, I remain,

Dear Sir,

Yours much obliged,

The Rev. J. BRAY,
Heather.

J. STAUNTON.

HEATHER, Dec. 12th, 1843.

DEAR MRS. BROWN,

The enclosed letter I received some time ago from Dr. Staunton. It may not be too late if Mr. Brown or the churchwardens (to whom he hopes you will have the goodness to read it) will institute enquiry to recover the stained glass. I was under the impression that it had without doubt found its way back to Staunton Hall. In that it seems I was wrong. The carrier who brought it from Leicester resided, to the best of my recollection, in the Bond End, somewhere above your brother's. I remember going to him about it but I forgot his name. It is now ten or twelve years since. In all probability he took it back to Leicester, but into whose hands he consigned it I know not. Most probably the carrier's from whom he had it, who might have sold it (though he could not legally do so without public notice) to indemnify. If it be in any glazier's hands as has been surmised, Mr. Lang, who lives in the High Street, is not an unlikely person to give information about it. He was and is a great fancier and collector of painted glass and relics.

Yours very sincerely,

J. BRAY.

I have received another letter from Dr. Staunton, in which he states that he sent it by a Nottingham carrier to Leicester, so that enquiry should be made at Leicester of someone who was at that time a carrier. I wish it may be restored to the parishioners.

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288.—The Trinity Hospital, the Newarke.—Some time ago I wrote a description of the old Grand Entrance Gate of the Newarke, usually called the Magazine Gateway. I was induced to write this, as there seemed to be a threatening from the rage of town improvement to destroy that fine old building, and there was an idea that it was not really old but had been entirely rebuilt and everything ancient about it completely destroyed. This is however, now quite exploded, and Leicester is justly proud of this fine specimen of Mediæval Architecture which is really just as it was built, except that the outer decayed stones have been replaced by new work, or rather the outside of the building has been recased with new stone and some of the windows enlarged, and a few others inserted in the South wall which was formerly blank. There is now a similar doubt hanging over "The Old Hospital" of the Newarke. I use the term "Old Hospital" as being its earlier name, the name of "The Trinity" having been bestowed upon it in the comparatively late times of Elizabeth or James I. And the same has been said of this building as of the Gateway, that it has been completely rebuilt, and they can point to the statement carved in slate over the entrance door which states that this Hospital was rebuilt by George III. I don't think that His Majesty knew anything about it, or that he ever (even indirectly) contributed anything towards its "rebuilding," indeed tradition says, that when the alteration of the building took place, the Old Hospital which was with its outbuildings covered with lead throughout and had a much larger roof than at present, the rebuilders, or restorers, or improvers, or whatever they called themselves, paid for all the alteration out of the sale of this lead covering of the roofs, and got a very handsome surplus into the bargain.

The old porridge pot known as the "Duke of Lancaster," one of the few ancient vessels of the kind now remaining, is fortunately preserved, as probably the sale of the metal (though very fine bell-metal) would not pay for a new washing copper, for which it did duty for a long time. This old pot is well worth seeing and is quite equal both in age and appearance to the one at Warwick Castle called "Guy's Punch Bowl." The Hospital was the original



UPPER (OR WOMEN'S) FLOOR IN TRINITY HOSPITAL.

(From "GLIMPSES OF ANCIENT LEICESTER," by kind permission of Mrs. T. F. Johnson.)



building of the Newarke, the grand Church and Gateway and Walls being afterwards added. Such churches as the Church of St. Mary of the Newarke, were formerly frequently attached to Hospital foundations. The finest specimen now remaining being the Hospital and Church of St. Cross near Winchester. The original design of the building was that of all Halls of the period but larger than most of them, being a very long nave with side aisles. The aisles were divided from the nave by arcades of open arches of fine proportions, the pillars were octagonal without capitals, and originally about 15 in number. The present chancel of the Chapel was the original chapel or sacrarium of the building where the services were celebrated, and it was divided from the nave by a wooden screen. The present so-called transept or chapel was formerly part of the Hospital, and shews the original width thereof, the two end arches on each side of the nave having been destroyed to make the present chapel. The East ends of both aisles were terminated by fine pointed windows of three lights each of Early English or Decorated character, the arched heads of which have been cut off and wooden lintels inserted, converting them into square windows. The remaining arches of the nave still exist, and also the North aisle wall, but the South aisle has been altogether destroyed, the arches being filled in with brick, and windows inserted, leaving at the East end sufficient to form the South wall of the chapel, preserving one of the large entrance doors, and an original window, and an Early English door, a square-headed trefoil in the North wall.

The original North wall of the Hospital can still be seen on the outside, it is built of rubble masonry with dressings of stone at the angles and round the windows which were square and small, some being of one light some of two or three lights; the mullions of these windows are gone and have been replaced by common wood frames; the original thickness of the wall is also plainly perceived, and the original height can be seen on the modern staircase where the modern brickwork is placed on the top of the old wall leaving a wide ledge. There would doubtless be a large window at the West end lighting the Hall, and there may have

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been dormer lights ; about half-way up the pillars are corbels, for what purpose is not evident, whether for the roof or for an upper floor, but the original interior arrangement of the Hospital is not clear. We have in ancient manuscripts illustrations of the interior of Guest Houses, which shew the arcade of the naves of these buildings with beds placed in the aisles, the guests seeming to use the nave as a general dressing room, and to have been more careful at night to provide themselves with ample head coverings than with other garments. There were probably louvres in the roof for ventilation and to let out the smoke, and as the windows seem to have been fitted with internal shutters only, plenty of fresh air would get in. The fire for warmth would be placed in the centre on a hearth with the "Porridge Pot" thereon. In the Chapel are several suits of armour, the history of which is not known. The ancient Hospitallers consider that it was armour intended for their use, but I think it was most likely some ancient suits belonging to the Town Watch, they consist of breast and back plates and morions of Elizabethan date with cheek pieces, the morions seem to have been altered with new brims rivetted on to suit the fashion of the date of Charles I. The principal suit has laces, the halbert heads are ancient and perhaps the staves. The sword blade of the principal suit and the target are also old. There is a recumbent effigy in the Chapel which has caused a great deal of speculation. The late Mr. Stockdale Hardy insisted upon it that it was the effigy of the Countess of Derby, who was the first wife of Henry IV. and mother of Henry V. ; but this idea has been completely exploded by Mr. Kelly, who discovered the original bill for her Koyal tomb and effigy, and there it is stated to be of brass, and the late Mr. M. Bloxam also declared it to be the effigy of a widow. The Countess of Derby was buried in the Church of St. Mary of the Newarke, as also Constance, second wife of John of Gaunt, and Henry, Duke of Lancaster and his wife, and his father, Henry, Earl of Lancaster, as is stated by *Leland*, but he does not mention the wife of the latter, and I am disposed to think that this is the effigy of the Countess Maud, who survived her husband. She was the daughter of Sir Patrick

Chaworth. The substructure on which this effigy is placed is clearly not original. This effigy was intended to be placed against a wall similarly to its present position, as there is a label running along the right side which is not repeated on the left. I may also draw attention to the encaustic tiles, four of which joined together form the Arms of the House of Lancaster, and some represent a crowned head, probably Richard II. There are both North and South doorways remaining of the Chapel, of the square-headed trefoil, but built up, and the East window which is supposed to be a copy of the original is composed of four lancets under a pointed arch. The Decorated window in the South wall would be an after insertion. The carved oak fronts of the seats and the altar rails are from the old Wigston Hospital, now destroyed. The bell is I think in its original position, but most likely it was in a bell gable and not boxed in as at present.

I have heard that at the siege of Leicester during the Civil Wars, what remained of the Church of St. Mary of the Newarke was then totally destroyed. Certainly the present house in the centre of the Newarke where the Church is supposed to have stood is much later than that date. Marks of cannon balls have also been said to have been seen till very lately on the wall between the Old Hospital and the Castle Mound, but as having struck it in a slanting direction. This may have been from Prince Rupert's batteries at the Raw Dykes, from which position he first cannonaded the town, afterwards bringing his guns up to a position near the Infirmary, from where the breach was effected in the South Newarke wall at Fairfax Street, which has ever since been used as the entrance to the Newarke from that side, the old gate at the end of Grange Lane being disused.

There was apparently a road across the Newarke from Grange Lane, through the gate called the Prince Rupert's Tower to the now ruined gateway entrance into the Castle near St. Mary's Church. If the Church of the Newarke stood where Mrs. Ellis's house stands the East end of the Church must have come up to this road or very near it.

There are some old barns still standing at the West end of the

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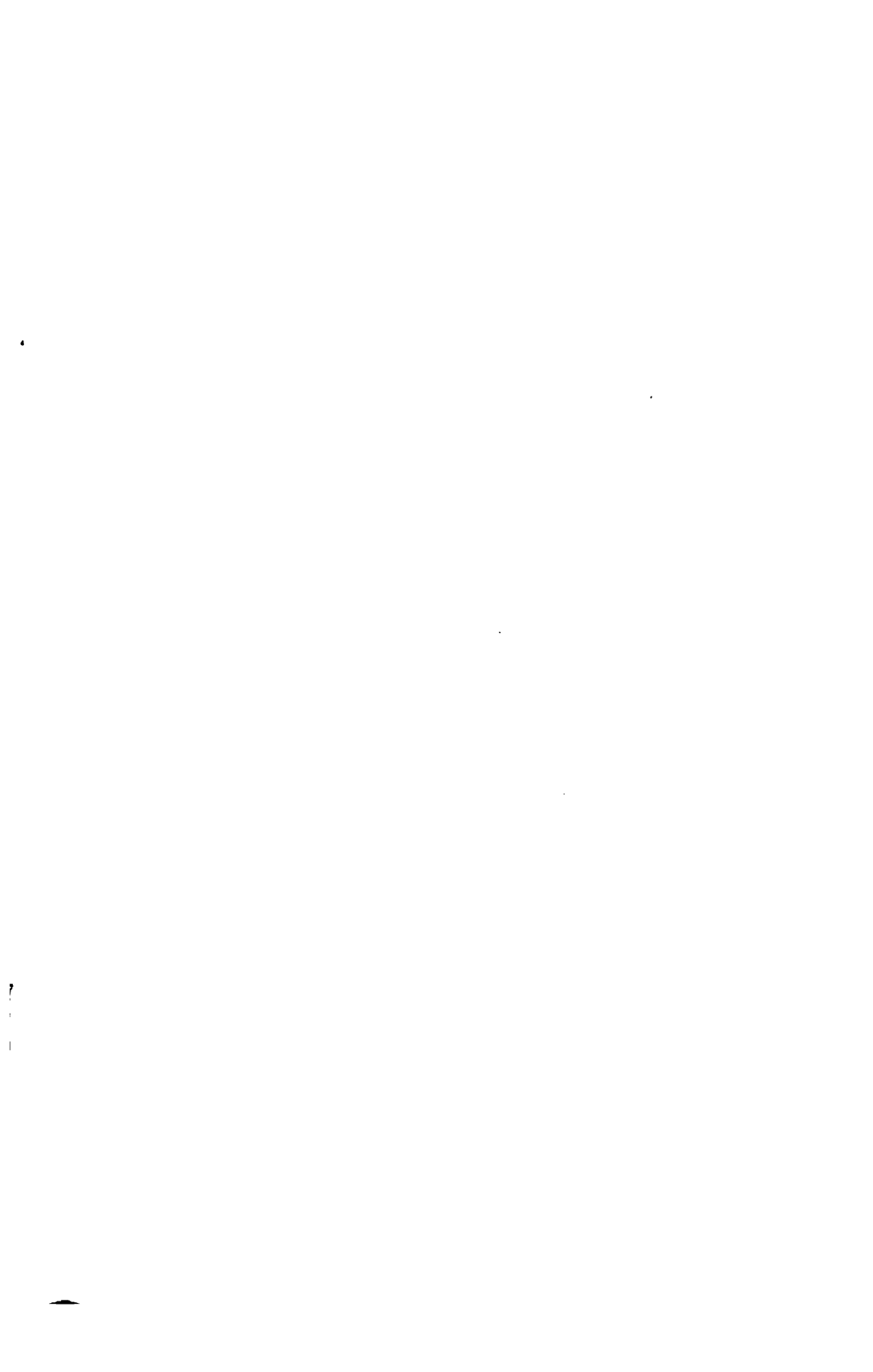
Hospital, probably used for the storage of fuel and corn, &c., for the use of the Hospital. The walls, doorways and windows of these barns still exist but are sadly mutilated, and the roofs though not original seem old. Some part of the West wall of the Newarke is still standing, and in it is an archway which seems to have been a water-gate, the water (probably the dam of the Castle Mill) formerly coming up to the wall. The ancient house, now St. Mary's Vicarage, perhaps once joined the Hospital, and was probably the residence of the Master. The front of this house and the side walls, including a large chimney, is ancient 14th century. The entrance pointed doorway is original, but is deprived of its many mouldings, so as to enable lights to be pierced over the door: this door which is of wood is well worth examining, as it is very ancient and it still hangs on the original hooks, the hinges and some of the furniture being also original. The ancient interior arrangement of this house however has been entirely destroyed.

A little time ago while repairing the drains of the vicarage on the North side, the workmen opened an underground passage of ancient date, which is described by one who saw it as being $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet below the present surface of the ground, and about 5 feet high and 3 feet broad, built with stone sides and arched roof, the floor probably may have been deeper. The direction of this singular passage was from the north side of the Vicarage, in a straight line up the Newarke between the Hospital and the street, and at the point where it was opened the passage turned northwards towards the Castle Mound. I had heard of this passage before, which has of course been talked of as a subterranean communication between the Newarke and some long way off, the Abbey being mentioned as most likely, but it certainly never crossed the river. From its direction towards the Mound it would seem probable that it would terminate in the river and be a sewer, but it could not be a town sewer as it was outside the walls, and it would be much too large for a sewer for the Newarke which contained but few inhabitants. It is to be noted that in the recent excavations for the new sewerage across and about the line of this passage, no trace of it was discovered though I kept a look out for it, and I



**OLD PORRIDGE POT ON GROUND FLOOR
OF TRINITY HOSPITAL.**

(From "GLIMPSES OF ANCIENT LEICESTER," by kind permission of Mrs. T. F. Johnson.)



began to doubt its existence. There are two purposes which suggest themselves to me for which this passage might be constructed, one that it was the continuation of the South ditch of the town past the Castle, which being comprised in the Newarke was made into a conduit, but from the description given to me it seems very doubtful whether it has ever been a waterway, and another is that it may have been part of a covered way constructed at the time of the siege of Leicester for military purposes. A similar construction still exists at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, connecting the Castle with a military outwork called the Mount, which was made in the early days of the Civil Wars when Ashby was garrisoned for the King; the Mount being a platform for cannon which swept the valley towards Coleorton.

A new road through the Newarke is contemplated which may interfere greatly with the remains of this ancient hospital, and it has been suggested that the projecting part of the Hospital which is now the common room, called the "Fire room," for the inmates to meet in, shall be pulled down, this plan would also destroy one of the barns, and probably cut off part of the Hospital itself. I think it a pity it should be meddled with, but it is desirable that the authorities should know what they are doing, and not because they may think that the building is of the date of George III. destroy what they cannot replace, one of the most interesting buildings in the town; we have not too many of these old buildings left. The Newarke has been always one of the show places of Leicester, many hundreds of people visit it and the neighbouring Church of St. Mary, and the Castle, and it is to be hoped that it will be preserved as much as possible, and long spared to be an ornament to the town.

I may here allude to an institution called "Whipping Toms." This has been said to be an old Danish or other heathen custom of some kind, but as the Newarke was first enclosed in the 14th century as an Ecclesiastical institution or Collegiate establishment, it is not likely that any heathen custom could exist there before the foundation, and afterwards I don't think the Ecclesiastics of the place would have suffered any heathen custom to be carried on

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in their precincts. It was simply to preserve the exclusive rights of the Newarke after the dissolution of religious houses had thrown open the Collegiate Close, and to prevent the establishment of a right of road. These Whipping-Toms always spared the residents, but demanded toll from outsiders.

At the West end of the Hospital the ancient North wall does not continue exactly in the same line as the remainder of the wall; this part though an old wall may be an after alteration or addition.

A considerable part of the original wall on the East side of the Newarke still remains, and also on the South side where it forms the front walls of the cottages in Bonner's Lane. The outside walls and some of the original windows of the South gate of the Newarke, facing Grange Lane, and which was known as Prince Rupert's Tower are still in existence, the doorway itself has disappeared but the place where it was can be seen. The wall lower down has only been removed a few years, it had been pierced for cannon at the time of the siege, the embrasures for which were in existence when it formed the wall of a garden. A drawing of this wall taken just before its destruction is in the Museum. The present boundaries of the parish of the Newarke no doubt mark the position of the walls, and I think it certain that there was a wall running along near the water side on the West. It is not quite clear what this water was, whether it was a loop of the old river Soar or an excavation made to form the waterway and dam for the Castle Mill as also to serve for a defence to the town and the Castle and Newarke on that side; it is probable that the soil from the excavation may have been heaped up to form the Castle Mound, the top of this Mound has been, it is stated, removed and used to fill in the ditch at the base, but there is still the greater part of the hill remaining.

G. C. BELLAIRS.

289.—Roman Remains at Market Overton.—From a small pamphlet entitled *Roman Rutland*, being an account of some Discoveries of Ancient Art, &c, in the parishes of Market Overton and Thistleton, I extract the following particulars. The pamphlet

which is a tiny thing of eight pages only, appears to be an article from the columns of a newspaper, cut up into pages, and not originally set in type for printing as a pamphlet, it bears the names of W. R. Newcomb, High Street, Stamford, and C. Matkin, Oakham, and is dated 1863, so that thirty years have elapsed since its issue, and the facts quoted have probably not been hitherto placed on permanent record. It would be interesting to learn if any of the photographs spoken of are still in existence: the pottery, coins, &c., have probably been dispersed ere now.

"The great Roman road called the High Street formed the great line of communication between London (the Londinium of the Romans) and the Humber: it passes on the west side of Stamford, where about a mile of Ermin Street is still traversed: it skirts the west side of the village of Great Casterton, where there are the remains of a camp, passing Five Mile cross (which landmark is no longer to be seen), near where the military way divided itself, sending one branch towards Nottingham and another to Lincoln. The Nottingham branch passed through the western side of the parish of Thistleton, near where numerous remains of Roman art have been recently discovered by Mr. Christopher Bennett, of Market Overton, in which parish also similar discoveries have been made, the lands in each parish containing these remains being contiguous. There are the remains of a Roman camp at the village of Market Overton, the church being within its boundary. The discoveries alluded to are $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles from the village. They consisted of some beautiful fragments of Samian ware, including part of an elegantly formed vase in relief, $3\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high. The subjects represent Hercules with the skin of the Nemæan lion, plucking the golden apple from the tree in the garden of the Hesperides. It has a moulded rim of a rounded form. Circular base of a vase, with the potter's mark, "QUINTI'M." Part of a vase in relief, $2\frac{1}{2}$ ins. high: Mercury is represented in one compartment, and in another a medallion exhibiting a horse couchant. Part of a plain bowl, $3\frac{1}{2}$ in. high: had the potter's mark within a circle at the bottom of the inside, but on the part remaining only the three first letters (Dov) of the name are seen. This has also

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a moulded rim. The colour is not so bright as the first described piece, and is somewhat thicker. Fragment of an elegant vase, in relief: in one compartment is a wild boar courant. Fragment of a vessel of uncommon external form: lustre good. Fragment of a rim of a vessel, in relief, the ornament being a tendrilled leaf. The above and many other specimens of ancient art have been photographed.

There have also been found at Market Overton another kind of Romano-British pottery, similar to some found by the late Mr. Artis in potteries on the eastern boundaries of Northamptonshire, the site of the Roman town of Durobrivæ. These potteries extended from Castor westward, along the country bordering on the Nen, to the neighbourhood of Wansford. The Durobrivian pottery was of a superior quality: it is usually of a bluish or slate colour, the ornaments consisting often of elegant scrolls and of a variety of other patterns. Among these, scenes of stag and hare hunting are very common, and they are executed with freedom of touch which shows much artistic skill in the workmen. In a fragment found at Market Overton a hare in relief is being chased, probably by dogs, but these are not seen in the fragment preserved to us.

Amongst the works in metal found at Market Overton are three stateræ, which very much resemble the steelyards of the present day; and as one of these is a fac-simile of one found at Cirencester, and engraved in Professor Buckman's and Mr. Newmarch's work, we will transfer their description of it to this paper:—'Although the stateræ are much like the steelyard, yet they differ in some important particulars: our example has a double fulcrum; thus far it exactly corresponds with our common double-action steelyard, but if we examine the situation and bearing of the fulcrum, we shall find that the steelyard is the more perfect instrument, inasmuch as in it the fulcrum has knife edge bearings below the central axis of the beam, and the suspending hooks have a bearing upon the same plane.

Now in the stateræ the fulcrum is always on the top, above the axis of the beam: it is without knife-edge bearings, and the



From a Drawing by the late Mr. J. Flower.

WYGGESTON'S HOSPITAL (OLD BUILDINGS) 50 YEARS AGO.

The Confraternity, No. 5 Highcross Street. Demolished in 1875.

support for the substance to be weighed is placed at the extremity of the beam, exactly in the central axis: here, then, it will be seen that the method of suspension gives greater stability, whilst the knife-edges ensure an increase of sensibility to the steelyards, when compared with the stateræ, so that we may view the former as an improvement upon the latter.'

In one of the excavations conducted by Mr. Bennett were found, several feet from the surface, amongst debris that had evidently been subjected to the action of fire, a number of corns of wheat.

A handmill, for grinding or pounding corn, has been found at Market Overton: the ancient Britons having been familiarly acquainted with the use of handmills, that in Mr. Bennett's possession may have been made before the Romans conquered this country: if its antiquity is not so remote it would be in use soon after their arrival here, for the Romans soon introduced mills of an improved construction, not excepting the water mill. The discovery of the upper and lower jaw bones of a wild boar at Market Overton is a very important one. According to Strabo the face of the island, during the Roman occupation, or at least the early part of it, was everywhere tufted with extensive woods, and some particular districts of it were covered with immense forests. Three of these were distinguished over the rest by the wild extensiveness of their range. One was the great forest of the Coritani, which extended over the counties of Rutland, Lincoln, Nottinghamshire, Leicestershire, Derbyshire, and (says Richard of Cirencester) such parts of Northamptonshire as lie to the north of the Nen. Whittaker, in his *History of Manchester*, says the wild boar is known to have roamed in our woods, being represented on a coin of Cunobeline under the shade of a tree, particularly celebrated in a Roman-British inscription, and remaining with us several centuries after the wolf. The discovery of the jawbones of a wild boar here, it must be admitted, is more conclusive of their existence in the forests of Britain than the representation of them on coins minted in this country. Representations of the boar, the hare, the hound, &c., as seen on their pottery, tell

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as plainly as picture language can the sports of these people. Amongst the articles in bone found by Mr. Bennett is the lower joint of the leg of a cock, including a sharp-pointed and boldly projecting spur. The bird to which it belonged may have afforded considerable recreation in the Roman cock-pit. Cock-fighting was introduced into Britain by the Romans, and in the first century of their arrival a grand cocking was held every year, the participants in the sport laying heavy wagers on the issue of the battles. Mr. Christopher Bennett's "diggings" have been chiefly confined to two pieces of land called the Holmes and the Wong, in the occupation of Mr. Wood and Mr. Hardy. In one place they extended to a depth of ten feet, the whole of the soil being intermixed with wood or stick ashes. In one hole, quantities of oyster-shells were found. According to Pliny the British oyster was deservedly famous amongst the Romans, and even as early as the reign of Vespasian thought worthy to be carried into Italy. In the Black Holmes three fire-places were found, near which was a quantity of black slag or dross, and some of the soil had been burnt quite red. Over one of these fireplaces were two layers of flat stones, one over the other. Near this site a finely-carved capital was found. In a stone-pit called Kirk-hole, about 400 yds. north-west of the Wong, quantities of human bones have been dug out. One skeleton was cross-legged. Mr. Bennett has in his possession about 300 Roman and two British coins, all found by farming men within the last two years; and many others are in the possession of various persons. The coins date from Claudius, who died A.D. 54, to Gratianus, who was killed A.D. 383. Traces of Roman roads are seen hereabouts in the direction of distant stations. Dr. Stukeley says 'Roman coins are found at Thistleton, near Post Witham, and at Market Overton. A mile off Stretton, between Stamford and Grantham (*viâ* Horn Lane), between Stretton and Market Overton, is a place called the Holmes, where they find vast quantities of Roman coins. Mr. Parker, supervisor, gave me several of the Low Empire. After a shower of rain, on the ploughed ground, they find them plentifully. No doubt but this was a Roman town. I viewed it with Mr. Baron Clerk, of Scotland,

May 30, 1733. It is a villa or shepherd's town, in a delightful plain. There is an old well, which is never scoured, and a foundation of a wall that enclosed a kind of court. It is near Thistleton.'"
F. LE MARCHANT.

290.—Pedigree of the Family of Bullingham (*continued*).

—Having in my last paper wandered away from the Bullinghams of Lincoln and Ketton to the Worcester stem, I now return to the Bishop's family. Margery, mar. at Ketton, 23 Nov., 1584, Thomas Byrde. Wenefred, mar. at Ketton, 5 Feb., 1580-1 Thos. Judkin. The husband of the first-named lady, Thos. Byrde, of Ashton, in the parish of Ufford, co. Northampton, gent., in his will made 1 Mch, 41st Eliz. (1598-9) pr. in P.C.C. 8 Nov., 1599 (Kidd 88) appoints brothers (in law) Nicholas Bullingham (who proved) and Thos. Judkyn, and cousin Ant. Birde guardians of his 5 children (John, a minor, bapt. at Ufford, 10 Aug., 1585, and daus. Winifride, Elizabeth, bapt. at U. 28 Mch., 1588, Anne and Margery B. also minors.) Testator was patron of Ufford rectory. Adam Cleypole, of Grays Inn, esq., 2nd s. of James C. of Northboro', entered his ped. in the Northamps. Visit. of 1618, mar. (as his 2nd wife) 25 Sept., 1620, Jane Bird (da. of John B. of Bainton.)* John, 3rd son of Adam C., mar. Dorothy, the da. of the protector, Cromwell. John Bullingham, born 3 Aug., 1553, I am inclined to believe, belonged to another family of the same name, as it is impossible that the same parents should have had one son born to them in March and another the following August. Edw. B., 2nd son, bapt. at Worcester upon St. Andrew's day, 1554, nothing is known, whether he died before attaining manhood or in his infancy. Francis, his elder brother, eldest son of the Archd. (subsequently Bp.) bapt. at St. Margaret's, Lincoln, 19 Mch, 1553, settled, in after life, in the city of Lincoln. John Auton and Fras. Bullingham were its representatives in Parliament 43rd Elizabeth. The Rev. Fras. Peck, in his *Desiderata Curiosa*

* 1617 Margerie Burde, daughter of John B., bapt. 22 Aug., *St. Mary's, Stamford, Par. Reg.* 1621. Harry, sonne of John Burde, gent., bapt. May xix., bur. xx. Thomas, sonne of John Byrde, bur. Jan. xxi., 1622-3; Bridget, another daughter, bapt. May v., 1622. Harry Clarke and Margery B. mar. July x., 1622.—*All Saints', Stamford, P. R.*

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(2nd edit.) *Lib. VIII., p. 297*, giving an account of the monuments, etc., existing in Lincoln Cathedral as they stood in 1641, collected by Robt. Sanderson, S.T.P. (afterwards Bp.) says there was upon a pillar south and next the head of Wymbyshes tomb in Cantilupe's chapel a free-stone monument for Mrs. Mary, daughter of George Fitzwilliams, of Mablethorpe, esq. ; and wife, first to Richard Hiltoft, esq. ; secondly to Mr. Anthony Nevil, gent., and lastly, to Francis Bullingham, esq., who did commend her soul to God, and her body to the grave, the xxvij. of November, Ann. Dom. MDCVII. The par. reg. of St. Margaret's, in the Close of Lincoln,* has the following entries : 1583, Bur. 3 May, Nicholas, son of Mr. Francis Bullingham. 1610, Bur. Martha, dau. of Mr. Fras. B. in the Cathedral. Edw. Morley, of Holme in the parish of Bottesford (will dated 1636), mar. 1st, Elizabeth, da. of Fr. Bullingham, of Lincoln, wid. of Henry Bowyer of Bottesford, at Bottesford, 2 Mch, 1621, and had issue, Hy., bapt. at B., 10 July, bu. there 8 Nov., 1626 ; Edw., bap. at B. 30 Dec., 1624 ; Susanna, bapt. at B., 23 May, 1623. This family was an offshoot of the baronial family, and bore Arms : *a lion ramp, sa., crowned or, a mullet for diff.* The family were Roman Catholics and staunch Royalists, like many others of the same persuasion in this county. Nicholas, third son of the Bishop, was the first of the family who settled here and had a grant, under 3 lives, of the Prebendal Manor of Ketton, and in the time, and with the consent of Thos. Cecil, S.T.P. (Prebendary 1610-28) added 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the annual pension of the vicar. In a subsidy levied upon the inhabitants of this county 22 Jac. 1. Nicholas was rated at 5*l.* for his goods here, and in 4 Car. 1, 6*l.*, contributed £10 to loan given to James I. in 1611-12 by his loving subjects, and to Charles I. in 1635 a like sum. A small, square stone, at the east end of the water mill at Barrowdon, a village about 3 miles to the south of Ketton, is thus inscribed :—

“NICHOLAS BULLINGHAM MADE THIS, 1637.”

Nicholas was bur. at Ketton, 1639. Mr. Nicholaus Bullingham, ultimo Aprilis, *Par. Reg.* He m. before 1590, . . . da. of . . .

* Penes A. Gibbons, esq., F.S.A.

of . . . and had issue. 1. Richard, bapt. at K., 26 Sept., 1591, of whom hereafter. 2. Anna, bapt. at K., 9 Jan., 1594-5. 3. Frances, bapt. at K. 10th Mch., 1595-6, d. . . 4. Bridget, bapt. at K., 1 May, 1597, m. Thos. Tampon, of Easton, co. Northampton, esq., bur. there, d. 5 Oct., 1662, M.I. in porch. Her husband bur. there 26 Aug., 1667, will proved by second wife Mary.* 5.

* Thomas Tampon, of Easton, co. of Northampton, gent., will dated 5 Aug., 1667, pr. in P.C.C. 14 Sept., 1667, by extrx. (120 Carr.) Body to be bur. at the discretion of my extrx. hereafter named. To loving wife Mary T. all my frechold messuages or tenements, lands, premises, and appurts. situate and being in Terrington St. John's, co. Norfolk, and in Easton, for the term of her natural life, she, however, paying out of the same during the life of my brother Willm. T., to his assigns 4*l.* at four usual terms, viz. ; the feasts of St. Michael the Archangel, the Nativity, the Ann. B.V.M. and of St. John the Baptist, the first payment to begin at such of the said feasts as shall next happen after my dec. My will is that my wife may let all my messuages, lands, &c., to any person or persons for one whole year after her dec., and no longer, and dispose of the rents and profits at her own will, and after her dec. and expiration of the year I give the same to my loving kinsman Thos. T., son of my said brother William T. and his heirs, in default remainder to William another son of my brother, remainder to loving cousin Thos. Briscoe, the son of Thos. B., of Yarwell, co. Northampton, gent., the children of my sister Bellamy, and to their heirs and assigns. To my cousins Thos. and Willm. T., sons of my bro. William T., 100*l.* each, to be secured to them out of such bills and bonds due to me as my extrx. hereafter named shall think fit to assign within four years next after my dec. To brother William T. and wife, brother Thos. Bullingham and his wife, and to all my wife's brothers and sisters, every one of them, a pair of gloves. To all my god-children living at the time of my death 2/6 each. To all my servants who are living with me at my death 2/6 each. To the poor of Easton 5*l.*, the interest to be distributed by the churchwardens and overseers amongst the poor of Easton, and also the 5*l.* given by my father, the use of which I have paid as the same became due. I give the sum of 20*s.* towards the repair of the south side of the parish church of Easton. To William Paucke of Stamford, co. Lincoln, 20*s.* All the rest of my goods, debts, household stuff, &c., to loving wife Mary, sole extrx. John Bullingham, of Ketton, co. Rutland, Thos. Briscoe, of Yarwell, co. Northampton, gent., and William Dunch, of Easton, yeoman, supervisors, and gives to each a pair of gloves. In the *Visit. of Northamptonshire, 1618* (*Harl. MS. 1094, f. 219*) taken by Aug. Vincent, Rouge-croix, marshal and deputy to Willm. Camden Clar, Thos. T., of Easton near Stamford, grandfather of the testator (who entered his pedigree) mar. Mary, only dau. of Thos. Briscoe, of Yarwell (bur. there 10 July, 1610), and Ellen his wife (also bur. at Y., 21 Jan., 1626-7, da. of . . . Shotbolt, of county Hertf.) at Yarwell, 29 Nov., 1592. The arms of Briscoe are : *arg. 3 greyhounds courant in pale sa., a martlet gu. charged with a crescent or for diff.* Crest : *a greyhound courant sa. seising a hare ppr.* Mr. Thos. B., named in the will of Thos. Tampon quoted above, was bur. at Yarwell, 27 Sept., 1669.

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Frances, bapt. at K., 18 Oct., 1599, extrx. to her father, mar. at Empingham, Rutland, 7 Dec. 1639, Mr. John Ekins. 6. Jane, bapt. at K., 8 Feb. 1600-1, m. at Pilton, Rutland, 17 Apl., 1628, Thos. Brudnell, of London, 3rd s. of Ant. B., of Glaston, and wife Joan (in whose will, Joan's made 11 July, 1650, pr. 21 Nov., 1655, in P.C.C. (Aylett, 435) bequests are made to (*i.a.*) nieces Bridget Tampion, Frances Atkins, and the sons of my nephew Richd. Bullingham) and had 1. Jane, bur. at K., 11 July, 1639. 2. Mary, born at K., bur. at Easton, 20 Sept., 1662,* M.I. in porch. 7. Francis, named in his father's will. 8. Thomas, bapt. at K., 29 Mch, 1607, bur. there 27 Apl., 1684, named in father's and nephew Richard's wills, m. at West Deeping, co. Lincoln, 4 Mch, 1660-1, Elizabeth Fetherstone. 9. Nicholas, named in father's will, bapt. at K., 26 Oct., 1609.† I, Nicholas Bullingham, of Ketton, co. Rutland, gent., sick of bodie but of good and perfect memory. First I direct my body to be bur. at the discretion of my executrix hereafter named. Touching my earthly estate, first I do give to my eldest son Kichd. B. unto whom I have formerly given a competent portion according to my estate, the sum of 10s. to be paid him by my extrx. within one year after my dec. in full satisfaction of all claims. To Francis, Thomas, and Nicholas B., my sons, each 10s., to be paid in like manner, as they all had received a competent child's part. To my daus. Tampion and Brudenell, whom I have already preferred in marriage with

* Mary Brudenell of Easton, co. Northampton, spinster, 17 Sept. pr. P.C.C. 23 Oct., 1662, by exor. (Reg. Laud 124). To my brother John Brudenell, 100*l.* and one chest of linen on trust for cousin Willm. B. of Glaston, on his attaining the age of 21, but if he dies before that age his brother John B. is to have it. To cousin Richard Bullingham, 5*l.*; to Mr. Thos. Bullingham, 5*l.*; to my two cousins Martha and Sara Bullingham, 5*l.* each; and to cousin Mary Bullingham, my silver box and a 5 shilling piece of gold. To the inhabitants of Easton the sum of 5*l.* to buy them a piece of plate to be used in the administration of the Lord's Supper. To the poor of Ketton, where I was born, 10*l.*, the interest whereof to be distributed on Midsomer (day), and to the poor of Easton annually the interest of 10*l.* Residue of estate, &c., to my uncle, Mr. Thos. Tampion of Easton, whom I appoint sole exor. Testatrix and witnesses to her signature all make their marks.

† 1636-7, Jan. 2.—Henry Raynes and Awdre Bullingham of this parish married, St. Mary, Aldermary, London, *Par. Regs.* (Qy. if any, and what kin to the Ketton Family?)

competent portions, 10s. a piece to buy each of them a ring. To the poor of Ketton and of Tixover the sum of 5*l.*, to be distributed at my funeral at the discretion of my extrx. All my plate, jewels, ready-money, debts, chattels, leases, goods quick and dead, moveable and personal estate whatsoever to my dau. Frances B. whom I make my sole extrx, and Mr. Jeffery Palmer, of Carlton, in the co. of Northampton, esq., to be overseer, and give and bequeath unto him 20s. to buy him a ring. Dated 20 March, 1637-8, pr. in P.C.C. 2 July, 1639 by extrx. (Reg. Harvey 128.)

Richard, eldest son of Nicholas, bapt. at Ketton, 26 Sept. 1591. He became a resident in the borough of Stamford, paid 20s. (as a Bruer) and admitted as freeman 10 Jan., 1615-6.*

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

291.—Rutland Guilds and Chantries (*continued*).—

STYPENDARYES, (9) MARKET OVERTON.—Thomas Walker gaue by his laste will and testamente for the ffyndynge of a preeste to pray for his Soule for fyve yers whereof are expyred ij yers at the ffeaste of thanunciacon of o^r ladye anno 1549 by the yere C.s. never chardged with Tenthe.

M^d. Sr. henrye Jenkynson of thage of lx yers ys Stypendarye ther, who ys of honest conversacon and good reporte emonge his neighbors and hath of other levyng besyde his sayd Stypendarye by the yere. Nulli.†

(10) EXTON.—Memorand. Of late ther was one Stypendarye or Chauntrye of the yerly value of v*l.* goynge out of the possessions

* In a subsidy 18 Jac. I. (1620-1) levied upon the inhabitants of Stamford. Richd. B., gent., sub. St. Mary's Par. was assessed for goods, and paid 4*l.*

† THE WILL OF THE DONOR.—I, Thomas Walker, of Marketoverton, co. Rutland, Yeoman, 4 Oct., 1546, pr. in P.C.C. 22 Feb., 1547-8 (Reg. Populwell 4) Body to be buried in the chancel of the parish church. Names wife Isabel who is with child. House and shop at Mylton (? Melton), lease of farms at Market Overton, sons Seath and William and daughter Elizabeth W. Appoints as executors Willm. Jenkinson, my wife Isabel, Sir John Thewe, parson of Market Overton, and John Tylar, they to find a priest to sing for my soul, father, mother and all christian souls for the space of five years after my decease in the parish church of Market Overton, and to be paid 5*l.* p.a. Mr. Edw. Sapcote (probably of Burley near Oakham) and my son Willm. W. supervisors.

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of the late monastery of Saynt Androwes of Northampton.* which Sr. John Harryngton, knyght, allegythe to haue purchased of iij yers paste of the late ffamous of memorye Kinge henrye theight. Albeyt as yet he hathe shewed no other dyscharge for the same. And therefore yt ys ffarther to be enquiryed thereof.†

OBYTES.

(11) Landes and Catall geuen for the ffindinge of obytes mente to haue continuance for ever and so vsyd within the V yers last, viz., landes in Tyxover, Ketton, Merkett Overton. There are certen landes and tenementes ther in the tenure of sondrye parsons (persons) which were given to thentente aforesayd as by the survey thereof made more at large dothe appere, amountynge to the yerly value of xjs. ix*d.*; whereof in Rente resolute to dyurs parsons by the yere iijs. iiij*¼d.* And so remayneth clere by the yere viijs. iiij*¼d.* Catall in Markett Overton—One Cowe ther was geuen by one henry porter to Robt. porter his sonne in Anno Dni 1534 for the kepinge of one Dryge and a masse yerly which Cowe was solde x. yers paste the obyte nevertheles beinge within thes xij monethes kept. And therefore was bestowed the some of viij*d.* The aforesayd Robert Porter on his oathe says that since the sale of the Cowe aforesayd he hath kept the obyte at his own proper cost and charge. viijs. iiij*¼d.*

LAMPES.

(12) Landes appoynted for the findynge of lampes and other lyghtes for ever and so vsyd within fyve yers last paste, viz., in

* This priory, situated in the north-west part of the town, near the wall, and bordering on the river, was, in 1084, by Simon de St. Liz, the first of that name, Earl of Northampton and Huntingdon, repaired, and largely endowed, and replenishing it with Cluniac monks from the Abbey of St. Mary de Caritate upon the Loire, he made it a cell to that house. In the Valor Eccles. 26 H. 8 (Fr. Leicester, prior) of the possessions of this house, mention is made of a pension, 6*l.* paid to the chaplain of the chantry of Exton, co. Rutland. The historian, Bridges, says the last prior of this convent was Fras. Alrec, alias Leicester, S.T.B.; upon the foundation of the Bishoprick of Peterboro', 33 H. 8, he was appointed the first Dean of that church. It is not recorded when he died, but the name of his successor, Gerard Carleton, S.T.B., occurs 6 Nov. 1543, (d. 1549.)

† Hugo Hulsey, Clk., *Comp. Pro. Pr.*, 20 May, 33 H. 8 (1541) for Chantry of Exton. Institution books in Rec. Off.

Tixover, Glaston, Marketoverton, Vppyngham, Ketton (and) Empyngham. Ther are certen landes and tenementes ther which were geven to the intente aforesayd and are in the tenure of dyuers parsons as by the Survey thereof taken more at large yt maye appere amountynge to the yerly (value) of iiij*s.* iiij*d.* A rente yerly goyinge owte of a tenemente of ffraunces Mackeworthe.* scituat in Empynghame for the ffyndynge of a torche at the seconde masse on Crystmas daye in the mornynge with *vi*d.** in redye moneye at the same tyme which of old tyme was so usyd, and of late, by consent, convertyd all in to a Rente by the yere, *ij*s.*—vi*s.* iiij*d.**

Thos. Astwood, the King's receiver, in 3 Edw. 6, among other rents and profits, accounted for 2*s.* 8*d.*, the rent of 2*a.* of land called Cobler's Croft, and le Chapel Croft, lying in the south field of Empingham, given for the maintenance of one lamp in the parish church there, then in the tenure of Ann Mackworth, wid. Also for 2*s.* rent issuing out of the tenement of Francis Mackworth, esq., situate in the middle of the said town, then in the tenure of Thos. Exton, which said tenement, in times past, by custom used to find, at the second mass in the morning on Christnas day, one torch and 5*d.* in money, which, by consent of the parishioners there, was afterwards charged into the abovesaid rent of 2*s.*†

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

* Son and heir of Geo. M. of Mackeworth, co. Derby and Empingham, esq. (arms, *party per pale indented sa. and erm., a chev. gu., frettie or*) viv. 26 H.8 by his wife Anne, da. of Geoffrey Sherard of Stapleford, esq., he d. 25 Sept. 4 and 5 Phillip and Mary (1557), his wife, Elene, sister and coh. of John Hercy, of Grove, co. Notts., Knt., was bur. at Empingham in or before 1557) esquyre.

† The Mackworths were long seated here, and seem to have had their introduction into the county of Rutland through John Mackworth, LL.D., Chancellor to Hen. 5, when Prince of Wales, presented by the King 6 Feb., 1404-5, to the prebendal stall of Empingham in the cathedral church of Lincoln, and though John Francis was presented by the Pope in the same year, the royal presentation seems to have prevailed, for Mackworth held it until 1422, in which year, on the 16th Dec., he was collated to the prebend of Nassington, he also held the Deanery of Lincoln, from 1412 until his death in 1451. Thomas M., grandson of Francis and Elene beforenamed, served the office of Sheriff for Rutland in the 41st of Eliz. and 7th Jac. I. cr. a Bart. 4 June 17th Jac. I. (1619) and d. in Mch, 1625-6. His grandson Thos., 3rd Bart., who d.

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292.—Riding for the Bridecake.—A custom formerly prevailed in the parish of Claybrooke, in Leicestershire, of “riding for the bridecake,” which took place when the bride was brought home to her new habitation. A pole was erected in front of the house, three or four yards high, with the cake placed upon the top of it. On the instant the bride set out from her old habitation, a party of young men set off on horseback, and he who was fortunate enough to reach the pole first, and knock down the cake with his stick, had the honour of receiving it from the hands of a damsel, on the point of a wooden sword; and with this trophy he returned in triumph to meet the bride and her attendants, who upon their arrival in the village were met by another party, whose office it was to adorn their horses’ heads with garlands, and to present the bride with a posy. The last ceremony of this character took place in the parish of Claybrooke so far back as 1747. Sometimes the bridecake was competed for by persons on foot, and then it was called “throwing the quintail,” which was performed with heavy bars of iron, thus affording a trial of muscular strength as well as of gallantry. Another custom prevailed in this village at weddings, that of sending to a disappointed lover a garland, made of willow, richly decked with flowers, and sometimes accompanied with a pair of gloves, a white handkerchief, and a smelling bottle.

London.

W. SYDNEY, F.R.H.S.

in Dec., 1694, espoused, during the civil war, the royal cause, the fine set upon him for his delinquency was 879*l*. In the year 1722, the representation of the county of Rutland was strongly contested between the Lord Finch, Sir Thos. Mackworth, and Mr. Sherard, and though Sir Thomas was at the head of the poll and was returned, the expenses incurred in the contest seem to have been the ruin of his family, for, on the 23rd Oct., 1723, Sir Thos. M., Bart., by indenture and sale, inrolled in Chancery on 5th Dec. following, and made between Sir Thomas of the first part, Chas. Tryon (of Seyton), esq., of the 2nd part, and Fras. Jackson (Duddington), gent., of the 3rd part, in consideration of £39,000 conveyed the Manors of Empingham and Normanton, and his estates there and in Edith-Weston, Ketton, Whitwell, and elsewhere, in the county of Rutland, to Chas. Tryon, esq., in fee, who in 1729, sold the above-named estates to Gilbert Heathcote, esq., Alderman of London, whose lineal descendant, the Earl of Ancaster (Baron Aveland) still holds the same. Sir Henry Mackworth, 7th Bart., d. in 1803 in the Charter-house, London, upon the poor Knights’ Charity, when the title became extinct.

293.—Tooley Park, Leicestershire.—I have sent the following extracts from documents in my collection, thinking that perhaps they may prove of interest to your readers :—

“LEICESTERSHIRE, PECKLETON IN SPARKENHOF DEANERY.—A true and perfect Tarryer of ye Parsonage house of Peckleton in ye Deanery of Sparkenhoe in the County of Leicester, with ye Barnes, outhouses, and Gleabe land thereunto belonging. April the 15th, 1708.

“Imp.—The Parsonage house, with ye Kitchen, Brewhouse, wash-house, containing 6 Bays of Building great or small all covered with Tyle or Slate.

“It.—The corne barne, two bays of building Thatcht, one bay of stabling, four of usefull buildings, and swinsty all thatcht.

“Itm.—The orchard, gardens, and house close, containing four acres or thereabouts, adjoining to the said Parsonage house, ye ground of Mr. John Weightman, east, ye ground of Mr. Jas. Avery, west, the Town Street, north, Mr. Jas. Wightman (*sic*) south.

“Itm.—The churchyard halfe an acre of ground divided into *too* closes in the Parke Field, Tooly-Parke east and south, Mr. John Weightman west, the Forrest Lane north ; one close in the late Forrest of Leicester containing ten acres or thereabouts, the ground of Knowles Nelson east and north, ye ground of Mr. Avery west, ye ground of Will Ward south.

“We have noe modus in or parish, only Tooly Parke.

(Signed) HUM. PAGETT, Rector.
EDWARD ORME.
JOHN PORTER.”

The above terrier is believed to have been signed and delivered by the above rector and the two churchwardens, in 1708, to the office of the Bishop of Lincoln.

In an action between Henric. Harrington, Mil., plaintiff, and Thoma. Davye, cler., defendant, there was a decree of 8 June, 1607, which states that the king's majesty was seized of Tooley Park, in the County of Leicester, in fee, as in right of his Duchy of Lancaster, which it was alleged had ever been used for the keeping of deer, and not known to lye in any parish, nor any tithe ever been paid for the same, and that Thomas Davie, Parson, of Peckleton, pretending the same to lie in the parish of Peckleton, cited Edward Brookby, an underkeeper of the said park, in the ecclesiastical court, for non-payment of tithes to the said Davie for cattle depasturing in the said park.

The Court was of opinion, in the the present cause, that the Park lay within the parish of Peckleton if the same be not out of any parish, and that the said Park lay within the Forrest or Chace of

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Leicester, that there was no proof that ever any tithe was paid in kind out of or for the said Parke, or the ground therein, to the parson of Peckleton or any other; and yet, nevertheless, it appeared by the depositions of Edward Brook(s) by that xxiijs. had been paid about xxx. years last past (1577) to the incumbent of Peckleton for the time being, and that the keepers of the said Parke had, for the most part, resorted to Peckleton Church to hear divine service and receive the sacraments and other church rites. It was decreed by the court that the said xxiijs. should thereafter be paid by the then farmers or their keepers there for the time being to the incumbent of Peckleton for the time being, in satisfaction of all tithes whatsoever, and other duties and demands due or to be due to the said incumbent of Peckleton out of or for the said Park, in addition to ijs. for the house wherein the said Brookesbiethen inhabited, and money due for offerings, christenings and burials. It was lastly decreed that the injunctions awarded out of this court to the Ecclesiastical Judge of the County of Leicester for the staying of the said Davies suits there for non-payment of tithes by the said Brookesbie Keeper of the said Park for Cattle feeding there should stand and remain in force, and that the farmers and keepers should pay for their offerings and duties for christenings, marriages, and burials to the incumbent of Peckleton over and besides the xxiijs. yearly.

The Records of the Archdeaconry Court of the County of Leicester have been searched but no such proceedings have been found as relate to the Ecclesiastical Court.

On the 18th June, 1740, the Rev. J. Harryman gives his receipt to Mr. Boothby (the owner), for tithes for park, porter's cottage, and Butt close for £1 4s. 0d., and there are other receipts from C. Mead and Wm. Wood extending to 1790.

On a case laid before Mr. F. Burton, of Lincoln, in 1790, for his opinion, the above decree and pleadings in the suit were sent for his perusal, and Mr. Burton was of the opinion that the above decree was not conclusive either for or against the modus, as neither the patron nor the ordinary were parties to the suit.

On the 2nd March, 1627, there is a grant to Walter Ruders, of

Thollowe Park in the County of Leicester, an office copy of which is before me.

The *Valor Ecclesiasticus*, of 26 Hen. VIII., contains an entry as to the Rectory of Peckleton.

HENRY W. ALDRED.

*Dover Terrace, 181 Coldharbour Lane,
Camberwell, S.E.*

294.—The Old Inns of Leicester.—THE “ANGEL,” Gallowtree Gate.—The front of this Inn was in the yard which is now occupied by Morley and Sons. It was a posting Inn, and was occupied by Mrs. Whitehead for many years, her son conducting the business for her. After her decease he became the proprietor. The sign, a hanging one, bore the representation of an Angel, in vivid colours.

THE “MAGPIE.”—This was a common public-house, situated where the Parade and shops now stand. It was a very low, old building, two-storeys high, three windows below and three above, with old lead casements. The house was whitewashed on the front. A narrow passage and yard led into the Market Place. On the hanging sign was the figure of a Magpie, and on the window shutters were painted chequers, and “Rum Shrub and Purl sold here.” Mr. Robt. Metcalf, timber merchant, lived there very many years. Afterwards, one Stevens occupied it, and it became a house for the resort of thieves, and Tanky Smith, in his palmy days, captured many of them there.

THE “WHITE HORSE.”—This Inn was located nearly opposite the “Magpie,” in Gallowtree Gate. Its sign was of the old swinging kind, representing a white horse. In front of the house, in the road near to the causeway, was placed a stone coffin for a horse trough, said to be that of King Richard the III. This house was taken down a many years since.

THE “THREE CRANES,” Gallowtree Gate.—This Inn was where Messrs. Taylor & Co. occupy, the yard leading to the Independent Chapel. It was a large inn. Several of the old coaches stayed here.

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THE "THREE CROWNS."—This hotel was on the site of the National Provincial Bank of England, and Messrs. Jacobs & Co.'s premises. It was a large one, extending a long way up Horsefair Street. It was three storeys high, containing about fifty windows, plastered, and painted stone-colour on the front. Its entrance faced down Gallowtree Gate and its gateway into the yard in Granby Street. It had a balcony on the front entrance where addresses were delivered at the time of elections. The sign hung at the corner of the house, bearing on it Three Crowns and a Sceptre in gilt. The house in Horsefair Street was guarded with posts and rails, and at the end of these was a Town Pump. This hotel was kept for very many years by two brothers of the name of Bishop, one of whom was an albino, *i.e.*, had white hair and pink eyes.

THE "JOLLY MILLER," Granby Street.—This public-house was located on the site where afterwards stood the "Falcon," but has ceased to be a public-house and gin-shop in consequence of some irregularities. The "Jolly Miller" was a very low, thatched house, with lead encased windows, three below and three above. It stood about seven or eight yards back from the causeway, and three or four feet lower, and had to be approached by steps, and guarded by posts and rails. In front were four large trees. The sign was placed in one of the trees, bearing in colours a very jolly man in miller's attire, with a rubicund face, holding a foaming quart in one hand and a long pipe in the other.

THE "LITTLE CROWN," Market Place.—Was situate at the end of a row of houses at the back of the Old Exchange, the East corner. It bore on its sign a gilded crown. Here Mr. Birkhill resided many years, and his widow for a long time after him. It was a house of resort for the mace-bearer and town servants and the old constables. It was taken down with the row of houses and the Old Exchange to enlarge the Market Place, and for the erection of the present Corn Exchange.

THE "GREEN DRAGON," Market Place.—This house was next to the "Bull's Head," and, in appearance, like the "White Swan"

—gable front and whitewashed. The Sign was a swing one, and bore the representation of a Dragon painted green. Zecharia Redshaw lived here some years.

THE "BULL'S HEAD," Market Place, was next house to the "Green Dragon," and a better house, three storeys high, built of red bricks. In front of these houses, on the causeway up to the "White Swan," now standing in its glory as of yore, was the Market, where the farmers' wives, daughters, and hucksters, stood with their fowls, butter, eggs, etc., without a covering, all exposed to the weather.

295.—Leicester Wards and Aldermen.—In an ancient book of the borough there appears the following entry:—

"At a common hall holden at Leicester, the 7th April, 1st Richard III, it was ordained as follows:—Whereas for the great rumour and slander that runs upon the town of Leicester, as well of divers evil disposed persons, as of broken pavements, stones, timber and muck, to the great noysance of the king's people and destruction of the said town, unless remedy be had: it is therefore, ordained and established by the whole assent and agreement, as well as of the right honourable and worshipful John Roberts, Esq., the then mayor (Mr. Roberts was a tanner, his tan-pits were in Mill Lane, Sanvy Gate, in this town,) and all his bretheren of the same town, as by the worshipful commonaltie of the same, that the said town shall be divided in 12 wards, and in every of the said wards one of the mayor's brethren for the time being dwelling within the same ward or next thereunto, be called an alderman, to have full power and authority to correct and punish all such people at any time trespassing, after the quantity of his trespass." The ordinance further provided that "if any such persons would not obey the correction and punishment of the alderman, that then the alderman should show his name unto the mayor, who, according to justice, was to correct and punish the trespasser until he should submit himself to his alderman."—*Corporation Commissioners' Report.*

Leicester.

R. HAZLEWOOD.

296.—Query.—De Lokton Family.—Can any of your readers give me any information about the family of De Lokton, or Lockton? The Wills of several of the members of the family are in the Probate Registry at York, down to about 1450, after which period the name vanishes, and reappears in 1578, in the Registers of Long Clawson, Leicestershire.

I am desirous of bridging over the space between the above dates. John de Lokton of Old Malton was one of the King's Justices in 1387.

REX.

297.—**William Harrod, a Local Historian.**—The subject of this notice was the son of a respectable printer and bookseller at Market Harborough, Leicestershire, who was also master of the free school in that town. William was bred to his father's profession; and, after having worked some time as a journeyman in London, commenced business on his own account at Stamford, where he became an alderman, and published the *History and Antiquities of Stamford*, compiled chiefly from the annals of the Rev. Francis Peck, with notes; to which is added their present state, including Burghley, 1785, two vols. 12mo. In 1788 he projected a republication and continuation of Wright's *History and Antiquities of Rutland*, but the work was discontinued after the appearance of two numbers, for want of proper encouragement. Whilst residing at Stamford, he also commenced a newspaper, of which he was the editor and the sole working printer, but the sale not being at all encouraging he soon desisted. He afterwards removed to Mansfield, and published the *History of Mansfield and its Environs*, in two parts, 1804, 4to. On a smartly-contested election for the town of Nottingham, Mr. Harrod compiled and published a very facetious volume under the title of *Coke and Birch*. On the death of his father, which took place December 11th, 1806, Mr. Harrod returned to Market Harborough, the place of his nativity, and published the *History of Market Harborough, in Leicestershire, and its Vicinity*, 1808. Here he hoped to have ended his days with comfort, but a second marriage embroiled him in difficulties, which at length compelled him to relinquish his business; and his death took place at Birmingham in consequence of an apoplectic fit, January 1st, 1819. Notwithstanding his eccentricities, Mr. Harrod was much respected. The foregoing notes are included in a series of *Neglected Biographies*, which first made their appearance in the monthly literary supplements to a London bookseller's catalogues, and were subsequently, in 1855, along with other kindred matter, republished in volume form, under the title of *Fly Leaves, or Scraps and Sketches, Literary, Biographical, and Miscellaneous.*

Nottingham.

CEDRIC BONNELL.

298.—Archdeacon Johnson.—Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, was, during the latter part of his well-spent life, rector of North Luffenham, Rutland, at which place he was buried, 24th July, 1625. He was founder of the celebrated schools and hospitals at Oakham and Uppingham, and on a brass plate fixed in the church at Luffenham is the following inscription, which is a tolerably faithful record of his good works :—

“ Robert Johnson, bachelor of divinitie, a painful preacher, parson of North Luffenham.

Had a godlie care of religion, and a charitable minde to the poore.

He erected a faire free grammar schoole in Okeham.

He erected a faire free grammar schoole in Uppingham.

He appointed to each of his schooles a schoolemaster and an usher.

He erected the hospitalle of Christe in Okeham.

He erected the hospitalle of Christe in Uppingham.

He procured for them a corporation and a mort-maine of fower hundred markes.

Whereby well disposed people maie give unto them as God shall move their hartes.

He bought lands of Quene Elizabeth towards the maintenance of them.

He provided place in eache of the hospitalles for xxiii poore people.

He recovered, bought, and procured the hospitalle of William Dalby in Okeham, and caused it to be renewed, established and confirmed, which before was found to be confiscate and consealed, wherein divers poore people be relieved.

He was also beneficiall to the towne of North Luffenham.

And also to the town of Stamford, where he was born of worshipfull parents.

It is the grace of God to give a man a wise harte to lay up his treisure in Heaven.

Theis be good fruites and effects of a justifieng faith, and of a trew profession of religion.

And a good example to all others to be benefactors to theise and suche like good workes.

That so they may glorifie God and leave a blessed remembrance behind them.

To the comfort and profite of all posterite.

All the glorie, honor, praise, and thanckes be unto God for evermore. Amen.

Sic luceat lux vestra. Let your light so shine.”

J. S.

PART II.—VOL. III.

E

299.—Parallel Weather Proverbs in Granada and Leicestershire.—In *Murray's Handbook to Spain*, 5th Ed., p. 363, the following local proverb is quoted in reference to Jabalcuz and Pandera, two mountains in the neighbourhood of Jaen :—

“ CUANDO JABALCUZ TIENE CAPUZ
Y LA PANDERA MONTERA,
LLOVERA AUNQUE DIOS NO QUIERA.”

When Jabalcuz wears a hood
And Pandera a cap
It will rain as long as God pleases.

The observation of an analogous phenomenon in latitudes further north has given rise to an exactly equivalent Leicestershire saying thus quoted and commented on by Ray :—

“ If Bever hath a cap
You churls of the Vale look to that”

That is, when the clouds hang over the towers of Bever-castle, it is a prognostick of much rain and moisture, to the much endamaging that fruitful vale, lying in the three counties of Leicester, Lincoln, and Nottingham.—*Ray's English Proverbs*, 2nd Ed., 1678, p. 317.

The Midland district, however, has, I fancy, sundry significances besides the one pointed out by Ray, which serve to differentiate it from the Spanish and other proverbs of a like kind in other localities. The author of the jingle—for it can hardly be called a rhyme—probably intended to commit a pun on the word “Bever,” which, in the lapse of centuries has ceased to convey any point except to the student of ancient armour. The “beaver” or “bever” thrice referred to by Shakespeare (*K. Hen. IV.*, part I., *IV.*, 1; *K. Hen. IV.*, part II., *IV.*, 1; and *Hamlet I.*, 2) was, strictly speaking, the lower part of the 15th century helmet, covering the mouth and chin.—(See *Douce's Illustrations of Shakespeare*, Ed. 1839, p. 269.) ‘This part of the helmet, as well as the visor above it which protected the eyes, was capable of being moved upwards when the wearer required drink or air, and indeed, was seldom worn down except in actual battle. The upper part of the helmet was called the “cap,” and to those familiar with the sight of armour

the words "if beaver hath a cap" would convey the idea of a knight with helmet closed ready to do battle on the instant. Well might the "churls of the vale" be told to "look to that," when such a one rode out of the Castle gates. That such a punning double meaning is somewhat far-fetched will certainly not be held to prove that it was not intended on the part of the author, by anyone accustomed to the vagaries of old folk-lore doggerel.

But apart from this, the words "if Bever hath a cap," or, as I have heard them more than once quoted, and probably with greater accuracy, "when Belvoir wears a cap" are capable of a far less strained secondary meaning. When the Lord of Belvoir donned his cap to hawk along the valleys or to hunt along the hills, the "churls of the vale" were bound to "look to that," and perhaps had still stronger reason when he sat capped in his baronial court, a very sovereign within his own domains. The meaning given by Ray is, however, the obvious and primary one, and sayings of the same class are not uncommon in other parts of the world besides Leicestershire and Granada.

SEBASTIAN EVANS.

300.—The Village of Packington, Leicestershire.
(*continued.*)—The Church history of Packington, to which we now pass, has already been touched in connection with Coventry Priory. As noticed in vol. II., page 76, the ecclesiastical rights or advowson were included in the Earl of Chester's grant to the Priory in 1043; at that time it would be subject, as a part of Leicestershire, to the See of Sidnacester, which was shortly afterwards (in 1070) removed to Lincoln. It had a Priest at the Domesday Survey, but the record does not mention a Church. According to a matriculation of the diocese of Lincoln, compiled in 1220, during the episcopacy of Hugh Walleis, the Benefice was then a Vicarage in the patronage of the Priory and dependent on it was the Chapel of Snibstone, which was served by a resident Chaplain appointed by the Mother Church; a pension of 10s. was paid to the Priory *ab antiquo*. The Church was appropriated to the Priory by Richard de Gravesend, Bishop of Lincoln, in 1269, at which time the Vicarage was endowed with two yardlands

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belonging to the Church, and one yardland belonging to Snibstone Chapel, with all obventions and all tithes ; the Vicar was to serve the Chapel with a sufficient Chaplain, to bear all charges pertaining to the Church and Chapel, and to repair the chancel, and the Prior was to have all tithe-corn. In 1344 the Priory had a pension of half a mark.

At the dissolution of the Monasteries the tithes of the Priory in Packington as mentioned in vol. II., page 149, were valued at £5 6s. 8d., and in Snibstone at £1 6s. 8d.* At the same time the Priory, in respect of its appropriated Churches of Packington and Scraftoft collectively, paid to the Bishop of Lincoln for procurations, 35s., to the Abbot of Leicester for the impropriations, 20s., to the Archdeacon of Leicester for synodals, 14s. 8d., and to the Master of the Choir in the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, 26s. 8d. Shortly afterwards the Commissioners appointed by the Crown to ascertain the value of Church Livings, valued the Vicarage of Packington at £5 15s. 10d. with a house (*in pecuniâ cum mans'*). In 1552 a further Commission reported that the Church contained the following :—

Inprimis.—Three Belles.

Itm.—One Cope of Satyn of Burges.

Itm.—One Chalice.

Itm.—One Cross of Mastlyn.

The Benefice of Packington and its Incumbents, like many others, were much disturbed during the Civil Wars between Charles I. and the Parliament. Thomas Pestell† the divine (who was Vicar at the commencement of the war but resigned in favor of his son about 1643) seems to have been particularly an object of persecution, for as early in the troubles as 1645 he stated in a letter to Sir George Gresley that he had been robbed and plundered of almost all his goods, besides cattle, five several times. Mr. Nichols has preserved the following interesting narrative by Mrs. Sarah Muggleston, Pestell's granddaughter :—

“I have heard my mother say, Mr. Pegg (which was the usurper's name) came into the Parish Church in time of divine

* The £1 8s. od. in vol. II., page 149, is an error.

† A pedigree of Pestell is given in *Nichols' Leicestershire*.

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service with a troop of soldiers with their pistols cocked and held them to my grandfather's breast when he was reading prayers. He said 'Gentlemen, use no violence; here is none will resist you.' So they took away the common Prayer Book and laid a ballad in its place. My grandfather went and sat with his wife and children, and heard Mr. Pegg read an account of all his faults, for which he was turned out, concluding 'And so God has justly spewed him out of his mouth!' Mr. Pegg went then into the pulpit and took his text, '*I am* hath sent me unto you.' My grandfather was several times imprisoned for christening a child and marrying, and for not keeping parliament feasts and thanksgiving days."

Thomas, the divine's eldest son and successor, being a royalist, was not more fortunate than his father. Being taken by a party of Parliamentarians at the Battle of Worcester (3 Sept., 1651) he had a rope round his neck ready to be hanged, when a gentlewoman who had interest with his captors stated that he was a relative of hers and so persuaded them from their resolution. A brother of the Thomas last mentioned was William Pestell, M.A., Rector of Coleorton, of whom it is recorded that he was carried away on a bone-ridg'd horse, and that his tormentors not contented with this, also "miserably beat and abused him." He was so badly treated that he was constrained to abscond even before the sequestration of his living; his wife who was then far advanced in pregnancy was turned out of doors with her children, and she and they were afterwards supported by charity. Those days were indeed bitter ones for the loyal Clergy; but happier days were yet in store for many of them, and not less for our worthy Vicar of Packington; and one may imagine his thoughts and feelings when after so many years of tribulation, suffering and banishment, he was once more within his own Church, recording in the parish registers the facts of the King's restoration and his own return. The entries are as follows:—

"1660.—King Charles II. returned in peace upon May 29, being his birthday, after 12 years banishment; and the Vicar of this Parish in 1662, after 14 years expulsion: sic visum superis.

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"Registers hitherto have been omitted by the Black Long Parliament and Cromwell's tyrannicall usurpations; and now, blessed be God! restored under the peacefull reigne of our Blessed Sovereigne Charles the Second, 1662."

The way for Pestell's return was paved by the obstinacy of the then Vicar William Smith, who with many other Leicestershire Clergymen was ejected for disobedience to the Act of Uniformity. It is said of Smith that he was a worthy divine and a plain profitable preacher. After his ejection he went to Diseworth Grange where he lived many years, teaching school and preaching constantly, either in his own house or in places adjacent, as occasion and opportunity offered. He died there on the 20th Oct., 1681, aged 63.

It has been seen that Snibstone had a resident Chaplain before the dissolution, but it is probable that the Chaplaincy was discontinued at or shortly after that time; in 1650 the Church and Chapel were served by one man. In the same year the Rectory was returned worth £30, the Vicarage £60, and the Incumbent as sufficient. At the date of Mr. Nichols' history the value was about £300. Since the dissolution the advowson has passed uniformly with the manor. Following is a list of Incumbents and Patrons* :—

RECTORS.		PATRONS.
Mentioned 1220.	William de Castell.	Prior and Convent of Coventry.
„ 1224-29.	Simon de Sancto Mauro (<i>Seymour</i>).	„
„ 1231.	William de Pekinton (Packington.)	Robert Mittun
VICARS.		
Mentioned 1266.	1269. Robert Gerlaund.	Prior and Convent of Coventry.
„ 1308.	Robert de Cothestok.	„
„ 1319.	Walter de Wilteshire.	„
„ 1349.	Richard Scrapetoft.	„
„ 1366.	Nicholas atte Grove.	„
„ 1375.	Richard de Waltham.	„

* This list is founded on that in *Nichols' Leicestershire*, but is corrected and enlarged from a much ampler one recently set up by the Rev. A. S. Mammatt within Packington Church, near the North door, and obtained by him from the Diocesan Registry. The latter gives over a dozen names not mentioned by Mr. Nichols, but omits three noticed by Nichols—Thomas Leeson, William Darling, and William Smith.

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Mentioned	1375.	Oct. 18. John Hamyll (? Hamelin) de Wymundham.	Prior and Convent of Coventry.
"	1376.	Dec. 10. John Short of Stapelford.	"
"	1398.	Mar. 28. William Trendull.	"
"	1420.	Sept. 11. John Upwright.	"
"	1433.	June 4. Thomas May.	"
"	1435.	Mar. 27. Thomas Jonson.	"
"	1471.	John Leson.	"
"	1498.	1534. Robert Dibse (Dixley.)	"
"	1536.	May 16. Thomas Jackson.	"
Died	1539.	Thomas Leeson.	
Inducted	1539.	Thomas Preston, mentioned 1556.	"
Mentioned	1605.	Richard Sowter.	Earl of Huntingdon.
Died	1612.	Mar. 12. William Darling, buried at Clifton.	
Inducted	1613.	Thomas Pestell, resigned 1643 (?)	Ferdinand, Earl of Huntingdon.
"	1643. (?)	Thomas Pestell, jr., sequestered 1645. William Smith, ejected 1662.	
Restored	1662.	Thomas Pestell, jr. died 1690.	
Inducted	1690.	Nov. 19. Ithiel Smart, M.A.	Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon.
"	1693.	June 19. John Hitch- cock, M.A.	"
"	1706.	Oct. 28. Michael Hutchinson, D.D.	John Laughton, pro hac vice.
"	1729.	Mar. 20. William Walmisley, LL.D.	Theophilus, Earl of Huntingdon.
"	1730.	Oct. 27. Nathaniel Pegge, M.A., died 23 Nov., 1782, aged 85. Fellow of Catherine Hall, Cambridge.	"
"	1783.	Jan. 7. Nathaniel Wells.	Francis, Earl of Huntingdon.
"	1784.	June 29. Robert Hastings, M.A., died 25 Oct., 1792, aged 68. Rector of Oxcomb, Lincoln- shire.	"

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"	1793.	Mar. 2.	John Prior, B.D.	General Hastings.
"	1804.	Mar. 28.	Joshua Smith, B.D.	?
"	1823.	May 1.	Charles Pratt, M.A. Resigned. Died 1889.	Sir Chas. Hastings, Bart.
"	1853.		Charles Pratt, jr., B.A., resigned 1889.	Sir Chas. Abney Hastings, Bart.
"	1890.	Mar. 29.	Arthur Simmonds Mammatt M.A. (late Vicar of Castle Donington.)	Chas. Edwd., Earl of Loudoun.

The Church is cruciform, consisting of a square tower, nave, transept, chancel, and two aisles, the latter being each separated from the body of the Church by three arches. Parts of the walls shew great age; the foundations and lower courses of the South aisle are very ancient and much weather-worn, with later but also very old work built on them. The window looking up the South aisle probably dates from the time of King John; the upper part of the head tracery is damaged and imperfect, portions having been broken or cut away to make place for a later roof, a circumstance which shows that the South aisle was originally higher. The walls of the North aisle have been disfigured externally by frequent and clumsy repairs, while on the South the appearance of the church has been spoilt by the recent removal of an old porch, which gave it a relieving and pleasing effect. Excepting the tower, all angles of the building have corner buttresses but one. The churchyard too is not without its evidences of change, having in July, 1893, received an extension of its limits, perhaps the only change of its kind since it was first laid out as the final repository of "all y^t of man could die." The extension has been made southward over a part of what was previously the school-playground; the newly enclosed area being given for the purpose by the patron of the living, the Earl of Loudoun.

The only Memorial now in the Church is that to George Pilkington and his nephew George Middlemore Pilkington, standing against the South wall of the Chancel; the one to Thomas Leeson, Vicar, has long been wanting. Several Memorials have also been removed from the Churchyard since Mr. Nichols'

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time. With one exception all the tombstones of the Mugglestones have also "slipped away"—those of Mary (1690), Edward (1723), Edward (1726), and also that of Anne (1725), whose inscription stated it to contain "all y^t of her could die;" the only outward vestige of the family remaining being the tombstone of Elizabeth Mugglestone (daughter of Mary Buxton, who died 18 Feb., 1763, æt. 87. Four Memorials mentioned by Mr. Nichols are however still in existence, viz.: the tomb of Michael Hutchinson, Vicar, which has a Latin inscription rapidly becoming illegible, a mural tablet to Thomas and Catherine Hensworth, fixed in the South wall of the tower, and headstones to Robert Hastings and Nathaniel Pegge, Vicars. Among the other stones in the Churchyard are the following:—

Caroline Jesse, wife of Charles Pratt, junr., Vicar, died at Llandudno, Oct. 8, 1863.

Caroline Jesse, 6 Sept., 1848
Harriet Georgina, 9 July, 1849 } Infant dau's of the above.

"Sacred to the Memory of Joseph Rice, who departed this life on the 8th day of January, 1848, in the 78th year of his age. He had lived in this place a period of 52 years highly esteemed by his neighbours and a numerous circle of friends and relatives, to whom his memory is peculiarly endeared, by the various acts of benevolence and piety which characterised his exemplary and peaceful life."

Matthew Ingle of Wigginton, July 28, 1860, aged 70.

Joseph Rice, only son of Matthew and Jane Ingle, Sept. 29, 1843, aged 20.

Henry Ingle, youngest son of John and Margaret Ingle. Born 1 Dec., 1802. Died 19 July, 1884.

Joseph Lester Hassall, "for 55 years a resident of this place," Nov. 2, 1861, aged 75.

Eliza Hassall, widow of Joseph Lester Hassall, June 21, 1885, aged 90.

John Smith, interr'd Feb. 7, 1808, aged 71.

Elizabeth, wife of John Smith, Feb. 13, 1799, aged 66.

John Smith, late of Donisthorpe, July 12, 1814, aged 57; Elizabeth his wife, Jan. 16, 1822; John Smith, son of John and Elizabeth, (date hidden by turf.)

Mary Smith, 4 Feb., 1807; John Smith, gent., her husband, 25 Jan., 1820, æt. 73.

Thomas Croxall, 24 Aug., 1755, aged 66.

Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Croxall, 31 May, 1756, aged 67.

Richard Donisthorpe, 9 March, 1705, aged 65.

Mr. Richard Donisthorpe, Dec. 9, 1790, aged 63.

Luke Severn, April 26, 1815, aged 69.

Ann, wife of Luke Severn, Jan. 31, 1837, aged 85.

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Edward Tunnicliff, Nov. 18, 1826, aged 41.

William Jarrom Tunnicliff, July 4, 1829, in the third year of his age.

Elizabeth, wife of William Nicholls and relict of Edward Tunnicliff,
Mar. 3, 1852, aged 63.

Ralph Oldacres, 26 Dec., 1768, aged lxxix.

Ann Oldakers, wife of Ralph Oldacres, 28 Dec., 1781, aged 84.

Several headstones of the German family.

No traces remain of the Arms which stood in the Church in 1622, viz. : *arg. 3 garbes sa. and sa. on a bend arg. 3 garbes gu.* The first is the same as the coat of Comyn Earl of Buchan * and many have been set up for him especially as his interests here were large. The second coat, obviously a variation of the first, was as previously noticed, assigned by Mr. Wyrley to the Packingtons. The latter were perhaps the grantees of Comyn, and out of deference to him they may have derived their coat from his, for it was not uncommon in the early days of heraldry for inferiors to adopt with some variation the arms of their patrons.†

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

A. W. WHATMORE.

301.—Local Nomenclature.—The local nomenclature of Leicestershire is an epitome of the historic conquests of England. Possibly, indeed, the name of a brook or a hill here and there may still bear uneffaced the mint-mark stamped upon it by the once ubiquitous Gael before the pre-historic invasion of the Cymro ousted him from the Midland fields and forests. At all events, in some few instances, the waters and the waste hill-tops bear names undoubtedly Celtic. They hardly formed part of the property actually reduced into possession by after invaders, and there was no practical need for their new lords to give them a new name. The old generic local names conferred by the 'early Briton' thus became specific, but remained in outward form the same, unchanged by Roman or Englishman, Dane or Norman. The High 'Tors' are still the 'High Tors,' and the 'Ox' is still the 'Ox-brook.' Bencliff, Pelder Tor, High Cadman are forest heights; Nanpantan a forest valley; the Tweed and Devon find their way by the

* Burton's Leicestershire, 248.

† ib. 8. where instances of coats similarly derived from the arms of Albany are noticed.

Trent to the eastern sea, and the Avon passes away from the borders of the county at Dove-bridge to join the Severn on the west.

The words, however, thus left are few, and fewer still recall the centuries of Roman occupation. The city or town which gives a name to the county announces itself as a 'cester;' but whether Leicester simply represents a form of *Ratæ-cester* or *Rhage-cester*, or whether it is rather to be regarded either as the 'cester' of the Legions or the 'cester' on the Leire—the old name of the Soar,—is an open question. The Fosseway may have been named by an imperial engineer, and the Stantons and Strettons bear witness that the roads which passed through them were of Roman construction, but the Roman himself has been all but effaced.

If, however, the traces of earlier invaders are faint and few, those of Englishmen are everywhere. Town and village and hamlet and homestead, common-land and field and meadow, wold and wood, hill and stream, road and lane and foot-path and boundary, tell how firmly he rooted himself in the land,—how absolutely he exterminated his predecessors. It is exceedingly difficult to reconcile this absolute extermination with the usually-accepted hypothesis that this part of Britain—to omit all reference to other portions—did not become English until the latter half of the fifth century at the earliest. The evidence adduced in favour of the surmise that South-eastern and Midland Britain were already partially if not substantially English before they were Roman, has certainly not hitherto been conclusive; but if such a theory should ever be brought well within the limits of historic probability it would satisfactorily explain much that is at present enigmatic in the local nomenclature not only of Leicestershire, but of England generally. But however this may be, the Englishman is everywhere in Leicestershire. The families who claimed descent from the mythic and half-mythic chiefs of old-world Saxondom have conferred their patronymics on the colonies they planted in the midst of the common-land—king and alderman and thane of later days, bishop and abbot and saint, the earl who owned and the churl who tilled, have all left their stamp upon the soil.

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The 'ingtons,' the 'tons' and the 'stons,' the 'worths' and the 'hams,' are strewn thick and threefold over all the land except within the forest boundaries. So many 'stones' surround Bosworth Field that the traditional prophecy which told how the third Richard should die between seven 'stones' leaves it doubtful which seven out of the multitude were those intended by the *ex-post-facto* punster prophet.

But if the Englishman has drawn the warp of the local nomenclature, it is the Dane whose busy shuttle has thrown the woof. Everywhere are records of the time when the

Burga fife
 Ligora-cester
 And Lindcylene
 And Snotingaham
 Swylce Stanford éac
 And Deoraby
 Denum wæran ær
 Under Nordhmannum [*A.-S. C., s. a. 941*].

Wherever the beaks of the Norseman could push across the shallows or thread the narrow windings of the Soar, the Wreke, and the Eye, and the other inlets from the eastern sea to the heart of the Midlands—wherever a follower of the viking chief could burn out the English yeoman and make himself lord of his outlying farmstead—wherever the 'here' lay quartered in town or village, or mustered in the assarts of the forest for its summer raids—wherever, in short, the Danish axe could win the land from the English sword, there the local names bear abiding witness to the fact. Sometimes the Danish or Norse names are descriptive of local conditions, but by far the greater number perpetuate the name of individual adventurers. Arnor and Aslákr, Bárekr and Brandi, Eindridi and Garrödr and Grimr, Hálfðán and Hrothgeir and Ketell, Niáll, Saxi and Skapti, Sigvalldi, Thórmódr and Thórsteinn, among a whole 'here' of others, have conferred their names on the dwellings or holdings they wrested from their English lords. The last-named of these, Thórsteinn, whose name survives in Thrussington, supplies a caution, perhaps not even yet superfluous, to over-zealous disciples of Mr. Kemble

who may be prepared to find a 'mark' name in every 'ington' they encounter. Some of the names preserved are better known to history. Whether Hubba had any connection with Humberstone is perhaps open to question, but there can be no risk in assigning the Ingarsbys to an Ingvar, whether the Viking who figures so bloodily in our chronicles or another. Somerby, Sumerlidebie in Domesday Book, records the name of another chief whom it is perhaps justifiable to identify with the 'Micel Sumorlida' who came to Reading in 871 (*A.-S. C.*, s. a.). I am not sure, indeed, whether the identification may not be carried one step further. Gaimar writes (*M. H. B.*, 802, l. 3015):—

“ Donec vint un Daneis, un tyrant
 Ki Sumerlede out nun le grant;
 A Readinges vint od son ost
 Quank' il trova destruit mult tost.
 Reis Edelret si volt combatre
 Mes il transid; si gest en lestre.”

The last word is given 'latre' in other versions, and may mean highway, but it is not impossible that the Chronicler intended the word to stand for Leicester.

The Norman Conquest differed in kind from any of the previous invasions of England, and affected the local nomenclature in a different way. The new lords of the soil planted no new towns or villages, and though here and there they built a castle round which the clustered cottages of their 'men' grew in time to be a village or town which has sometimes survived the castle itself, there was nothing like an organized colonization of the country they conquered. Their properties did not change their old names. Ashby was still Ashby, and Melton still Melton, but they were held under a new grant, which gave their holders a practically despotic power not only over the soil, but over all who dwelt within their borders. Ashby was the Ashby of the Zouch, and Melton the Melton of the Mowbray. Among the names thus conferred a few are somewhat difficult to identify without the aid of local history. Goadby Marwood, for instance, does not at first sight suggest the name of Maureward; nor Thorpe Bussard, the old name of Thorpe Satchville, that of Beaudesert. Burton Overy,

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again, is a somewhat misleading form of Burton Noveray; and no etymologist without assistance would evolve from Isley Walton the name of Goisfrid Alselin as its godfather. Stoke Golding is courageously claimed by Mr. Kemble as an early 'mark;' but, in the absence of evidence either way, it would probably be more prudent to regard the not uncommon name of Golding as that of a former lord of the manor. Staunton Harold looks at first sight as if it had belonged to an English king before the battle of Hastings, but in reality the Harold who gave his name to the place was only enfeoffed by Henry de Ferreires, who held it at the time of the Domesday survey. In this case, the village which was surnamed by Harold returned the compliment to his descendants, who took the name of Staunton. Newton Burgoland was formerly Newton Boteler, both names being those of former owners of the land. Thorpe Arnold received its name from Arnold de Bosco. Basset House preserves the memory of Ralph Basset, one of the "plures de infimo genere" ennobled, as Ordericus Vitalis tells us (*Ec. Hist.*, xi. 2), by Henry I., not merely with empty titles, but "opibus aggregatis et aedibus constructis super omnia quae patres habuerunt." In 1124 (*A.-S. C.*, s. a.) this Ralph, then Justiciar, and the king's thanes held a 'gëwitenemot' at 'Hundehoge,' *i.e.* Huncote, and, "hanged so many thieves as were never before," four-and-forty being hanged out of hand, and six blinded and mutilated. The precise character of this bloody assize seems to be nowhere indicated, but from its being held at Huncote in Leicester Forest, I infer that the fifty sufferers were offenders against the Forest Laws.

Great Glen was formerly Glen Martel, but the first record of the family there dates only in 1271. Indeed, among the families which have thus conferred a local surname on their properties, not a few only became lords of the manor centuries after the Conquest.

The Norman, however, has left some few other traces on the local nomenclature. Belgrave in our own time has furnished a collective name for the most fashionable quarter of West-end London; but the village itself did not originally bear a name so

redolent of the perfume of aristocratic associations. In Domesday Book it appears as Merdegrave and the transformation which converted it into Belgrave was, it is fair to infer, the work of a Norman owner. This change of name subsequent to the Conquest unfortunately precludes us from assigning any very high antiquity to the local legend with regard to a certain giant Bel, whose name, as might have been expected, has proved a snare to more than one topographical antiquary. Bel, we learn, vowed that he would reach Leicester from Mountsorrel in three leaps. He accordingly mounted his sorrel steed at Mountsorrel. One leap carried him as far as Wanlip in safety, but on essaying a second he burst all—his harness, his horse, and himself—at Burstall. In spite of this misadventure, Bel drove his spurs into his dying charger, and attempted the third leap. But the effort was too great. Steed and rider dropped dead together a mile and a half short of Leicester, and were buried together in one grave at Belgrave. This legend, the historic accuracy of which is of course placed beyond doubt by the still-existing names of the various stages in the giant's inauspicious journey, is certainly more than two centuries old, and, whatever may be its value in other respects, proves that during that period, at least, the Leicestershire pronunciation of 'one' and 'leap' has remained unchanged.

One name in Charnwood Forest has a special historic interest. 'Judy's Corner' in all likelihood records the name of the 'Comitissa Judita,' niece of the Conqueror, wife and widow of Waltheof—*pace* Mr. Freeman, Waltheof the traitor.

Among those whose names are fossilized in the local nomenclature, Sir John Talbot of Swannington may also claim a place—the gigantic knight who died in 1365, and lies under an equally gigantic effigy in Whitwick Church. A local distich, hardly to be called a rhyme, thus moralizes over his topographical celebrity :

" Talbot wood and Talbot lane,
Is all that's left of Talbot's name."

Among the local conditions which have determined the topographical arrangement of the names, by far the most important

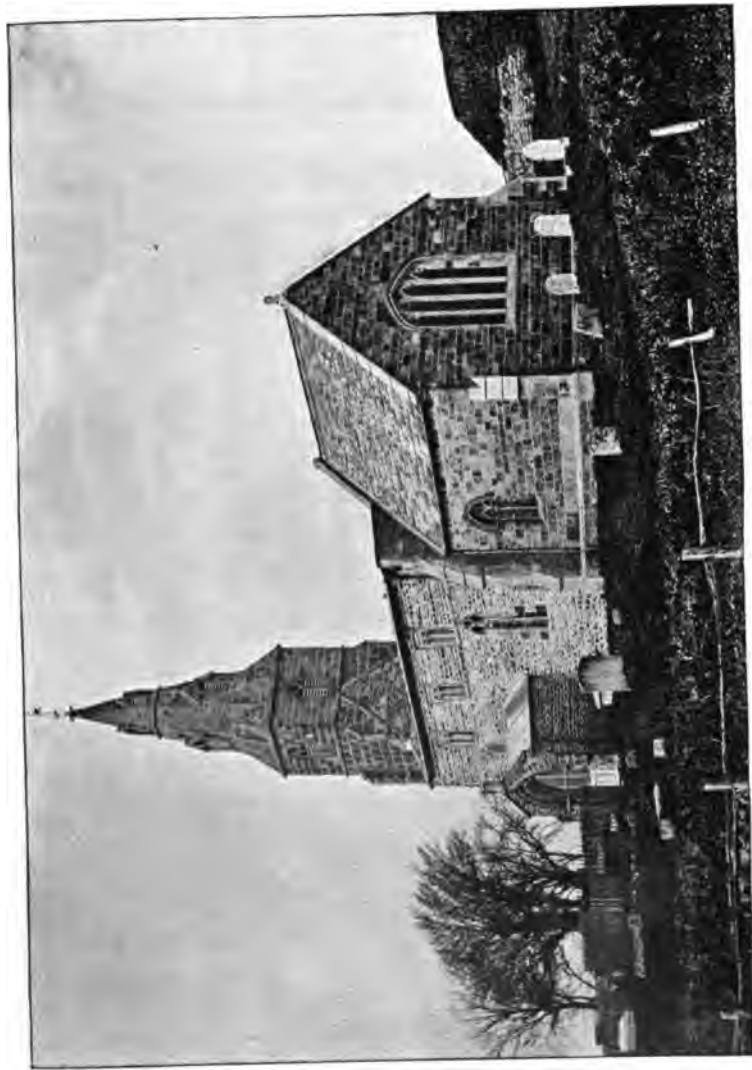
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is the large proportion of forest-land in the county. As late as 1808, when the Act was obtained for its enclosure, Charnwood Forest was estimated to comprise 18,000 acres, and its former extent must have been considerably larger. Its ancient boundaries, indeed, are not difficult to trace. It lies in a clearly-defined ring-fence of 'tons' and 'bys,' while within the ring not a single 'ton' nor 'by' is to be found, except where it is intersected by an ancient highway. Almost the same may be said of Leicester Forest, which appears in Domesday under the ominous name of Hereswode, and is registered as being four leugas in length by one in breadth, the 'leuga' being equivalent to a mile and a half. Besides these again, Leighfield Forest stretched far into the county from Rutland, and probably included some of the long ranges of wolds in its treeless tracts. But the days when the three forests were only members of a great Midland Hercynia, embracing Arden on the South and Sherwood on the North, are altogether pre-historic if not actually mythic. There is no hint of any such continuity in the local nomenclature, and the division even between Leicester and Charnwood Forests was probably broadly and clearly defined before Ratæ was a Roman station.

Within the old forest boundaries several of the names bear the impress of forest institutions. The Swanimote of Groby was held at Copt Oak, and that of Sheepshed at Ives Head, but the Whitwick Court is the only one of the three which has left any distinct record in the nomenclature of the district. Swanimote Rock, near the Sharpley Rocks, still marks the spot where it was held; and Swanimote Road, a forest-lane leading towards the rock, still bears its ancient name. Mr. T. R. Potter (*Charnwood Forest*, p. 4) quotes evidence which shows that these courts were occasionally held as late at least as 1621, but it is clear that at this time the chartered freeholders of the forest no longer attended thrice yearly the Verderer's assize, according to earlier wont, to enquire into and punish all offences committed within the forest either in vert or venison.

(To be continued.)





WARDLEY CHURCH, RUTLAND.

3012—Rutland Churches.—No. 6, **WARDLEY**—Is situated on the slope of a hill a short distance from the Uppingham and Leicester road, from which its buildings are wholly obscured, only the upper part of the church spire being seen before entering the enclosure that leads to the village.

The scenery in Rutland is extremely rich, but probably the prospect from this spot surpasses every other, the adjoining county of Leicester, however, contributing materially to enrich the view. Below, on the south side, is the beautiful winding valley of the Eye, and beyond, the gradually rising high ground is studded with ornamental plantations, park-like enclosures, highly cultivated arable lands, and well stocked meadows, the whole forming an extensive and magnificent panorama. The commendable taste exhibited by the villagers in the cultivation of flowers in front of their neat and well-built cottages adds to the picturesqueness of the place. When a village was first formed here is lost in obscurity. It is probable that the Britons, before the arrival of the Romans, occupied it: they were much more civilized than modern historians have represented them to be: they kept large herds, and Wardley being within the confines of the Forest of Leighfield the district would be a likely one to attract them thither. A history (Laird's) of the county, published in the first quarter of the present century, gravely says that it was not in existence at the Norman survey. The writer probably ventured to make this assertion because Wardley is not mentioned in Domesday Book, but it may have been connected with another place. That valuable record contains a multitude of particulars in respect of markets, tenures, criminal proceedings, &c.; but with regard to ecclesiastical matters in the precept by which the record was directed to be made there was no injunction to furnish a return of churches, the mention of which is accidental: all the churches named in the record do not amount to more than 1700, and to these lands were attached; hence the notice of them there. The derivation of the name of this place the writer of the history in question ought to have

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known: the etymology of the final syllable is Saxon (*ley* or *lea*—a meadow or plain, land under grass or pasture).

“The lowing herd winds slowly o’er the *lea*.”

Besides, the south inner doorway of the church is of a style of architecture known in his day as Saxon, but which is now decided to be Norman. The church is dedicated to St. Mary. It consists of a nave and a tower at the west end. The interior is very plain, there not being even the usual chancel arch. There is only one entrance, under the south porch. The semicircular moulded arch of the inner doorway is supported by a slender shaft on each side, having foliated cushion capitals. The chamfered tower arch rises from corbels consisting of grotesque heads. A small octagonal font bears the date 1797. The north doorway is blocked. In the north wall, near the altar, there is an aumbry, and in the opposite wall a lancet-headed piscina. The east window is Perpendicular (15th century): those in the south wall are of earlier dates, there being two lancets—a couplet and single light (13th century), and a Decorated (14th century). The clerestory windows are Perpendicular. The tower is Decorated, and of three stages: the first is pierced with a narrow trefoil-headed light under a dripstone with grotesque head terminations; the second is blank; and the third has a window of two lights, with a quatrefoil in the head, under a similar dripstone to that in the first stage. The buttresses, which are set at right angles, die away at the top of the second stage. The broach spire has two tiers of lights in the cardinal faces, and is of the same date as the tower, and it is of a similar character to several others in this part of the county. The furniture of the church is plain and good, but introduced some years before the tide for church restoration had set in, the pews being high. There is an harmonium at the west end. On the walls are several mural tablets, recording the deaths of members of the Fludyer family: “In memory of George Bridges Brudenell, Esq., who departed this life Feb. 1, 1801, aged 75 years.” “To the memory of Caroline relict of Sir Samuel Fludyer, Bart., and daughter of the Hon. James Brudenell and Susannah, his wife, who died

October 11, 1803, aged 76 years." "To the memory of Charlotte, daughter of Sir Samuel Brudenell Fludyer, Bart., and Maria, his wife, who died February 1, 1804, aged 1 year and 9 months." "In memory of George Fludyer, Esq., nephew and sole heir of the late George Bridges Brudenell, Esq., who died April 15, 1837, aged 75 years. Also of the Right Honourable Lady Mary Fludyer, relict of the above, daughter of John 9th Earl of Westmoreland. She died June 27, 1855, aged 82 years." There are also several other tablets: "In affectionate remembrance of John Walker, Esq., who died January 25, 1859, aged 60 years." "Sacred to the memory of George Godfrey, Esq., who departed this life the 3rd day of March, 1813, aged 87 years. Also to the memory of George Godfrey, gent., great nephew to the above. He departed this life September 25, 1819, aged 27 years." In the floor under the altar table, is a slab with this inscription: Here lyeth the body of Thomas Smith, who was Rector of this parish 35 years, and afterwards of Hundleby, Lincolnshire. He was succeeded here by his eldest son Richard, Rector of Alexton, in the year 1724; and departed this life December 14, 1729, in his 70th year. Also his wife, by whom he had six sons and one daughter. She died November 1, 1724, aged 69 years."—The spiritual wants of the parishioners are cared for by the Rev. Chas. Hy. Newmarch, Rector of Belton, to which Wardley is annexed. The reverend gentleman is joint author (with Professor Buckman) of the *Illustrations of Roman Art*, and also author, under assumed names, of several books and pamphlets: he was formerly honorary secretary of the Gloucestershire Archæological Society, and local secretary for that county for the Society of Antiquaries. Only little is known of the early history of Wardley: it, together with Ayston, belonged to the Murdocs, of Stockerston, from whom it went to the Boyvilles; Alice de Boyville, sister and heir of Hugh Murdoc, having been lady of the manor in the 9th year of Edward II. (about the time the tower and spire of the church were erected): she was the wife of Thomas de Boyville, in whose family it continued till the 8th year of Edward IV.'s reign, when the manor was divided among the three daughters and coheirs of John de Boyville, the

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last lord of the manor. One of these daughters (Margaret) married Thomas Restwold, to whom, with the division of Wardley, Ayston was also assigned. John de Boyville was Sheriff of Rutland in 1415 (3 Henry 5th), John de Boyville in 1432 (11 Henry 6th), Hugo de Boyville in 1436, John de Boyville in 1446, and Hugo de Boyville in 1448. John de Boyville was returned M.P. for Rutland 1 Edward III., John de Boyville 36, and John de Boyville 43 same reign, John de Boyville 7 Henry VI., Hugo de Boyville 25 Henry VI., and John de Boyville 38 Henry VI. George Finch, Esq. is the present lord of the manor, but a great part of the soil belongs to the Fludyer family.

302.—An Old Chantry House.—Of the thousands who daily pass to and fro our High Cross Street, how few have ever seen or are even aware of the interesting bit of old timber architecture to be seen within two or three paces of that busy thoroughfare, at the end of the passage leading to the surgery of Dr. Peake, and opposite the Wyggeston Boys' School.

This is all that now remains of the Chantry in connection with St. Martin's Church, which belonged to the Guild of St. George.

It was founded under the license of Edward the Third, by William Humberstone and John Ive the younger, for the maintenance of four priests to celebrate divine service within the Parish Church of St. Martin, and to pray for the souls of the Founders.

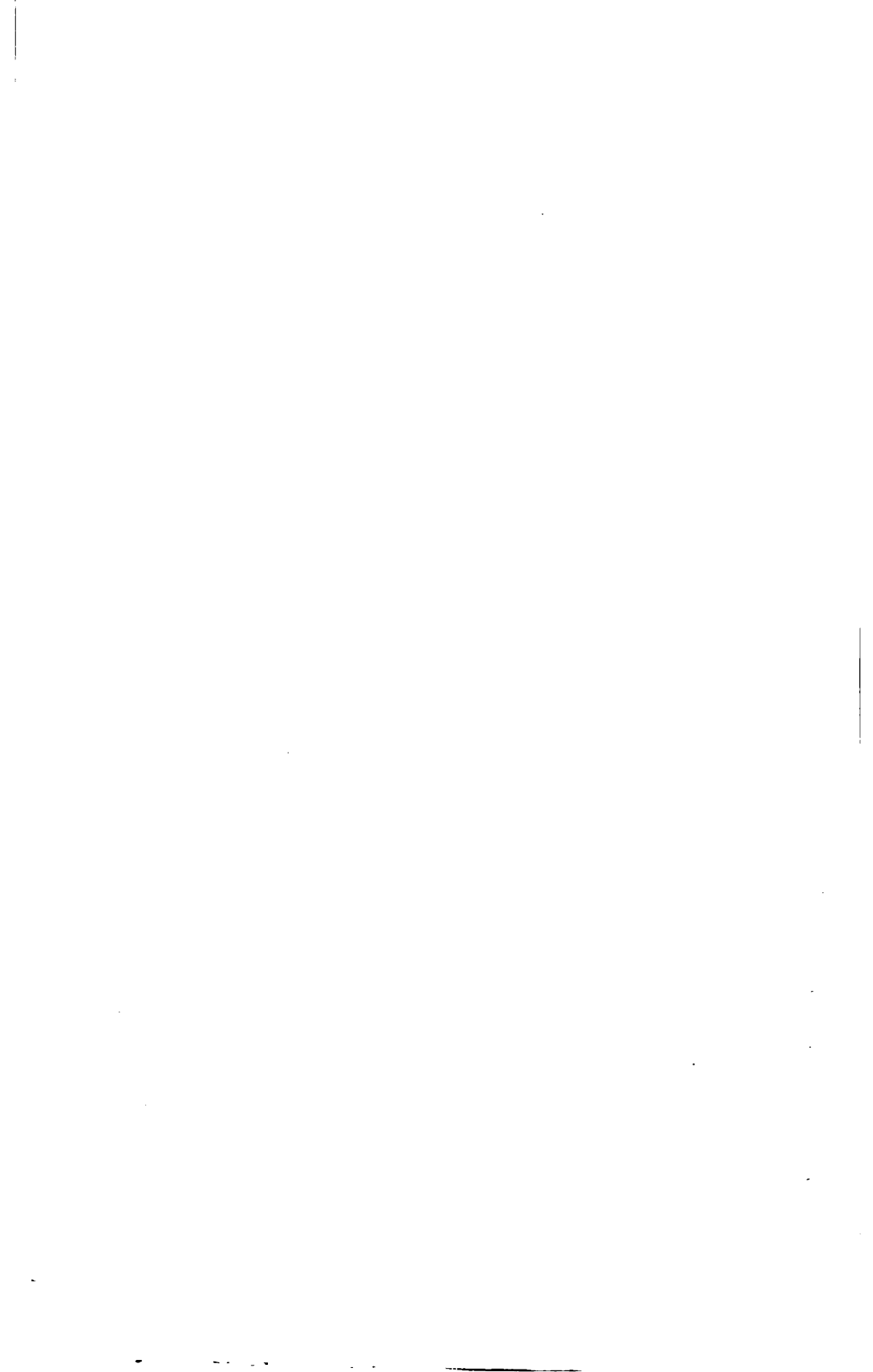
The Chantry House stood in what was then the High Street of the town, and fronted the Hall of Corpus Christi as well as the west end of St. Martin's Church.

The present remains consist of a portion of one side of a fine antique room, with a long range of lights, which formerly formed the hall and kitchen of the Chantry. The ancient front of the house was taken down about 1796, thus destroying externally its antique appearance. The stained glass was removed by Mr. Stephens, who at that time owned the building, and was in 1866 in the possession of his descendant, the late Rev. Richard Stephens of Belgrave.



From a Drawing by Louie Spencer.

REMAINS OF OLD CHANCY HOUSE, HIGHCROSS STREET.



Both Throsby and Nichols, in whose time the stained glass windows were intact, depict in their description of them the whole of the subjects, twenty-eight in number, represented in those lights. They included events in the life of Our Saviour, the Seven Sacraments of the Holy Catholic Church, the Five Acts of Mercy, the Birth and Assumption of the Virgin Mary, Figures of St. Christopher, St. Catherine, and St. George, and the Town Arms and Crest. It would be interesting to know if this ancient painted glass is still preserved, and if so, where? Can any reader give any information on the subject.

T. S.

303.—Two Jubilees in a Lifetime.—At the celebration of the Jubilee of Queen Victoria, in 1887, the press occasionally recorded instances of persons living who remembered the rejoicings at that of her grandfather (the blind old King George the Third), but probably the fact that two members of one family should have done so is unique, yet at Market Bosworth, two sisters, Mary Hooke and Ann Surgay, residing together, were witnesses of both.

304.—Mineral Spring.—In *Camden's Britannia* a spring near Lutterworth is referred to as having the property of "turning sticks and straws into stones." Also in *Guy's Geography* of 1845, among the natural curiosities of England, mention is made of "a spring of a Bituminous nature," at Bitteswell—this spring would appear to have something to do with the origin of the name of the place. Can any reader inform us if it is still in existence, and if the two referred to are one and the same?

305.—Ancient Well.—During the removal of earth at the top of Mountsorrel Hill, in baring for granite in 1892, there was discovered a slab underneath some black soil, and three or four feet lower down another covering of stones. About twenty feet or more from the surface a large quantity of bones of the Stag and Elk were subsequently found, and some three or four feet below a quantity of earthenware consisting of two complete urns with ears on each side, also some broken jars of decidedly Roman

origin. A photograph of these has been taken and may be seen at the office of the Mountsorrel Granite Company.

306.—Ancient Castles and Fortresses in Leicestershire.—In the early part of the Norman era, (*Circa 1066–1184*) the following were the principal Castles erected in the county, viz. :—

LEICESTER, MOUNTSORREL, WHITWICK and SHILTON, founded by the Earl of Leicester.

GROBY and HINCKLEY, by Hugh de Grentmaisnell.

DONINGTON, by Eustace, Baron of Hatton.

MELTON, by Roger, Lord Mowbray.

BELVOIR, by Robert de Todeni.

RAVENSTONE, by Gosifrid Hanselin.

SAUVEY, by Lord Bassett of Weldon.

SAPCOTE, by Simon, Lord Bassett of Sapcote.

THORPE, by Ernald de Bois.

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, by, probably, Lord Beaumeis.

These castles, or strongholds, were built by the Norman chiefs in order to secure their newly-acquired possessions, that they might protect themselves and keep the conquered English in awe. Most of these castles, during the turbulent reign, of Henry the Second, John, and Henry the Third, being held by the rebellious barons, and rendered receptacles of thieves and freebooters ("lounging and most dangerous louts,") were, by command of the latter king, utterly demolished, and though some of them were afterwards rebuilt, there is not one of them remaining entire, and even the ruins of most of them are entirely obliterated.

307.—Lancaster Place.—Where the new Midland Station now stands was formerly known as Lancaster Place or Terrace. It consisted of four residences, long gardens sloping down to the railway, a fine row of trees and palisaded front. These were purchased from the trustees of Trinity Hospital by the Midland Railway Company, and taken down in 1890 for the purpose of widening the London Road, the erection of the new bridge over the line, and the building of their new station, which fronts the principal thoroughfare through the town. What a contrast the site

presents now in the busiest part of Leicester with what it was in 1559, when John Hyndman gave this same "parcel of meadowe land, situate on the London waye by Harborough, neare Leicester, to the poore of the Earl of Lancaster's hospital (afterwards Trinity Hospital), the rents and profits arising therefrom to be paide to the said poore for ever." Hence it derived the name of Lancaster Place, which is now obliterated, and will (as many other names have been) become forgotten by the next generation.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE HISTORY OF WYGGESTON'S HOSPITAL, THE HOSPITAL SCHOOLS, AND THE OLD FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, LEICESTER, A.D. 1511-1893, by George Cowie, Solicitor. 8vo, pp. 128. Leicester: John & Thomas Spencer; London: Simpkin, Marshall & Co. 1893.

The passion for tracing out the "old paths," and seeking for the "ancient ways," is growing in every direction, and no more striking instance of this could be found than the publication, so soon after Mrs. T. Fielding Johnson's *Glimpses of Ancient Leicester*, (which indeed Mr. Cowie alludes to as the seed-corn of his own book) of *The History of Wyggeston's Hospital*. The former, treating of the town generally, gave only such notice to the Wyggeston foundations as the scope of the author's work rendered possible. Mr. Cowie has restricted himself to one feature of the town he has pitched his tent in. The casual reader, seeing the announcement of the book, might well be excused for saying: "How can it be possible to make a volume of 128 pages all about the Wyggeston Charities?" or for passing the volume by with the brief comment: "How dry it must be!" Facts are stubborn things, however, and a very few minutes' handling of the volume, running from page to page and reading here and there a passage, would convince the most incredulous that when a historian goes to the fountain-head and draws his information fresh, unpolluted, and, in many cases, from hidden springs, what he offers the wayfarer to slake his thirst has a most refreshing quality. Mr. Cowie's researches have been so methodical and so untiring that he has embodied in his volume a wealth of information which has been hitherto entirely inaccessible to the general public, and that general public—I am speaking, of course, of Leicester and Leicestershire folk—can hardly be so ungrateful to one who has raised for them so worthy a monument to one of Leicester's worthiest children, as not to procure and discover for themselves what a deal of interesting detail there is in this new local history. Such will come with delight upon the quaint regulations of the original foundation. What emergencies are provided for! With what sagacity does the old merchant plan safeguards for the fit and proper distribution of his bounty. Elaborate precautions against misappropriation and misconduct on the part of the stewards, who, as masters and confraters, shall control the affairs of the foundation through the years to come. Wyggeston, as mayor of Calais, concurrently with his mayoralty at Leicester, must have been quite the most important figure under knightly rank in the England of his day. Have we a reminiscence of that continental chief magistracy in the name of "Calais Hill?" It seems more than probable. Mr. Cowie very kindly permits the reproduction here of one of the eleven excellent illustrations, that of the front of the ancient buildings in Highcross Street, pulled down at the time of the erection of the present Boys' School. Amongst others, are views of the exterior of the old Chapel and the old Free Grammar School, which latter, we hope, may long remain in the hands of its present proprietor, who is a genuine lover of antiquity, and

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will jealously preserve it from the encroachments which those who hanker after modern improvements would no doubt speedily deliver it up to, as well as from any form of "restoration" which would involve the sacrifice of the records time has written upon it for the gratification of a passion for mediævalism, disregarding the fact that modifications of later dates have a value of their own. William Wyggeston's charity has been modified out of all likeness to its original form, and yet it remains a good charity doing good work, with features here and there showing its continuity with the scheme of the founder. He, good man, wished for the prayers of all faithful men for the repose of his soul, and though the practice has been condemned, surely no loyal Leicester man, be he of what faith he will, would grudge the fragrant memory of the pious old burgher a *Requiescat in pace*.

THE LEGENDARY LORE OF THE HOLY WELLS OF ENGLAND, by Robert Charles Hope. Illustrated, 8vo., pp. xxx., 222. London: Elliot Stock, 1893.

Every student of folk-lore must have realized that a vast amount of tradition was waiting to be gathered together in this field ere the march of the modern spirit had consigned to oblivion all that was not already recorded in antique itinerary or county history. Mr. Hope's volume is as interesting and almost as full of wonders as a book of fairy tales purporting to be nothing else. We make acquaintance with Wells whose records go back to Roman times, early British, Saxon, and Mediæval Wells, and the legends attached to them do not so much surprise as fascinate; but surprise is certainly the stronger feature when we read of actual existing practice of divination and charm. Each county group is collected in one section. That of Cornwall, famous for its well-chapels, or baptisteries, is especially attractive by reason of the fine series of illustrations. Shropshire, too, has especial points of interest in the length and variety of the legends recounted. Under our own shires of Leicester and Rutland is found mention of St. Austin's and St. James's Wells in Leicester town, of Holywell Haw, King Richard's Well on Rosworth Field, Our Lady's Well at Hinckley, Ratby Holy Well, and those at Ryhall dedicated to St. Tibba and St. Eabba. It is not possible in a brief notice to do justice to a work of this character, but it may be shortly summarized as a book that is indispensable to all true lovers of the things of the "good old times," and will recall to many a reader, in the quiet lamplit study, the pleasant drive or walk he took in this or that part of the country to make his modern pilgrimage to some consecrated spring. It is delightful to find that the idyllic practice of "well-dressing" is still kept up in Derbyshire.

HOW TO DECIPHER AND STUDY OLD DOCUMENTS, by E. E. Thoyts, with an Introduction by C. Trice Martin. Cr. 8vo., pp. xvi., 143. London: Elliot Stock. 1893.

The readers of this Magazine are acquainted with Miss Thoyts' capabilities of doing what she in this volume endeavours to teach others to do, for her contribution concerning old Leicester Deeds is amongst the most interesting papers in the second volume of *Leicestershire and Rutland Notes and Queries*. Handwritings vary with the years, and what passed for a legible hand in the 13th century looks very like some Eastern scrawl of mystic import to the casual glance of 19th century eyes. Miss Thoyts is concerned to help the would-be student of old documents to get over this and other difficulties that lie in the way, and her chapters "Hints to the Beginner," "Saxon, Norman-French, and Law Latin," "Old Deeds," "Law Technicalities," "Abbreviations," (the last particularly) are invaluable. That on "Character in Handwriting" seems somewhat irrelevant, and one would gladly see it omitted in the next edition, as coming so early in the book it might deter some readers from going on to the chapters from which so much is to be learned. The book is produced uniform with Mr. Phillimore's excellent work *How to Write the History of a Family*, and forms an admirable companion to it. It should be added that several interesting facsimiles are scattered through the volume.

308.—Local Nomenclature (*continued*).—Sheepshed itself probably marks the site of an old 'bercarium' for the little forest sheep, a breed once peculiar to Charnwood, but now, I believe, wholly extinct. Toot Hill marks the spot where the officers of the forest kept watch both on the game and on trespassers and poachers. Several 'Gates' were old entrances to the forest, and the Brands and the Brands Barn tell where the cattle were branded before being turned in for agistment.

The Penn at Earl Shilton is one of the few indications of the former existence of Leicester Forest ; but Leicester Frith, Glenfield Frith, and Kirby Frith, apparently tell of exemptions enjoyed by the owners of land in parts of the old wood of the Viscounty, the 'Royal Forest or Chase of Leicester,' as it is termed in the order of disafforestation in the early part of the reign of Charles I., when Leighfield Forest was also disafforested.

The Wapentakes or Hundreds of Leicestershire are six :—Framland, Gartree, East and West Goscote, Guthlaxton, and Sparkenhoe. Four of these names only appear in Domesday, the new Hundred of Sparkenhoe having been separated from Guthlaxton and East Goscote from West in 1346. The Rural Deaneries are seven, each of them being subdivided into several districts. The Deanery of Leicester, like those of Exeter and Lincoln, is called the Deanery of Christianity, the rest having the same names and, in the main, the same boundaries as the Wapentakes, except in the case of the Goscotes. East Goscote coincides with the Deanery of Goscote, while West Goscote, with a part of Sparkenhoe, forms the Deanery of Akeley. It is a significant fact that not a single one of these is the name of any town or village. Several Deaneries and Hundreds elsewhere bear names which are otherwise unknown in the local nomenclature of the district, but Leicestershire is the only county in which all the names are of this character. The districts seem to have been originally parcelled out by the Danes with an eye to military arrangements, three out of the four earlier Wapentakes radiating from Leicester. The fourth, Framland, divided from the rest of the county by a line roughly following the course of the high-road from Oakham to

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Nottingham, guards the high-road from Leicester to Grantham, which almost exactly bisects it. The Hundred Courts, or rather the Wapentake 'Things,' seem in every case to have been held, according to Scandinavian wont, at a distance from any town or village, but at some easily-accessible and well-known spot, where the only dwelling-place was the wooden cote of the godard, and the only court-house the oak-tree under whose shelter the arbitration was conducted, or the hill where the speakers held their little parliament in the open air.

In the case of Gartree the Hundred Court was held at Gartree Bush, a spot just off the Gartree Road, the old *Via Devana*, in the centre of the Wapentake, as late as the beginning of the last century. There is a Deanery of the same name in Lincolnshire, but the connection between the two is only in the etymology. The court of East Goscote was originally held at Mowde Bush Hill in Syston Parish. When the Hundred of Goscote was divided into East and West, the court of East Goscote was transferred to Mountsorrel, where what was still called the Mowde Bush Court was held within the present century by Sir John Danvers. In order that the court might be properly constituted, a turf was duly cut on Mowde Bush Hill and carried to Mountsorrel whenever a sitting was held.

In the case of West Goscote it is not clear where the original Hundred Court was held, but the fact that the Hundred corresponds with the Deanery of Akeley seems to render it probable that it may have been held in Akeley Wood in the parish of Sheepshed.

Of the original courts in Sparkenhoe and Guthlaxton *etiam periere ruinae*. The latter is the only hundred-name which seems to imply the former existence of a town or village of the same name, but it is perhaps as probable that the Guthlac thus immortalized was a local godard or lagman as that he was the well-known East Anglian saint.

The ecclesiastical definition of Leicester as the 'Deanery of Christianity' dates back apparently to a time when the Danes of the city had already accepted the creed of the conquered, while

the Danes of the country round, the *pagani*, still remained for the most part heathen. The recurrence of the name at Lincoln is not so remarkable as it is at Exeter, which could be regarded as an island of Christendom surrounded by a deluge of Odinism only for a comparatively brief period of its history.

Among the Leicestershire roads having distinctive names, besides the well-known Watling-street and Foss-way, Foss-road, or Foss-dyke, are the Salt-way, the Gartree Road, and the Sulington Road. The Salt-way enters the county from Grantham, cuts the Foss-way near the spot where Seg's Hill or Six Hill, once stood, and passing on by Barrow-on-Soar to a point between Beacon Hill, Broom Briggs, and Alderman's Haw, is there lost, but probably went on by Tamworth to the West. The Gartree Road, as already noticed, is part of the old Via Devana. It enters the county across the Welland near Bringhurst, and passes by Medbourne, Glooston, Staunton Wyville, Little Stretton, and Great Stretton, to the south gate of Leicester, where it joins the Foss-way. On the other side of Leicester it loses its name and is difficult to trace, but it passed either through or by Groby, Markfield, and Ashby-de-la-Zouch. Sulington Road is a lane near Sheepshed leading towards the Forest, and is interesting as preserving a name of which no other trace exists.

The names of the Leicestershire rivers and brooks in many cases recall the names of rivers and brooks elsewhere. The following is, I believe, a complete list of all the streams which bear names of their own :—

ANKER falls into Tame, Tame into Trent, Trent into Humber.

AVON falls into Severn. The Watling Street crosses the Avon at Dove-bridge, which seems to indicate that the Avon was once known as the Dove in this part of its course.

BEACON BROOK falls into Soar.

BLACK BROOK. There are two brooks of this name, known as the Upper and Lower Black Brook respectively. Both run through part of Charnwood Forest, and both fall into Soar.

BLOWER'S BROOK falls into Sence, Sence into Anker.

CARR BROOK falls into Soar.

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DEVEN, or DEVON, falls into Trent.

EYE. There are two brooks of this name. One falls into Wreke ; the other, known as the Southern Eye, into Welland.

LOUGHBURN, anciently spelt LUCTEBURN, falls into Soar near Loughborough.

MEDBOURNE falls into Welland near Medbourne.

MEASE falls into Trent.

OX BROOK falls into Wreke.

RAMBLE runs past Wymeswold into Soar.

SENCE. There are two brooks of this name. One, generally known as the Shenton or Sibson Brook, falls into Anker ; the other generally known as the Billesdon or Burton Brook, into Soar.

SMITE falls into Deven.

SOAR, formerly called LEIRE, falls into Trent.

SWIFT falls into Avon near Rugby.

TRENT falls into Humber.

TWEED, a tiny brooklet running through Bosworth Field, falls into Sence or Shenton Brook.

WELLAND falls into the Wash.

WILLOW BROOK falls into Soar.

WREKE falls into Soar.

Of these, Anker, Avon, Trent, and Welland are only to be reckoned Leicestershire rivers by courtesy, as forming parts of the boundaries of the county. Many of the others are better known by the name of some village near which they run, and some few brooks have lost any name they may once have possessed unconnected with a village. Thus there are two Dalby Brooks, one named from Dalby-in-the-Wolds and the other from Great Dalby. The former falls into Smite, the latter into Wreke. Langton and Smeeton Brooks both fall into Welland, Queniborough Brook into Wreke, Walton Brook by Isley Walton into Trent, Whetstone Brook, which waters the leys of Willoughby Waterless, into Soar.

SEBASTIAN EVANS, M.A., LL.D.

309.—Nonconformity in Leicestershire.—INTRODUCTORY REMARKS.—Some years ago, there was published in the *Leicester Chronicle and Mercury*, a list of houses licensed as meeting places, and also a list of the persons licensed for preaching, under the Declaration of Indulgence, 1672. This list was compiled from slips of paper on which only names were written, and was in some details incorrect; the writing on the slips of paper being, in many instances, difficult to make out. In the same office* there are two books having reference to the same thing, and easier to read. Probably, Mr. March, the compiler of the list in the *Chronicle and Mercury*, was not aware of these. A friend of mine, searching for records, came across these books, and copied all the records in them relating to Leicestershire, and forwarded them to me, kindly giving me permission to do what I liked with them. The first volume is incomplete, namely, the Index Volume, 38B. The other is complete, 38A. I have compared them with Mr. Marsh's list, and where the names of persons or places are differently spelt, or in any way different, I have put them in my list after the word "or." I have also arranged the licences so that the towns or villages are placed in alphabetical order. The page numbers at the side of the list are the pages where the several registers are found in the books at the Record Office. The dates are when the several persons or places were registered. Index page means the Index Volume which is incomplete.

Mr. March, in his list, gave a short account of the ejected ministers mentioned in the list as preachers, but he confined his account to those ejected in Leicestershire. There were a good number, I find, who are mentioned in this list who were ejected in other counties and came to reside in Leicestershire, and are mentioned in this list as preachers—these he left out. I will give a short account of these, with those of Leicestershire, at the end. I have also added the text of the Act of Indulgence, copied from *Offor's Bunyan*.

C. ROBJOHNs.

* Record Office. State Papers Domestic, Charles II., 1672. Preaching Licences, Index Volume, No. 38B (Incomplete), and Preaching Licences, 38A.

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(A)

- Page 229—The house of William Hood, at Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leic., Presb., Aug. 10, 1672.
- „ 257—The house of Wm. Hood, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leic., Presb., Sept. 30, '72.
- „ 257—The house of Thomas Doughty, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leic., Presb., Sept. 30, '72.
- „ 257—Licence to Thomas Doughty to preach at his house aforesaid, Sept. 30, '72.
- „ 266—The house of Saml. Doughty, of Ashby-de-la-Zouch in Leic.
- „ 266—Licence to Saml. Doughty, to preach: Presb. Oct. 28, '72.
- The house of Mathew (Matthew) Hubbard, of Mitch Ashby in Leic. Presb.
- Licence to Richard Southall to be a Presb. Teacher at the house of Mathew (Matthew) Hubbard, of Mitch Ashby in Leic.
- Page 282—The house of Wm. Rabins (or Rabin) Aygethorpe (or Aygorthorp) Leic. Presb. Dec. 23, 1672.

(B)

- Page 221—Licence to John Lea to be a Presb. Teacher at his own house at Bagworth in Leic., July 25, 1672.
- „ 221—The house of John Lea, licenced for Presb. July 25, '72.
- „ 278—The house of John Gardner (or Gardners) Barlestone (or Barleston) in Leic. Baptist. Dec. 9, '72.
- Index Page.—Barwell (or Barnwell).—John Johnson in his house. Presbyterian. 22 May, '72.
- Page 275—The house of Thomas Oreby (or Onebye, or Oneby) of Barwell (or Barnwell), Leic. Bapt. Nov. 18, '72.
- „ 275—Licence to John Jones to be a Baptist Teacher at the house of the abovenamed Onebye, Dec. 9, 1672.
- Licence to John Owneby to be a Presb. Teacher at Barwell, Leic.
- Page 282—The house of Widow Harrison or Richard Harrison, Beeswell (or Buckwell) Leic. Presb. Dec. 23, '72.
- „ 254—The house of John Fox (or Foxsons) of Blayby (or Blaybey) in Leic., for Presb. Sept. 30, '72.
- „ 230—The house of John Woodham, at Boothbey (or Rookby) in Leic.
- „ 230—Licence for John Woodham to be a Presb. Teacher at Boothby (or Rookby) in Leic. Aug. 10, '72.
- „ 268—The house of Roger Buswell, of Husband Bosworth in Leic., for Indepts. Nov. 18, '72.
- „ 278—Licence to Wm. Peasant, Bosworth, Leic. Bapt. Dec. 9, '72.
- „ 189—Like for the house of John Heath, in Great Bowden, Leicestershire. Congl.
- „ 248—The house of Richard Keslin (or Kestin), of Great Bowden in Leic., to be a Presb. Meeting place. Sept. 5, '72.

Page 248—Licence to Nicholas Keslin (or Kestin) to be a Presb. Teacher at the house of Rich. Keslin (or Kestin) of Great Bowden, Leic. Sept. 5, '72.

Licence to Richard Kestin to be a Presb. Teacher at Great Bowden, Leic.

Page 207—Licence for the house of John St. Nicholas, at Burbage in Leic. 22 July, '72.

„ 207—Licence to John St. Nicholas to be a Presb. Teacher in his house at Burbage.

(C)

License for the house of George Carter, at Cadby (or Cadeby) Leic. Presb.

Page 282—The house of William Stratten (or Strutton) Nether Claybrook (or Cleabrook). Presb. Leic.

„ 237—The house of Thomas Pratt, of Cuttesback (or Cuttes Park or Cottesbach) in Leic., for a Presb. Sept. 5, 1672.

(D)

Index Page—Diseworth Grange—The house of William Smith. 13 May, 1672. Presbyterian.

Index Page—William Smith in his house, 13 May, '72. Presbyterian.

The house of John Darby, of Drayton, Leic., for a Presb.

Index Page—Castle Dunnington (or Dunnington or Donington) Samuel Wright in his house. 25 May, '72. Congregational.

Page 242—The house of Samuel Wright, of Dunnington (or Dunnington, or Donington) Leic., for a Presb. Sept. 5, '72.

„ 242—Licence to Samuel Wright to be a Presb. Teacher in his own house. Sept. 5, '72.

„ 263—Licence to Thos. Smith to be a Presb. Teacher at the house of Frank Thomason, of Castle Dunnington (or Dunnington, or Donington) in Leic. Oct. 28, '72.

Index Page—Dysworth Grange. Par. Castle Donington. William Smith in his house. 25 May, '72. Congregational.

Index Page—Dysworth Grange licenced. 25 May, '72. Congregational.

(E)

Page 222—Like for Edwd. Choney (or Cheney) at Earlsalton (or Earleshalton, or Earl Shilton) in Leic. Aug. 8, 1672. Presb.

„ 222—Licence to William Biges to teach in the said Choney's (or Cheney's) house there. Presb.

„ 276—The house of William Moore, at Enderby in Leic. Presb. Dec. 9, '72.

(F)

Page 275—Licence to John Parre (or Parr) to be a Congl. or Independent Teacher at Farmington (or Farmingham) Leic.

„ 271—The house of Geo. Borfert (or Barfoot) of Fleckney in Leic. Congl. Nov. 18, 1672.

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Page 278—Licence to Richard Iliffe to be a Baptist Teacher at Flecney, Leic. Dec. 9, '72.

(G)

Page 241—The house of Thos. Steedman (or Stoodman) of Glenfield in Leic. for a Presb. Sept. 5, 1672.

(H)

Page 254—The house of Thomas Budly (or Dudley) of Hacklehurst (or Harkles) Leic., to be a Congl. Meeting place. Sept. 30, 1672.

Index Page—Market Harborough. The house of Robert Basse. 29 May, '72. Presbyterian.

Index Page—Licence to Matthew Clarke to teach in any allowed place. 29 May, '72. Presbyterian.

Page 189—Like for the house of William Hartshorne (or Hart) in Harborough, Leicestershire. Congregational.

The house of Matthew Clarke, of Market Harborough, Leic., to be a Presb. Meeting place.

Licence to Matthew Clarke to be a Presb. Teacher in his house, Market Harborough.

Page 248—The house of Thomas More, at Market Harborough in Leic. Presb. Sept. 5, '72.

Index Page—Higham.—The house of Nathaniel Stephens, jr. 29 May, '72. Presbyterian.

Index Page—Hinkley (or Hinckley). Samuel Ward in his house. 22 May, '72. Presbyterian.

Page 268—Licence to Matthew Clarke to be a Presb. Teacher at the house of Thomas Johnson, of Horningholde in Leic., Nov. 18, '72.

„ 268—The house of George Johnson, of Horningholde in Leic. Nov. 18, '72. Congl.

(I)

Page 189—Like for the house of Thomas Ragett (or Bagett) in Ibstock, Leicestershire. Presb.

„ 222—Lycence for the house of Elias Godeby, of Ibstock (or Howcke) in Leic. Presb.

„ 254—The house of Joseph Taylor, of Ibstock (or Holoeck) in Leic. Presb.

„ 254—The house of John Husband of Ibstock (or Holoeck) in Leic. Presb. Licence to John Husband to be a Presb. Teacher in his own house at Ibstock (or Holoeck) in Leic.

The house of Richard Batt, of Ibstock (or Howcke, or Holoeck) in Leic. Presb.

(K)

The house of Luke Cranwell, at Kegworth in Leic. Presb.

Page 189—Licence for William M. H. Sheffield, of the Presbyt. persuasion, at his own house in Upper Kibworth, Leicestersh. 16 July, 1672.

Early Leicestershire Railway Notes. 81

Page 271.—The house of Richard Harmer (or Hamer) of Killby (or Kilby) in Leic. Congl. Nov. 18, '72,

License to Richard Harmer (or Hamer) to preach at his house aforesaid.

Page 275.—Licence to Richard Farnen (or Farmer) to be a Baptist Teacher at his own house att Kilby (or Kitby), Leic. Dec. 9, '72.

(*To be continued.*)

310.—Early Leicestershire Railway Notes.—From *The Railway Annual* for 1846, I gather the following items :—

MARCH 23.—As a railway train was proceeding towards Loughborough, just beyond the Barrow Station, a hawk, attempting to cross the line at the moment, was knocked down by the engine. On returning from Loughborough the hawk was found on the spot with its head cut completely off and a snipe in its mouth, which from the wounds at the back of its head had evidently been killed by the hawk.

MAY 7.—A meeting held at Northampton to consider the propriety of obtaining an act for a railway from that town to Leicester. It was very numerously attended by the most influential inhabitants of the borough and neighbourhood.

SEPT. 18.—A man found dead on the Midland Railway near the Leicester Station, lying between the up and down lines, with the head some ten or twelve yards distant. He had deliberately accomplished his own destruction by placing his neck upon the rail at the time when the train would pass.

OCT. 10.—On the mail train reaching Leicester, a partridge was discovered in the firebox, with its wings and feathers burnt off, and the poor bird itself roasted to a turn. An epicure happening to be on the platform offered to purchase the delicacy for a shilling which was accepted by the guard.

OCT. 21.—Melton besieged with surveyors, and fears entertained that should one half of the proposed projects be carried out, Leicester will entirely lose its *prestige* for hunting sports.

OCT. 26.—A stock exchange opened in Leicester in the Saloon of the Theatre.

NOV. 19.—Serious accident on the Leicester and Swannington Railway. George Bott, a brakesman in the employ of the Colliery Co., sustained injuries which necessitated the amputation of both his legs.

NOV. 26.—Messrs. Holland introduced, for the first time in Leicester, the sale of railway and other shares by public auction, at their rooms in Humberstone Gate. The novelty attracted rather a numerous company.

F. LE MARCHANT.

311.—The Will of John Digby, of Eye Kettleby, Leicestershire, 1529.—Communicated by Edward Peacock, Esq., F.S.A., Dunstan House, Kirton-in-Lindsey, Lincolnshire.

The following interesting testamentary document occurs in the episcopal registers of Lincoln. It was transcribed some years ago by my friend the Reverend Arthur Roland Maddison, from whose copy that which occurs below is printed.

It is constantly affirmed that the wills of Pre-reformation date were drawn up by the clergy. That this was commonly the case, I believe to be true, but here we have an example of a testator who was rich and whose affairs were complex who I feel sure had employed someone learned in the law to draw up his will.

The Digbys were, and are an illustrious race ; taking their name from a little village in Lincolnshire, they have for upwards of seven hundred years been prominent in intellect and good deeds. The line of the Digbys Earls of Bristol, now extinct in the male line, will not be forgotten by those who take interest in the history of their country. Sir Kenelm Digby, the philosopher (memorable for his marriage with the beautiful and good Venetia Stanley, the calumnies against whom are a dark blot on the seventeenth century) shed a light in his own time which has been equalled if not surpassed by Kenelm Henry Digby, the author of *The Broadstone of Honour*, *Compitum*, and many other works of deep interest.

I have not at the present moment evidence at hand which demonstrates what was the maiden name of dame Sanche, the wife of Sir John Digby. Sanche is, in England, a very uncommon christian name. It seems to have originated in Provence. The co-heiress of the kingdom of Provence, who married Richard Earl of Cornwall, King of the Romans, seems to have introduced it into this country, but it never became popular. The only instance I can at this moment call to mind occurs in a Lincolnshire will of the sixteenth century.

Testamentum Johannis Digby, Militis.

In the name of god amen, be itt knownen to all men by thies presents that I Syr John digby, of E Ketilby, in the county of leicestre knight, the first day of Auguste in the xxi yere of the reigne of our sovereigne lord Kyng Henry the eight and in the yere of our lord god m c v xxix ordeyn and make

The Will of John Digby of Eye Kettleby. 83

this my last will and testament as well concerning theordre and disposicon of all and singuler my manors lands and tenements within the realme of England as of all my goods and catalls that I haue within the same realme, calis, orells where, in manner and forme folowing, that is to say. firste I bequeth my soull to almyghty god, beseeching him to accepte the same to his mercy. Also I will that my body shalbe buried in the chirche of Melton Mowbray if I die in leicestre shire, and if I die out of leicestre shire then my bodye to be buried ther as my executours shall thynk moust convenyent. Also I bequeth to the churche of lincoln iij*s.* iij*d.* Also I bequeth to the highe aulter of Melton Mowbray v*s.* viij*d.* and I will that my mortuary be paied according to the custome. Also I renounce and forsake all other will or willes by me before this time made and affirme all things conteyned within this present writing to my last will and testament. And where[as] I the said Syr John digby by my deade bering date the xxiiijth daye of October in the nynth yere of the reigne of our soveraigne lord kyng Henry the eight, hath given and granted and by the same deade conformed to John Willoughby of Willought in the county of Nottingham, John harrington of Exton, george Mackworth of Empingham, Everard digby of Stoke drye, John toky of Southluffenham in the county of Rutland, John brokesby of frisbury, and John digby off olleby in the county of leicestre my manour of Southluffenham with thappurtenances in the county of Rutland, and also all my manours lands tenements, medowes, lesues, pastures and other my heredytaments with ther appurtenances in southluffenham, northluffenham, Sculthorpe and Pulton, to have to the said John Willoughby and other the said cofeofes and to their heirs and assignes for ever, to the use of dame Sanche digby wiffe to me the same Syr John digby for terme of lyffe of the same dame Sanche, and after hir decesse to thuse of me the same Syr John digby myn heires and assignes for ever, ther with to performe my last will and testament, as by the same deade more at large it apperith. I will that my said wiffe dame Sanche shall haue all the said manour, lands and tenements in Northluffenham, Southluffenham, Sculthorpe and Pilton for terme of her liffe, according to the said use conteyned in the said deade, and after hir decesse I will that my sonne Symon digby shall haue all the said manours, lands, tenements, and other the premisses in Northluffenham, Southluffenham, Sculthorpe and Pilton to the same Symon and to his heires mailles of his body lawfully begotten and for defaulte of such yssue the remaynder to John digby, sone and heire of Willam digby and to the heires mailles of his body lawfully begotten, and for defaulte of such yssue the remaynder thereof to the heires mailles of my sone William digby lawfully begotten, and to the heires mailles of their bodyes lawfully begotten, and for defaulte of such yssue the remaynder to the said John Willoughby and other the said cofeffes of and in all the said manours, lands, tenements, meadows lesues, pastures and other premises with there appurtenances in South luffenham, North luffenham, Sculthorpe and Pilton aforesaid have purchased dyverse other lands, tenements, and heredytaments in North luffenham aforesaid to me and to my heires in fee, and also have other messuages, lands and tenements in Tekesore, Morecott, harrowden, Seyton, thorpe and pistroke orells where

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whiche I the same Syr John have within the said county of Rutland, not conteyned in the said deade, bering date the xxiiijth day of Octobre in the said nyth yere of the reigne of our soveraigne lord Kyng Henry the eight. I will that my said sone Symon digby shall have immediately after my decesse as well the said messuages, lands tenements and heredytaments by me so purchased sithe the making of the saide deade within the county of Rutland, all other my messuages, lands, tenements that I have in the said county of Rutland nott conteyned in the said deade bering date the xxiiijth daie off Octobre in the said nyth yere of the reigne off our said soveraigne lord Kyng Henry the eight, to the said Symon and to the heires mailles of his body lawfully begotten, and for defaulte of suche issue remaynder thereof to John digby son and heire of William digby and to the heires mailles of his body lawfully begotten and for defaulte of suche issue remaynder thereof to the heires mailles of the body of my saide sone William digby lawfully begotten and to the heires mailles of their bodies lawfully begotten, and for defaulte of such issue the remaynder thereof to the heires mailles of me the said Syr John digby lawfully begotten and the heires mailles of their bodies lawfully begotten, and for defaulte of such issue to the right heires of me the said Syr John digby for ever. And I will that my said son Symon digby shall and may at his pleaschur make or cause to be made astate for terme of liffe in possession or use of or in all the said manours, lands and tenements in the said county vf Rutland or in eny part of the same to eny wiffe or wiffes that he the same Symon shall hereafter marry, eny thing conteyned in this my will to the contrary not with standing. And I will that my said wiffe dame Sanche, shall have immediately after my decesse all my manour place, capital mesuage and mansion place at E Ketilby in the county of leicestre with all the housing belonging to the saide and all my gardeyns, orchards, woodyards and meeteyards, waiter mylne and mylnehouse belonging to the same waiter mylne and also a park with the poles within the same, cranwell close, the west leys, the west medowe on the west side of the same manour place, the este medowe in twoo closes of the north side off melton lane and all lands tenements medowes lesures and pastures in E Ketilby aforesaid with all the hedges about and within all and every the premysses from the este ende of Melton lane to Kirkeby bridge of the north side down to the river ther, to the same dame Sanche for terme of her liffe. Also I will that my daughter Elene Mountague, late wiffe to my sone William digby of Lubbenham nowe decessed, and daughter of John Roper late generall attorney to our sovereyne lord the Kyng, shall immediately after my deth have twoo closes in E Ketilby aforesaid, whereof oon of them is called the fogge field, with all the hedges about and within the same closes, to have and to holde to the said Elene Mountague for terme of her liffe in recompence of suche lands and tenements to the yerely value of xx*l*. as the same helene is intituled to have in E Ketilby and Sysonby after my dethe by reason off a feoffament by me, the said Syr John digby and my said sone William digby and John Wymarke made, to Sir John dive Knight and other in fee of all my lands and tenements in E Ketilby and Sysonby to dyverse uses, as by the same deade bering date the xijth day of May the xv yere of our said soveraigne lord, more playnly itt apperith. Also I wil that all the manours, lands and tenements, medows, lesures, closes and pastures before appoynted to the same dame Sanche, in E Ketilby for terms off her liffe immediately after the dethe of the same dame Sanche, and

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all the said lands tenements, medowes, closes, lesues and pastures before appoynted to the said helene Mountague for terme of hir liffe in E Ketilby aforesaid immediately after their severall deceases shall remayne and come to the said John digby, son and heire of my said sone William digby and to the heires mailles of his body lawfully begotten, and for defaulte of such issue to the heires mailles of the body of my saide sone William, lawfully begotten, and to the heires mailles of their bodies lawfully begotten, and for defaulte of such issue the remaynder thereof to my sone Symon and to the heires mailles of his body lawfully begotten, and for defaulte of such issue to the heires mailles of the body of me the said Syr John dygby and to the heires mailles of their bodies lawfully begotten, and for defaulte of such issue to the ryght heires of me the said Syr John digby for ever. And I will that the said John digby, sone and heire of my said sone William digby shall immediately after my dethe have a close in E Ketilby aforesaid called the high fielde and all my manours lands tenements and heredytaments in Sysonby in the County of leicestre to hym and to his heires mailles of his body lawfully begotten, and for defaulte of such issue the remaynder thereof to the right heires mailles of the body of my said sone William lawfully begotten and to the heires of their bodies lawfully begotten, and for defaulte of suche issue the remaynder thereof to my sone Symon digby and to the heires mailles of his body lawfully begotten, and for defaulte of such issue the remaynder thereof to the heyres mailles of me the said Syr John digby, lawfully begotten, and to the heires mailles of their bodies lawfully begotten, and for defaulte of such issue the remaynder thereof to the right heires of me the said Syr John digby for ever to thuses intents and upon condicions hereafter ensuyng, that is to say that the said Syr John digby sone and heire of my said sone William digby and all other in remaynder aforesaid of the said close called the highe field and Sysonby shall yerely from hensforth content and paye to George lacells of storby and to heires and assignes xiiij℥ sterling and also to Kyrtyn yerely iiij℥ and also yerely acquite discharge or save harmmeles all the said manours, messuages, lands, tenements and other premysses before appoynted to the same dame Sanche and helene Mountague, or to any of them for terme of their lives or for terme off liffe, or eny of them of and for all maner of rentecharges and Incumbrances wherewith the said manour, landes and tenements and other the premysses before appoynted to the same dame Sanche and helene for terme of their lives, as is aforesaid shalbe charged with duryng the liffe naturall off the same dame Sanche and helene or of the longer liver of them, and also to the uses and intents and upon condicions that the same John digby sone of the said William and his heyres and all other in remaynder of the said close called the high fielde and Sysonby aforesaid, from hensforth pleaseably suffre the said dame Sanche and helene and also my said sone Symon digby and the heires mailles of his body lawfully begotten, and also pleaseably suffre all suche my lands and tenements in claxton herby and Stathern in the county of leicestre to be used and bestowed upon and to the fynding of a preste in Melton in manner and forme as by this my will here after is appoynted and ordeyned without lett or interruption or disturbacon of the said John digby sone of the said William or the heires of his body or of eny of the other before in remaynder aforesaid.

(To be continued.)

312.—A Wandering Scotian.—During the reigns of the last of the Tudors, the first and second monarch of the Stuart race, the penal enactments against the followers of the old religion, or Recusants as they were designated, were of very severe character in this country; the authorities in very very rare instances being known to show, or even temper mercy with justice.

In drawing our conclusions we must not view the state of England during the eras of that "bright occidental star" Queen Elizabeth, or of the British Solomon, James I., in the light of the enlightened age that we now live in, but remember the Spanish Armada and the memorable Gunpowder Plot—events so momentous that they should be advanced to some extent in palliation. Consequently when we find a native of Scotia, "stern and wild," straying into the smallest shire of England without a passport, and at a time when rumours of an invincible armada from Spain with sinister intentions against this country were rife, all cause of surprise is at an end, to find that he is apprehended and examined by the justices. The consequent result, prefaced by a letter given hereafter, I have copied from the original in Vol. 172 of the *State Papers Dom. Ser., Elizabeth, No. 65*, thus directed:—

"To the Right honourable Sr | fraunceys Walsingham knight | &c., &c., principall Secretary to the | Quenes maiesty geve | these wth speede."

In another hand, underneath the direction, is the following:—

"Stamford the xvij daye of Auguste at viij in the night, the (armorial) wax seal on a cheveron 3 trefoils between as many mullets."

It is in excellent preservation. The letter reads as follows:—

"Maie it please yor honour to be advertised that there was at Glaston in the countie of Rutland apprehended and brought before us one George Douglas a Scottish prieste (as he saith) apparelled in course canves doublit and hose, and being demanded what passport he had said that he had a pasport of the Mayor of Dover and that it was taken awaie from him at Gravesend by a boye in his chamber in the night, and being searched we founde no letters abowt him. Whervppon we sent him over to Apethorp to Sr Walter Mildemay his honour, who returned him vnto us wishing in his letters that we should staie him vntill his examynacion in writing might be sent to yo^r honour, and that we might heare from you. Whervppon we have sent herinclosed his examynacion desiering yor honours direction how we shall further proceede in the said cause. ffrom Wing the xijth. of August 1584 humbly yo^r honours at commandem. Anthonie Collie, Sherriffe of countie of Rutlande, James haryngton, Kenelme Dygby, R. Smythe, henry herenden.

"RUTLAND.—The examynacion of George Dowglas, Scott, borne in Edenburghe sone vnto John Douglas, Burges of Edenburghe taken at Wing in the countie of Rutland the xijth daie of August Ao Dni. 1584, before us Anthonie Collie, Esquier, heighe Sherif of the said countie, Sr Jamys harrington, knight, Kenelme Digbie, Roger Smith and henry herenden, Esquires, flower of the Justices of the quenes matie for the peace for the said cowntie assigned.

"The said examinate being apprehended at Glaston in the said countie for traveling withowt a passport and brought before us being examined confesseth as followeth videlicet. That about Julie last past he came from Anwarp to fflushing and sayled from fflushing to Callys for feare of the spanyards being besides Graveling and Dunkerke. And from Callis the same night sayled to Dover and was by the waie betwene fflushing and Callis robbed by pirates who robbed the self same tyme a bote of Dover laden wth Rye and othr victualls. And at his landing at Dover one Mr. Barnes one of the Maistrs of the quenes maties Shippes was there prsent and that he went to the Mayor of Dover and had a pasport to passe into Scotland eithr by sea or by lande. And at Graves End a boy who lay in (the) Chamber wth him stole his dublitt and the pasport in yt, wch dublitt a Scotsma called Gilbert Ruyle dwelling in Gravesend gave him the same night and so went to London, and there talked with a Schoolemaister callid Mr. Monkaster and requested him to gett him a pasporte by that token that he hath an vsher vnder him which ys a Scott. And from London went to Oxford and there talked wth Doctor Omfrey and desired a passport of him and (who) sent a sadler a Scotte dwelling in the same towne to Mr. Vice-chancellor to p'cure a pasport but could gett none And from thence came to Northampton and so into Rutland because he had acquayntance in Rutland having kept a lattin schoole in Northluffenham in the said countie about sixtene yeres last paste which uppon our owne knowlege ys trew that he hath been there (as) schoolemr. And being demaunded whethr he were (a) priest or no, he aunswered that sithence his going owt of Rutland abowt ten yeres past he was made priest at Parys at Nostredames Church, and within a quatr of a yere afr he was made priest he went into fflaunders and kept Schoole in diuers places there and red Philosophie and Arethemetike and such like. And now being desirous to passe into his country was robbed by the sea as before he saith. And furthr he saith that he ys knowen to Mr. Archibald Douglas sone to the Lord of Whittingham in Scotland who as he saith ys now remayning in London, and that Mr. Archibald Douglas and this examynate were brought vp schollers vnder John Dowglas Archebishop of St. Andrewes vncle to the said Examynate who saith he ys of the house of Byngedward of the Earle of Anguishe his house and desiered of us to have a pasport."

To this examination George Douglas attaches his name in a bold and clear hand. To the left of G.D's signature are those of Anthonie Collie, Sheriffe, Jamys haryngton, Kenelme Dygby, R. Smythe, henry herenden.

What ultimately became of "George Douglas," history does not tell us. The peerage of Scotland (by Sir Rt. Douglas, of Glenbervie, Bart., fol. 1768, p. 93) says:—Sir Willm. Douglas of

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Braidwood or Glenbevie was slain at Flodden with his brother George, the master, in 1513: he mar. Elizabeth Auchinleck, heiress of Glenbervie, and was father of a son and successor, Sir Archibald D., of Glenbervie, Knted by King James 5, who m. 1st, Lady Agnes Keith, dau. of William, Earl Marshal, and had a son, William, who became, in 1588, 8th Earl of Angus. His (Sir Archibald's) 2nd wife was Mary, d. of Sir Alexr Irvine of Drum, and he was father of two sons and one dau. 1. James, parson of Glenbervie, ancestor of the Douglasses of Whytrigs, Fuchel, Brighton, &c. 2. John. Elizabeth, the dau., m. Sir Alexr Falconer, of Halkerton, anceser of Lord Halkerton.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

313.—A Leicester Naval Celebrity.—Captain Jones was well known to me, being an acquaintance of my father. He was a fine, portly gentleman, with a prepossessing, open, smiling countenance, but there were traces of bravery and daring there.

Captain Jones was a native of Leicester, where he was born in the year 1777, and resided in the Infirmary Square. Very early in life he entered the naval service, that is, on March 6, 1797, and he had scarcely been six months at sea before he was called upon to take part in an engagement, being present in the action off Camperdown, when Admiral Duncan attacked the Dutch fleet under the command of Admiral De Winter. This brilliant victory was the occasion of the British admiral's elevation to the peerage, accompanied by the grant of an hereditary pension. Two years afterwards the young sailor was on one of the ships of which Nelson's squadron was composed when it sailed to Naples to convey a confederate force in support of the king, and he witnessed the execution of Count Caraccioli. Of Lady Hamilton, Captain Jones entertained a very low opinion. He saw her frequently in company with Nelson, and described her personal attractions as fully according with the accounts given of them, and such as to have conduced to the infatuation of the heroic admiral.

In the year 1801, Captain Jones was in the "Aimable" frigate,

thirty-two guns, which he described as the fastest sailing ship on which he was ever aboard. He was engaged on this vessel in August of that year, under Lord Nelson, when he bombarded Boulogne and sank several gunboats, and when unsuccessful attempts were made to board and cut off several French vessels. In 1806, the captain was on board the "Naiad" frigate, commanded by Captain Dundas, and took part in the ever memorable Battle of Trafalgar, in which Nelson fell in the moment of victory. Of Nelson, Captain Jones had the liveliest remembrances—of his personal appearance, his habits, and his peculiarities.

Our late townsman was under Lord Cochrane in the "Northumberland," seventy-four guns, when his lordship (then Captain Cochrane) was sent with a frigate to protect the boats of the British fleet in Brest harbour.

In 1810, Captain Jones left the service. Once in his life he was made prisoner by the French. He was then on board the "Swiftsure," which was in the Mediterranean with supernumeraries on their way home from Egypt. The English ships mistook the French squadron for one of their own, and were in the midst of it before they discovered their mistake. They therefore were overpowered by numbers. The late Lord Blayney (Andrew Thomas, the eleventh lord), Capt. McGrath, and Capt. Jones were in confinement at Amiens, whence, after three months' captivity, they made their escape in disguise.

Perhaps few figures were more widely known in the town up to the time of his death, which occurred in 1866, than Captain Jones; and his daughter who survives him is still residing in the old home near the Infirmary.

Leicester.

R. HAZLEWOOD.

314.—Sharnford; origin of name (Query).—Coming frequently through the well known ford which divides this village into two parts, and which is contributory to its name, I have never been able to make out satisfactorily the meaning of the prefix "Sharn."

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The ford is the earliest on the Soar brook, which rises about four or five miles away, crossing the Watling Street at a landmark bearing the name of "Soar" Stone. It retains its name throughout the whole length of the county, from its source to its confluence with the Trent.

Has the word "Sharn," as I have heard it suggested, any connection with the ford having had a sandy bottom, and so from *Sandy-ford*, or *Sand ford*, corrupted to Sharnford, just as Stamford and Stanford from Stone-ford, and other similar names, or is it in any way connected with any early name of this the remotest portion of the Soar? Perhaps some of your readers will be able to throw a little light on the word.

J. G.

315.—An Easter Custom.—On each recurring Easter Eve, in pursuance of a custom which has continued for more than a century (and which, as a fund was left for the purpose, will continue for centuries to come), the church choir of Market Harborough visit the "God's Acre" of St. Mary's, and sing at midnight the beautiful Easter hymn over the grave of Mr. Hubbard, the founder of the chantry of that name.

316.—Rutland Guilds & Chantries (*continued*).—LANDES SONDRYWYSE APPOYNTE (13) Landes appoyntyd to severall vsis mente to have contynuanee for ever, and vsyd so within yers last paste, viz. : To be prayde for in the Bedroll. TYXOVER.—Ther ys certyn medowe grounde ther geven to the sayd purpose apperethe by the Surveye thereof by the yere iijs. iiij*d*. For the findinge of the holly lofe on Goodfryday. TYNWELL.—Ther ys certen lande ther geven and vsyd to the sayd purpose as apperyth by the Survey by the yere ij*d*. ffor drynkinges on Rogacyon Monday.* NORLUFFENHAM, VPINGHAME.—Ther ys certen landes and rente ther geven to that intente as appereythe by the Survey by the yere iijs. iiij*d*. = vjs. x*d*.

* Rogation Sunday is the 5th Sunday after Easter-day. The Rogation days are Monday (when formerly the parish bounds were perambulated and beaten), Tuesday and Wednesday following Rogation Sunday.

STOCKES.—Stockes of money and cattall presently remayning in thandes of divers parsons geven to sondry vses, viz. : Stockes of money in EGLETON. Ther remayneth in thandes of Redmayle of Egleton, housbandman and Nowell lloyde of Burley late Wardens of the saide Guylde of Egleton in stocke of redy money to them delivered by thandes of S^r Edward Sapcotte, Knight,* Robert harlotell,† Thomas Malson, and Thomas Kynge, late Wardens of the said Guylde as of soche money as they hadde collected and gathered by the devocion of the people of sondry towneshippes adioynynge to thouse of the said Guylde in anno xxxj^{mo} (1539-40) Regis nup henrici oct(a)um Whiche they before this Certificat taken ment to have distributed to the poore folkes boxes in the p(ar)yshe churches of the same townes where it was before collected lxxijs. It is referred to the consideration of the Court of Augmentations whether it is to be given to the Lord the king or not. STOCKES OF CATTALL IN THISTLETON.—Ther remayneth in thandes of S^r William Bull, parson ther of the gyfte and bequest of one Thomas Bulle for the keapinge of an Obyte yerly ther. One Kowe, dead sythence the Survey ther taken. Some totall of all the Chauntries, Guyldes, Stipendaries, Obites, Lampes, Lightes, Stockes of Money and Cattall, ornamentes, and other the premises with x*li*. iiij*s*. x*d*. for landes in Rutland app^r teininge to Chauntries founded in Lyclon and above excused and with xiiij*li*. vs. v*d*. for landes in Leicestershere and Lincolnshire app^rteyninge to Chauntries in Rutland above chardged $\frac{xx}{ij}$ xix*li*. iiij*s*. viij*li*. wheroff Reprised sondrywise as before vij*li*. vs. x*d*., and so

* Sir Edw. S. of Burley, Knt., made his will 3 Dec., 1547, pr. in P.C.C. 2 May, 1548 (Reg. Populwell 6). Names wife Jane, to whom he bequeathed the Mansion house at Burley, with all appurts. lands and tenements in towns and fields of Burley and Stanford; friend John Dion, gent., nephews Robt. Brookslye (Ant. B. of Shouldby, Leics., d. 1552, *et*. 66, m. Anne, da. and coh. of Thos. Sapcote, of Elton, Hunts. Their 2nd son Robt. named in the will, d. 1615, *Nichols' Leic.*, vol. 3, pt. 1, p. 406,) Edw. Wake, Thos. Wake, and brother in law John Durant.

† Dorothy, d. of Robt. Harlottle of Basingthorpe, co. Lincoln, and Engleton, co. Rutland, m. Simon, 3rd s. of John Burton, of Braunston (des. from the family of that name of Toletorpe) Rutland, and ancestor to Sir Thos. B., Knighted 1603, cr. a Bart., 22 July, 1622, bur. at Stockerston, Leic., 4 Sept. 1655.

remayneth cleare $\frac{xx}{iii}$ xj*li.* xviijs. x½*d.*, viz. : in Revenue of Chauntry landes l*li.* xs. vijd. Guylde landes lxxixs. vjd. Stipendaries, Cs. Landes for Obytes, lightes and soche others xxs. vj½*d.* = lx*li.* xjs. vij½*d.* with cixs. iiij*d.* for landes in com. leicest. and vj*li.* vs. viij*d.* for landes and pencions in com. Lyncoln. Plate white gilt and parcell gilte xl. ½oz. delivered to the jewell house. Ornamentes, goodes and Catall praysed at xxvij*li.* xvs. iiij*d.* rendering to the use of the King by the hands of the collector for the Chantries of the county aforesaid. Stockes of Money lxxijs. referred to the court of Augmentation whether or not be answered to the King as above in Egelton. Catall.—One Cowe which dyed synce the Survey.

Memo. it is supposed that dyverse thinges are omytted in the presentment made at the takyng of this Certificat wherof further enquiry is to be made for the Kinges Ma^{tie} vpon further deliberacon hereafter therin taken and so then to be certified accordinglye.

Ex^{d.} per John Williams, Richard Cicyll, Commissioners of our Lord the King there, per me Jo. Mershe, Edward Gryffyn, per me Thom. hayes, Surveyor.

Thus far the royal commissioners' return but there is, as will be hereafter quoted, indisputable evidence of kindred institutions in other places in this county, which will in a great measure support what has been asserted that much of the possessions, ornaments and "other praty things" were embezzled by the Commissioners who feathered their nests by taking care of themselves, the King's Jewel house being considerably the poorer.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(To be continued.)

317.—An Old Clock.—The curious and in many respects unique old clock which formerly stood in the large kitchen at Quenby Hall, and was such an object of interest to visitors, was designed by the Rev. William Ludlam, professor of mathematics at Cambridge in 1779. The head was two feet in diameter, the case mahogany and five feet long, and at the base were the words, "Be just, fear not." It is now in possession of a family at Lubenham.

318.—Fatal Storm in Rutland in 1745.—The following appeared in the *Penny London Post*, July, 1745 :—

"We are advised from Market Orton (Overton) in the county of Rutland, that on Monday last they had a violent storm of thunder and lightning, whereby the upper part of a windmill at that place was quite destroy'd, two of the sails broke, the axle-tree split to pieces, and John Cronfield, the master of the mill, and John Kirchen, servant of the Rev. Mr. Wingfield, minister of Market-Orton, who went to shelter himself, were struck dead; and a boy who was with them had his face scorched and his hair sing'd, and what is more remarkable, a shilling and a sixpence in one of the men's pockets was melted all round the edges."

J. S.

319.—Pedigree of the Family of Bullingham (*continued*).

—Richard Bullingham, eldest son of Nicholas, afterwards returned to Ketton where he was bur. 17 Jan. 1657 (8). He was twice married (the ladies names I have not ascertained) once before 1616, and the 2nd time 1st May 17 Jac. (1619) according to a document hereafter referred to. During the struggle between Charles 1st and his parliament, Richard B. sided with the royalists, for which he had to compound, his fine being fixed 28 Sept., 1648, at 100*l*. The Royalist composition papers, 2nd series, in the public Record Office, supply us with the following particulars. He, Richard B., petitioned the house to compound for his delinquency, 20th Sept., 1646, and took the negative oath, and fully and freely subscribed the national covenant eight days after. His delinquency consisted in deserting his dwelling and going into Belvoir Castle, it being garrisoned, for the king resided there some time (twelve months) and assisting the royalist forces. He was seized for three lives of and in corps of the prebend of Ketton, at a rental of 56*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. p.a., and worth above the rent before the troubles 100*l*. p.a. Thos. Levet, of Tixover, co. Rutland, esq., for a valuable consideration, by an indenture bearing date 25 Mch. 8 Car. 1 (1633) had demised unto him, by the compounder R. B., all, and all manner of tithes, offerings, and oblations and glebe lands within the precincts of Tixover, then worth about 50*l*. p.a., and being a branch of the prebend or parsonage of Ketton, to hold for the term of twenty-one years, at a pepper corn rent. R. B. craves allowance for this and also for what he had lost by horses,

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goods, chattels, and other things being taken from him during these troubles by the soldiers of each party to the value of 666*l*. His fine was fixed at 375*l*., but if he allows 50*l*. p.a., to the church (minister) he is abated the 300*l*. In a subsequent letter to the commissioners, Master B. desires to amend the statement as to his income, and proceeds to state they were not three lives, but two only, one being extinct, and besides he had settled the joint lease on his marriage, 17 Jac. I. (1619) upon trust for his own life, after his dec. to his wife and seven children,* adding that the rents of the prebends and viccars as certified by the sequestrators (one of whom was Michael Catesby of Seaton, gent.) of the county to be 56*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. The fine was set down as 130*l*. and 100*l*., 26 Sept., 1648. In a certificate date 19 Dec., 1648, signed by Robt. Horsman (of Stretton) Edw. Horseman, John Osborne, John Hatcher, Benj. Norton, and Evers Armyn, J.P.'s to the commissioners at Goldsmith's hall, they propose that the surplussage be paid over for the increase of the maintenance of Mr. (Eusebius) Hunt, the present minister there, and that the mansion house (at Ketton) with an outhouse called the Chapple, and one stable next unto the said Chapple with the enclosed ground between the house and the stable, with convenient hay rooms over the said stable for six horses, and other conveniences built by the prebend for himself and successors were granted to Mr. Hunt by an order of 16 Feb., 1647 (8) by the committee for plundered ministers.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(*To be continued.*)

320.—Rutland Churches.—No. 7, CALDECOT.—Rockingham Station, on the Stamford and Rugby line of railway, is in the parish of Caldecot, and adjacent to the village. The station, which is distant from Rockingham about a mile, received its present name, it is said, at the request of the late Hon. Rd.

* A paper that is with others here quoted from, says the lease was made July 9, 15 Jac. I (1617) to Richd. Judkin by the nomination of the compounder's father (Nicholas) for three lives, which lease was assigned to the compounder in his father's lifetime, with provision for the father secured by statute and otherwise. The compounder (Rd. B.) upon his marriage, 1 May, 17 Jac. I (1616) settled the said lease for his own life, &c.)



CALDECOT CHURCH, RUTLAND.

Watson, whose widow resides at the Castle on the other side of the valley of the Welland. The name of the village would imply that previous to the Conquest it was an insignificant place, *cot* or *cote* (Saxon) signifying a small house, hut, or mean habitation. On referring to a map it will be seen that Caldecot lies at the point of a very sharp angle of the county, Leicestershire being on one side of the angle and Northamptonshire on the other: it is nearly level with the valley, between which and the village the waters of the Eye flow, the Welland receiving them immediately afterwards. The church is dedicated to St. John: it consists of a nave, south aisle, chancel, and tower at the west end. It was almost entirely rebuilt in the 14th century, probably in the reign of Edward I. The nave is divided from the aisle by three bays, the chamfered arches being supported by octagonal pillars, having caps and bases of the same character. The oldest part of the fabric is the chancel, which is Early English (13th century). The east window, however, was inserted when the church was almost rebuilt in the 14th century. In the south wall, on either side of the porch, is a pretty window of two lights, with a quatrefoil in the head: each is filled with very inferior modern stained glass; as also is one at the west end of the aisle. There are in the usual positions in the south wall of the chancel sedilia for two priests (the seats graduated) and a piscina; in the east wall, behind the altar table, a locker or aumbry; and in the north wall another locker. There is also in the south wall of the chancel a lancet-headed low-side window, partly glazed and partly blocked. The uses of these windows are extremely puzzling to the antiquary. Those who favour the theory that the Sanctus-bell was there rung might urge that speculation here with some force, for upon the ridge of the roof at the east end of the nave is a Sanctus-bell cot. The bell, which has disappeared, in Pre-reformation days was rung to give notice that the *Sanctus, sanctus, sanctus, Dominus, Deus Sabaoth*, in the celebration of the mass, had commenced, and to warn the people of the approaching elevation of the Host. Several of the stone steps by which the priest ascended to the rood-loft remain. Rood-lofts were so effectually destroyed at the Reformation that very

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few are now to be met with in the parish churches. There are a piscina and a stone bracket at the east end of the aisle, which show that there was a chapel here. The square font is in its proper position—near the west end: it is early Decorated, each face having a trefoil-head recess, and a trefoil at each chamfered angle: the bowl is supported by a central stem and four shafts having moulded bases. The font has been *painted and grained!* The whole of the furniture is very old, and the interior altogether is much in need of a judicious restoration. Against the chancel arch is a singing gallery, which will of course disappear when the parishioners set about making their church more comfortable for the worshippers. Some of the open benches are of the earliest introduced into churches, having poppy-head ends; and there are also several very early pews. Some of the intersecting timbers of the roof have bosses consisting of grotesque heads. On the panels of the reading-desk are some fragments of tracery, of 15th century carving. There is a peal of five bells, upon one of which is this inscription: "Tobie Norris cast me." It was cast at Stamford in the reign of Charles II., but the site of the foundry is not now known. The firm of Norris was a celebrated one, as numerous belfries at the present day testify. The treble was given by Peter Brown in 1698, whose mutilated table monument is on the south side of the tower, but the metal tablet containing the inscription has been stolen from it within memory. The Decorated tower is of three stages: the first has the usual entrance (plain), the second is blank, and the third has a window of two lights. The buttresses are set square to the top of the first stage, and above at right angles. Between 60 and 70 years ago the upper part of the spire was struck by lightning, and an engraving showing its then shattered appearance was given in the *Gentleman's Magazine* at the time. John Caldecot served the office of Sheriff of Rutland in 1515 (7 Henry VIII.) and in 1527, and Wm. Caldecot in 1563 (5 Elizabeth) and in 1577. Their ancestors were probably settled here, and hence this surname. In *Blome's Britannica* there is a list of the nobility and gentry "which are or lately were related unto the county of Rutland," and in it is



THOMAS SPENCER,

BORN SEPTEMBER 25, 1832; DIED NOVEMBER 13, 1893.

the name of Peter Woodcock, gentleman, of Caldecot. North-east of the village are two circular hills, which are very prominent objects from the railway. They are known as the Preston and Bee Hills; are quite unconnected with the northern chain, and are too extensive to have been thrown up by artificial means. A very extensive view is obtained from them.

“From these the prospect changes. Plains immense
Lie stretch'd below, interminable meads,
And vast savannahs, where the wandering eye,
Unfixt, is in a verdant ocean lost.”

The summits of these hills were well adapted for beacon stations during the mediæval and subsequent civil conflicts. A little westward (at Brighthurst) Cromwell's adherents were stationed, whence they proceeded across the valley and attacked Rockingham Castle. Caldecot has been a chapelry to Lyddington, which is two miles distant, ever since the Conquest.

The reader of these descriptions of Rutland Churches must bear in mind that the author, Mr. Thomas Paradise, wrote them some 40 years since.

In Memoriam.

Thomas Spencer, of Leicester.

On the 13th of November, Thomas Spencer, of the firm of John & Thomas Spencer, of the Market Place, Leicester, passed to his rest. It is but eighteen months since the death of his brother John, his partner and fellow editor of this magazine, was chronicled in its pages, and all who know the town and county of Leicester will know also that the death of the younger brother will have caused as widespread and general a feeling of loss and regret as did that of the elder. Born in 1832, Thomas Spencer came of old Leicestershire families on both his father's and mother's side, his father being a man of considerable attainments. A ponderous old scrap-book belonging to old Mr. Spencer, which I have seen, would give one an idea of the many and varied interests which occupied his mind, and how well fitted he was to bring up in sturdy English fashion his three young sons. Unhappily they lost him whilst yet mere boys, and the mother had to act as head

of the family, see to the schooling of her sons, and put them, in due course, in the way of earning a livelihood. Following in the footsteps of his elder brother John, Thomas Spencer, when his time came to begin the serious work of life, chose to be a bookseller, and he entered on his apprenticeship in 1847, at a spot but a very short distance removed from that in which until a little time ago he with his brother carried on the business dear to both of them. Mr. Thomas Chapman Browne, his master, was the third of the Browne family who had 'at the sign of the Bible & Crown,' in Leicester Market Place, tended to give dignity to the calling of bookseller and printer. His elder brother and predecessor, Mr. John Garle Browne, recalled with pride in his old age that the early portion of Throsby's *History and Antiquities*, which had been printed at their press, had been said to resemble in a marked degree the work of the famous Baskerville. Surely here young Thomas Spencer may have said to himself 'the lines have fallen unto me in pleasant places.' The unwearied energies and unflagging interest in all subjects which characterized the middle-aged man must have been even more marked in the youth, and one can easily picture him, avaricious of knowledge, and on fire with brave ambitions, planning projects to be carried out in the years to come, when he should have a press at his own command, and, like old Mr. Browne, emulate 'the famous Baskerville.' In his youth, too, he had a predilection for writing verses, a practice in which he indulged from time to time until quite recently. There are some youngsters now in Leicester who will remember receiving rhyming epistles from him during their stay at the seaside not longer ago than the summer of 1892. He has often spoken to me of those early days at 'the Bible and Crown,' and told how the rage for fiction gradually spread in the town. At first the novels of Charlotte Bronte, or Currer Bell, as he would from old association call her, then Dickens and Thackeray, then the early works of George Eliot, and finally anything and everything in the way of fiction that was between the boards of a book. 'Ah, my lad,' he would say, 'if I were to get a hundred or so of those old three-volume novels, and put new title-pages to them with recent

dates, and bind them up smartly, and put them in circulation, there's lots and lots of people that had them and read them when I was an apprentice would have them and read them again and never know it.' In fact he had a remarkable contempt for fiction unless it had some ethical undercurrent; a book with a purpose appealed to him; one merely written to beguile an idle hour easily away was to him the mere shadow of a book. That, of all others, which I have oftenest heard him speak about was *Taylor's Words and Phrases*, of which he had an old copy in which he used to make notes from his own observations. That copy disappeared in a mysterious fashion, and in spite of diligent enquiry and search, could not be unearthed. It is probably lying somewhere covered up by a pile of other volumes, or fallen behind a row on some shelf, but he never found it again, and every now and then would recur to the enquiry: he tried to replace it but it was out of print.

Of his discovery of an old lithograph of the garden front of 'The Bible & Crown,' I well remember the circumstances. He had gone off on one of his regular 'spins' across country, and called in for a rest and a gossip at some old cottager's. He found an old woman sitting by a fire with a screen round her to keep the draught off. The screen was covered all over with copies of this lithograph, a few of which he secured from the old dame for a consideration and carried home jubilant.

The business, in partnership with his brother, was, as recorded in the note on John Spencer's life, in Vol. II. of this magazine, established in 1853, and the reader must be referred there for an account of the numerous publications issued under their joint supervision. The troubles which clouded the closing years of both lives have too so recently been touched upon that no mention need be made of them here. Both bore themselves bravely and hopefully to the end, feeling confident in their knowledge that no man could say they had wilfully wronged anyone, and heartened by the spontaneous offers of sympathy and help which showed that their integrity was as evident to their fellow men as to their own consciences.

It is noteworthy, however, how enthusiastic he was over the

Government Ordnance Survey of the country, and indeed in this connection he may be considered as a great benefactor to his own and the neighbouring counties. The walking holidays which he from time to time took rendered his interest in the operations of the survey something more than a mere hobby, and persuaded of the value attaching to the new maps for purposes of identifying roads and boundaries, he was indefatigable in his endeavours to persuade the often apathetic guardians and overseers to procure maps of their respective parishes. The business connected with the preparation, mounting, and colouring of these maps he attended to himself with the same assiduity that another man might have bestowed on it had all the land marked on the maps been his own. In the same category must also be noted his work for the Leicestershire Footpaths Association, of which he was one of the most active and untiring members.

His long walks in every direction had familiarized Thomas Spencer with almost every nook and corner of his native county and those adjoining, and any one of his intimates must remember how he would dilate on the objects of interest he had seen after one of these rambles. The payment of the Wroth-Silver on Knightlow-Hill, of which he gave an account in *Spencers' Almanack*, had a special interest for him, as had any quaint ceremony of which the origin was obscure. Last year I recall his account of the proceedings eagerly related the following day. This year, on the day that I read in the paper the brief record that the ceremony had again taken place, I received the news that my old friend and master was no more. As the blessing is said over his grave, many a poor creature whom he has befriended, many a one whom he has helped to give a new starting point in life to, will say, Amen. I do but pen these brief notes as Editor of this magazine. There must be many more competent than I to write of him, but none who will with more reverence say of him *Requiescat in pace*.

3 South Square, Gray's Inn,

FRED CHAPMAN.

Nov. 14, 1893.

321.—Letters of John Nichols, Historian of Leicestershire (continued):—

(Letter LVII.)

Feb. 14, 1810.

I thank you for your Packet of the 11th, and particularly for the remarks on the Purefoys, in which I am much indebted to your accuracy in examining the figures,—if the Harpers had been equally kind in uniting their branch!

Is the Rev. Mr. Harper of Coton, the Rector of Catthorpe? or what Relation are they? As it now stands, Joseph Harper, esq. = Mary Purefoy

of Hinckley, after
of Kidderminster

John Harper, esq. = Q. of what
place?

Rev. Saml. Purefoy
Harper, rector of
Catthorpe, 1791.

Is Samuel the Son, or the Brother of John?

Your Note on the Purchase at Fleckney I had already used (as you will soon see) in Kirkby.

As I know you will like to see Hinckley properly corrected, I will contrive to send them to you, 2 or 3 sheets at a time, when completely arranged, before they are finally printed off.

There is something strange about the Manor; which certainly was possessed by Thomas Harvey of Elmhurst in 1544; whose Daughter brought it in Marriage to Thomas Cotton, great grandfather to the Sir Thomas who settled it in 1656 (as in History of Hinckley). The particulars printed in 1782 came from the Title deeds of the late Wm. Hurst, esq., and I can easily suppose that some manorial rights accompanied the old Castle. But this is a delicate point; and I shall consider of some mode of expressing it, which you shall see with this.

I am in hopes you will soon hear from Mr. Heming, or Mr. Ludford; and when you do, will beg you to send me a Packet by the coach, as I am very anxious to get forward with Lindley; and the payment for a parcel I never consider as material in the return of corrections.

This will be sent to Mr. Robinson on Friday, with whatever may then be ready.

I made some years ago an extract from the Shilton Act; but as I have not the Act now by me, I will thank you to examine that part when you receive the Proof. I never was withinside Shilton Church; perhaps you will be able to get there, and, if you do, be so good as to describe the inside. Who now owns the manor there?

P.S.—Feb. 16. I now send you two sheets of Hinckley which I think pretty near correct; and which I shall work off as soon as you find it convenient to return them.

Also the whole of Shilton. Kirkby shall come in my next, with more of Hinckley.

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(LVIII.)

Feb. 23, 1810.

I shall take the chance of a parcel coming this evening, though I have little either to say or to send. Yet I hope to have matter, and send two of Hinckley for you. (One comes.)

I think I have hit off the three-fourths whence Mr. Hurst derives his title. It must have been three-fourths of the property of Thomas Harvey (whatever that was, the Castle and its appurtenances) which was divided among his four Coheirs, and three of which by survivorship, came to the Cottons.

Who was Mr. Stokes, who sold to Mr. Hurst in 1760?

P.S.—I expect Mr. John Green in town this evening.

(LIX.)

March 1, 1810.

I was duly favoured with yours of last week, inclosing the return from Hether; it came just as I had sent off the 3rd sheet of the new Hinckley. I now send you three more Sheets, and think these six may be worked off after your final inspection.

I shall hope to send you the manor, &c. (made out I hope now clear) in a few days by Mr. Green, and will then more particularly notice your late favours.

(LX.)

March 6, 1810.

It was my full intention to have sent you a large Packet by Mr. Green, but he leaves me at a very short notice, and my Compositor is not ready. I have added largely to the Dissenting Divines, and used your papers on the Manor and the Feoffments, as you shall see soon.

In answer to yours of Feb. 20, Mr. Blore is printing at Stamford, but I do not hear of his publishing. Mr. Belcher's return, though containing little, is satisfactory, as intimating that he had nothing material to alter. I have written again (by Mr. Green) to Mr. Ludford, to remind him of the necessity of dispatch. It seems we must give over expecting any answer from Congeston.

The Autographs are copying by the Engraver, but you certainly mistake in supposing that the Deed was cut from the Seals by Mr. Carte; if he had wished to have possessed the Deed, he would have taken the Seals with it, which were the most curious part. The fact has been that the Deeds, either whilst in the hands of old Mr. Dalby, or after Mr. Iliff had them, have been cut up, either for directions of parcels, or for thread papers, or for some such use,—perhaps for Taylors measures! I will send you back the Seals when they are engraved.

Hoping to hear from you soon, &c.

(LXI.)

March 9, 1810.

I refer you to mine of the 6th, by Mr. Green, and take the chance of a parcel going this evening, to forward to you two more Sheets of Hinckley, including the Dissenters, manor, and Feoffments.

I return your Letters that you may see that all is to your mind.

I send the Brokesby Pedigree for Mr. Foster.

(LXII.)

March 16, 1810.

After thanking you for yours of Feb. 28 and March 9, for the inclosures to Mr. Urban, and for the judicious and friendly remarks on the 6 Proof Sheets. I am to observe that I sent two more sheets last Friday to the Row, but probably too late for the Parcel. They will, therefore, I presume, come with this, and with some of the succeeding sheets—all which you will please to detain till I send you the 6 Sheets again corrected, which I hope to do in a very few days, having a parcel to send to Mrs. Iliff.

You now receive the sheets of Kirkby, which I shall shew to Lord Wentworth after you shall have corrected them.

I am very anxious for Mr. Blore's work, but fear we shall not have it very soon.

There is no doubt but that the Autographs belonged to the Deed, but still I do not think that they were separated by Mr. Carte.

My last Letter to Ansley Hall has produced some parts of the intended additions, and a promise of the remainder.

The neglect of the Rector of Congeston is very cruel and inexcusable, nor was Hether worth waiting for!!

I have not yet had time to look at the Parchments, &c., you sent last, but will return them next week; perhaps they may furnish a few lines for the manor.

(LXIII.)

March 20, 1810.

You will see by the inclosed (which I have since opened) that I intended you a parcel on Friday next, but I found I was too late, and that I must in future send on a Thursday to be in time. I am now, however, enabled to send you the whole of Hinckley, supposing you have received the two sheets forwarded on the 9th, and will beg you to return some part of them as early as may be convenient.

I send also a parcel for Mr. Ludford, containing (among other things) his own Pedigree for Witherley, and a Proof of as much of the Lindley article as he has hitherto sent me. You shall see this when it is completed.

For the sake of dispatch, I shall send this by the Mail, and shall direct it to you. Mrs. Iliff's you will be so kind as to send to her, and Mr. Ludford's, I believe (if you have no better mode) Mr. Chessher would forward to him, or it may go by the Mail to Atherstone.

The Kirkby pages (I have no doubt) Mr. Noel, or Mr. Lynes, will assist you in correcting, and when more perfect, I shall shew them to Lord Wentworth.

I am now preparing Ibstock, Dunnington, and Hugglescote. Does Mr. Madan reside at Ibstock? Or who is his resident Curate?

(To be continued.)

322.—Stained Glass at the Old Chantry House (replies to 302).—After the death of the late Rev. R. Stephens, about 1870, this glass was purchased by the late Mr. Thomas North, in the hope, I believe, that it would become ultimately the property of the Museum or of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. It remained for some time at his residence, the Bank House, High Street, but I do not know what became of it when he left the town.

A. H.

In the last number of your *Notes and Queries* you expressed a wish to know if the ancient Stained Glass, formerly in the windows of the Chantry House in Highcross Street, is still preserved. I can inform you that this glass was purchased by the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society some years ago, and is now in that society's possession, and carefully preserved. It has been published in colours by the society in Vol. IV. of their Transactions, from drawings made for the purpose by Mr. J. C. Traylen, the Architect, now of Stamford.

GEORGE C. BELLAIRS.

The Newarke, Leicester.

323.—Curious Name.—The Rev. R. W. Tollemach Tollemach, rector of South Witham, had a son christened in the year 1879 with the following remarkable name :—Lyulph Ydwallo Odin Nestor Egbert Lyonel Toedmag Hugh Erchewynne Saxon Esa Cromwell Orma Nevill Dysart Plantagenet Tollemache.

324.—Hearth Tax Money, temp. Car. II.—The following is a list of the householders of Belgrave, co. Leicester, who were taxed in 1662 in respect of the fire-hearths in their dwellings, together with the number of fire-hearths as recorded in each case. Copied from the original roll in the Public Record Office, London. (*Exchequer Lay Subsidy Rolls, co. Leicester, 1662*.) :—

“MR. BREWERNE'S
Division.

BELGRAVE—

	<i>Hearths.</i>			
THOMAS STAVELEY, Esqr. (1)	8
CHARLES BYERLEY, Esq. (2)...	10

	<i>Hearths.</i>
MILLCENT THISLEWAYTE, widdowe (3) ...	7
KINNES CLERKE (4) and JOHN FFISHER ...	6
TOMPSON	4
WILLYAM BREWERNE	4
WILLYAM MOORE	1
WILLYAM GRUNDY	2
RICHARD YATES	1
WILLYAM JACKSON	1
FFRANCIS KEENE	1
THOMAS STEVENSON	1
JOHN NEEDHAM... ..	1
JOHN WELCH	1
ANNE DEVONSHIRE	2
ROBERT COATES	4
NOELL	2
ELIZABETH CROSSE	1
HENRY BERREDGE	1
ROBERT CHAMBERLAYN	1
THOMAS KNIGHT	2
JOHN DAWSON	3
THOMUS STONITON	1
ANTHONY HARRIS	1
KATHERINE BENTLEY	1
JOHN HARRIS	1
THOMAS MOORE	1
WILLYAM SLYE... ..	2
HENRY HUBBAND	1

The Total Number amounts to 72."

(1).—THOMAS STAVELEY was the eldest son of the Rev. William Staveley, Rector of Cossington. He was educated at the Peterhouse, Cambridge, and afterwards Student of the Inner Temple, called to the Bar 12 June, 1654, and on the death of his father-in-law John Oneby, in 1662, became Steward of the Records of Leicester. His wife Mary, dau. of John Oneby, was bur. at Belgrave, 12 Oct., 1668. Mr. Thomas Staveley d. in 1683, and was bur. at St. Mary's, Leicester.

(2).—CHARLES BYERLEY was the son of William Byerley of Belgrave, who d. in 1653. He entered the family Pedigree at the Vis. of co. Leicester, 1682. He was b. in 1617, and d. at Belgrave, 11 Jan. (bur. 13th) 1687-8. His wife Mary, dau. and heir of Saml. Cutler of Ipswich, d. 23 and was bur. at Belgrave 24 Oct., 1681.

(3).—MILLCENT THISLEWAYTE was the widow of John Thislewayte, Esq., who was bur. at Belgrave 28 Feb., 1660. She d. 27 March, 1666-7, and was bur. there the day following.

(4).—WILLIAM KINNES was Vicar of Belgrave, 1648. The Tompson and Brewin families were small property and landowners at the date mentioned, and the other names in the list appear to be those of the ordinary cottagers.

HENRY HARTOPP.

325.—William Burton and Burton's Leicestershire *continued*.—The county has an interesting notice in the "General Description." "It hath," says Burton, "the proportion of an hart, broad at the top and narrower towards the bottom, which shape it truly beareth, for that it lieth almost in the hart and center of the whole continent of the kingdome . . . As for the scite of it, the north side for the most part al along standeth high upō the *Wouldes*, which, in the Saxon tongue, signifieth an hill, mount, or elevated place. The south part also is high, though not so eminent in view as the other; which will easily be granted, if one but consider, that nere unto the confines thereof in *Northamptonshire*, within little more than the distance of a mile, are the heads of those two rivers, *Welland* and *Avon*, which divide the shires; the one going downe by Stamford in *Lincolneshire* and so into the north-east sea; the other running into *Silverne* neere *Tewkesbury*, and so falleth into the south-west sea: which direct contrarie course of these two rivers is caused by the elevation of the ground frō whence they do arise. As touching the soyle, I shall make this division: The south-east side of the shire is exceeding rich ground, yeelding great encrease of corne in abundance of all kindes and affordeth many good and large sheepe pastures, breeding a sheepe to that height and goodnesse, so that (as I have credibly heard) neither *Lemster* nor *Cotswould* can exceed them if one respect either largenesse of the body, finenesse of the wooll, or goodnesse of the breed. It is almost all champain, and yeeldeth great delight and profit every way, and therein may compare with any shire adjacent. But heere is the onely maim it hath, the want of wood and fuell for fire: for which the inhabitants are constrained either to travell farre to fetch it, or else to make use of those small helpes which they have: as straw, cowsherne, and such like. The north-west side is almost opposite to this, for the ground is for the most part hard and barren, and in some places rocky and stony, yeelding fruite not without great labour and expences, having in some places neere unto that vast and decayed Forrest of *Charnwood*, store of Limestone, wherewith they doe husband their grounds: yet have they heere good store of woode, and Pit-coale at *Cole Orton*, and

other places neere adioyning. Yet some parts of this side are of a very good and fertile soyle, as those which lie upon the tractes and vallies of the Rivers of *Trent* and *Sore*, and at the confluence of these two Rivers. The north east and south-west parts are much like, both good soile, and apt to beare corne and grasse, and having better store of fuell: yet of the two the south-west is the better furnished. In the north-east side is that rich vale of *Belvoir* or *Bever*, which extendeth itselfe into *Nottinghamshire* and some part of *Lincolnshire*, which, for goodnesse and deepenesse of soile, is accounted inferiour to none neere adioyning: yet by reason of the low situation, it is sometime endamaged with raine, moisture, and humid weather, which by this old prognostick rime there curreant, hath beene observed:—

*If Bever have a *Cappe
You Churles of the Vale looke to that. †*

"The ayre is generally good, pure, and healthfull, by reason whereof, many sweet and pleasant seats and dwellings are heere found, healthfull by nature, and much beautified byart and industry. But heretofore many Ages since, in regard of the fit and pleasant site, many Castles were heere erected This pleasantnes and conveniency of the site, gave occasion also to many religiously disposed, for the founding and erecting of many religious houses, As Abbeyes, Priories, Nunneries, Colledges, Hospitals and Commanderies This Shire is wel furnished with Market townes, to which are brought all kinde of commodities (such as the Countrie affordeth) in great plentie and abundance, and all things necessary for the reliefe of the people There have beene in this shire many other Market Townes of good note and worth, standing verie well, uppon rich soile, and commodious places, and some upon great Rivers, as *Trent* & *Sore*: but now quite forlet, and out of use, and the memory of those liberties is perished and forgotten, upon what occasion discontinued I know not This shire hath bene reasonable well stored with places for Vert and Venison, but now not so well furnished . . .

* "Clouds and mists hanging over the Towers of the Castlé."

† See pages 50 and 51, Vol. III.

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The chase of *Leicester* is now well replenished with game This shire hathe parishes 192, whereof Rectories 115, two Parish Churches, viz. : *Shepey* and *Haloughton*, having double Rectories ; Vicarages 79."

Not many years before Burton wrote, the village of Misterton was famous for its warren of conies, which were sent to the London market in great abundance, and were, for their goodness and sweetness, preferred there before any others ; it was known also for its sheep-walks and its fair and thick-wooled breed (Note 1). Lindley had long had the praise for "good sydowe pease" (Note 2) Peas and beans indeed were largely grown in the whole shire, and in greater abundance than in any other county, insomuch that "*Lestershire beane-belly*" was an old common by-word ; Barton-in-the-Beans or Barton-in-Fabis, was especially noted for this culture, exceeding the rest of the county in fertility of the soil and quality of the produce (Note 3). Not so enviable was the reputation of Harborough, where there was a by-word that a goose would eat up all the grass belonging to the town. The town had no land belonging to it except the curtilages and yards annexed to the houses, and the inhabitants were obliged to look to the neighbouring places for the fields in which to keep their fair (Note 4). In the lordship of Lindley, no adder, snake, or lizard had ever been seen though they were often found in neighbouring manors (Note 5).

It has been seen from the "General Description" that Lime was worked in some places near Charnwood Forest, and was used for the purposes of agriculture. A quarry of alabaster, serving "cutters and picture-makers for statues, tombes and proportions," had been discovered not long before at Burton-on-the-Woulds ; the alabaster, however, was scarcely so hard or so clear as that obtained near Tutbury, or in the quarries at Falde. At the latter place, "in a mount called Nantmorehall," the historian had a rock of the same stone (Note 6). We are told that there were "great quarries of hard stone" in Bardon Hill (Note 7). Earthen pots had some-

(1) Burton, p. 192. (2) *ib.* 174. (3) *ib.* 32. (4) *ib.* 128. (5) *ib.*, p. 174.
(6) *ib.* p. 63. (7) *ib.* p. 28.

times been made at Marston, whence that place had the name of Potters Marston (Note 1).

Burton's book throws considerable light upon several branches of knowledge, as they were understood in his day, and as they were understood by himself. An amusing absurdity is noticed under Bardon Hill, where, in expressing his opinion respecting the formation of hills, he states "That a vegetative substance or matter being naturally united or drawn together, hath, by the force of the sunne or other planets, growne to that proportion, and (as some hold) doe yet increase" (Note 2). He was probably led to this opinion by the long activity of some volcanoes, for he suggests that if the substance contained in "hills" did *not* increase, it would not have been possible for *Ætna* to burn, as it had burned, for the space of 2000 years. Clearly he considered that the combustible matter of *Ætna* had an external rather than an internal origin. The idea that the inflammable matter existed in the earth's body could hardly have occurred to him then, but a development of his knowledge is assumed a little later from his remarks respecting the burning (by spontaneous combustion) of some coal-seams at Coleorton. These mines, in the beginning of the reign of Hen. VIII., "did burne for many yeares together, and could not be quenched untill that sulphurous and brimstony matter (whereupon it wrought) was utterly exhausted and consumed" (Note 3). Similar mine-fires were, at the time he wrote, burning near Willingsworth and Wednesbury in Staffordshire. He must now have forgotten his theory of vegetative increase altogether, for leaving the mine-fires to speak of the more famous "burning fires" of Italy, he cites with evident satisfaction the opinion of Justin, concerning *Ætna*, which was "that the ground being hollow and full of sulphur, brimstone, and bittumen, the winde getting into those hollow pypes and caves, and striving to have passage, kindleth fire." Among other volcanoes he mentions "Mons Crucis, an island continually burning, where are seene many spirits and ghosts wandering thereabouts, which is there held to bee Purgatory."

Many terrestrial agencies were then attributed to the influence

(1) Burton, p. 191. (2) *ib.* p. 28. (3) *ib.* p. 217-8.

of the sun and planets, and to the power of air. The first has been illustrated in the theory respecting the formation of hills, and the second in Justin's opinion of the causes of volcanic fire. Both were resorted to in order to explain the cause of earthquakes. After speaking of the convulsion which, in 1580, threw down the spire-steeple of Hinckley Church, he tells us that Galesius "doth set downe the cause to be, when as the winde is gotten into the bowels of the earth, and being rarified by the sunne or starres, beginneth to swell, and seeking passage to get forth, is kept in by the solidnesse of the earth."

If Burton's knowledge kept pace with the times, it is true that geology was in his day a sleeping study, admitting indeed that it had become a study at all. Important strides had been made in other fields of learning; but levity was a characteristic of that period, and authors generally were apt to endeavour to explain by romance what they could not demonstrate by scientific proofs. Not much can be said for the knowledge geological or otherwise of those who considered the Bardon quarries to be a kind of limestone, or for that writer (Patricius) who affirmed that Teneriffe in the Canary Islands was fifty-two miles high (Note 1). The greatest discoveries had so far been made on the Continent, to a great extent in Italy; and this fact gave some ground for the provoking taunt of the Transalpines who, says Burton, "account us *Tramontani* rude and barbarous, holding our brains so frozen, dull and barren, that they can afford no invention or conceits" (Note 2). Burton, of course, indignantly refuted the accusation couched in this boastful taunt.

A peculiar observation was made respecting the natives of Carlton Curliu who were reported to be harsh and wrattling in speech, pronouncing their words, especially the letter R, with much difficulty and wharling in the throat. The defect puzzled the historian who did not know whether to ascribe it to some peculiar property of the water, soil or air, or to some "secret" operation of nature. He believed, however, that strange effects were produced by water, leaning upon the writings of Bodin, who stated that some families at Labdoim in Guienne naturally stuttered from the nature of their

waters ; and also upon the writings of Bohemus who asserted that the natural swelling or wen which the inhabitants of Beyeren and Steermarch had under their chins was caused by water derived from the snows of the Alps. It had been noticed that different climates had their peculiar influences on the human frame, the inhabitants of barren and hilly countries being more active and healthy than those of low-lying and marshy countries. Hence the Egyptians living on a barren soil were quick and merry ; the Boeotians, surrounded by marshes, were heavy and inapt. "In our own country" says Burton "it hath beene marked by many that if an uplandish man come to abide in any of the marshes of *Kent*, *Norfolke*, or *Somersetshire*, hee shall soone be caught by the backe (by the Bailly of Marshland) by some ague disease or such distemperature (Note 1).

An enemy less understood and probably more disastrous to man than the Bailiff of marshland is introduced under the head of melancholy. It has been seen that Robert Burton, the historian's brother, was the author of *The Anatomy of Melancholy*, "that curious web of interwoven quotations" (Note 2). The book published in 1621 is full of interesting reading, and deservedly met with an unusually quick sale. The author modestly avoids any comment upon the book, but he makes several allusions to it, and mentions three cases of melancholy connected with Leicestershire—those of his maternal uncle Anthony Faunt of Foston, Edward Hillary of Knipton, and Edward, Baron Hastings, of Loughborough. Faunt was possessed of excellent abilities. As a young man he served in the Low Countries under the Prince of Orange. Returning to England on the death of his elder brother William without issue, he became a justice of the Peace, afterwards (in 1586) High Sheriff of the County ; and on the threatened invasion of the Spaniards in 1588 was chosen Lieutenant-General of all the forces of the shire ; his election, however, was frustrated by Henry Earl of Huntingdon, then the Lord Lieutenant, who appointed his own brother Walter Hastings of Kirby, upon which Faunt fell into so great a passion of melancholy that he died soon

(1) Burton, p. 67-8. (2) Eccleston's Intro. to Eng. Antiq., p. 367.

after in the same year (Note 1). Hillary fell beneath the same dreadful influence not long after the decease of his mother. His affliction likewise began in grief, occasioned by his being barred from the immediate enjoyment of her estates, his father having entered upon them as tenant for life by the curtesy of England (Note 2). Baron Hastings, the younger son of George, first Earl of Huntingdon, was a favourite of Queen Mary, and was by her made a Knight of the Garter, and also Lord Chamberlain, or, according to some, Master of the Horse. "He was," says Burton, "a gentleman of many worthy parts; something melancholy and (as I have heard spoken) much delighted with chesse play, a game well befitting his humour . . . (He) was so affectionate to Queene Mary, from whom he had received all his honours, that she departing this life, he also had farewell to the world, and not willing to live any longer to the world, retyred himselfe into an Hospitall, which himselfe had built at *Stoke Pougeis* in *Buckinghamshire*, where, with poore people (in service to God and his melancholy thoughts) he ended his course in this life, dying without any issue" (Note 3).

The remarkable and well-known humour of Sir William Skeffington of Skeffington was but a peculiar form of melancholy. That knight was so jealous of his wife (Katherine, daughter of Sir Richard Chetwode of Warkworth, Northamptonshire) that he would not allow her "scarce to see, or to be seene, to converse or to be conversed withall, though she was a lady of many worthy parts, well qualified, and of great deserts" (Note 4). Our author illustrates the folly of this humour by the following translation from Ovid :—

"He that may sinne, sinnes least; the power to sinne
Makes one lesse able ever to beginne."

And again :—

"We strive for things forbidden and covet that's denied."

But something can be said in excuse of most things however bad,

(1) Burton, p. 105. (2) *ib.*, p. 155. (3) *ib.*, p. 181.2.

(4) *ib.*, p. 260.

and so he finds in Aristotle the following plea for Skeffington's jealousy :—

“The excuse hereof I must approve,
Since of this errour the cause was love.”

Sir William was the last of the Skeffington's of Leicestershire, dying in 1605 without issue.

In connection with Langley Priory, relation is made of a tradition then current respecting Hawise de Colville, a nun of that house, that her chaste perfection was of so high an order as to be discovered by the radiance and brightness of her face. A similar perfection is recorded of St. Frideswide, a nun of Oxford, who so zealously esteemed it that she erected a memorial monastery at Oxford; the lustre of her face was such that Algar, Prince of Mercia, viewing it with an amorous passion, was stricken with temporary blindness (Note 1). How different the lot of these ladies must have been compared with that of Skeffington's unfortunate wife! Burton does not mention the charge of immorality made by the Commissioner of Henry VIII. against the nuns of Gracedieu, and which, it has been suggested, may have been put forward rather from the love of acres than from the love of truth.

A doubt was in the historian's mind whether the face could be so exact an index of the virtue ascribed to Hawise and St. Frideswide; he had more faith, however, in the story of Sir John Talbot of Swanington, “a man of great valour and prowes, and also of extraordinary stature,” and, as common tradition had it, “a gyant of great strength and might.” “That there have been gyants,” he says, “is most certaine by the holy scripture, as evident by *Gen. vi. 4*, viz. : *There were Gyants on the earth in those dayes*; By *Anake*, the Gyant and his seede called Anakins, *Num. 13, 23, 29*; *Deut. 1, 28*; By the *Zamzumims*, whose countrie was inhabited after by the Ammonites, *Deut. 2, 20*; By Goliath the Philistine, *1 Sam. 17, 4-12*. Yet *John Goropius Becanus*, a conceited *Dutchman*, with his *Gigantomachia*, would knock all gyants on the head; in which Treatise he goeth about to prove

(1) Burton, p. 156.

that there were never such huge and monstrous bodies of gyants as are written of, and endeavoureth by sundry demonstrations to illustrate it. But *John Chassagnon*, as *Cassinius*, in his Book of Gyants and of their progeny doth sufficiently confute him Most certain it is by all historians, both old and new, that there have been Gyants, whose workes, achievements, proportions, and carcases have been discovered and found in these latter ages. As of a Gyant buried in a Temple in the city of *Puzzoli*, in *Campania* in *Italy*, now dedicated to Saint *Proculus* of those Gyants of *Norway*, *Gothland* and *Swethland* mentioned by *Olaus Magnus*, and of their monstrous acts. Of the carcase of a Gyant found upon the coast of *Wales*, as *Trivet* writeth, in the yeare 1170 (17 H. 2) upon the sea-shore, discovered by the washing and fretting of the sea, which contained fifty foote in length. Of late times a Frenchman, a *Bourdelois* (as the said *John Chassagnon* relateth) was of such an height and bignesse, that he was called the Gyant of *Burdeaux*. King *Francis I.* the French king, stood amazed at the first sight of him, and commanded him to be one of his guard; his stature was such that a man of ordinary height might goe right up betwixt his legges when he did stride" (Note 1).

In the account of Bradgate is an interesting notice respecting the ancient custom of embalming the dead. This practice, we are told, prevailed in all countries, whether Greek, Hebrew, Egyptian, Roman or barbarian; myrrh and spices being used in the operation. The art reached its highest state of perfection among the Egyptians, who, believing in a resurrection, considered it a great misfortune for the bodies of their dead to be consumed by the four elements. In 1622, the embalmed bodies disintombed in Egypt were sold in Europe for the best mummies. The custom of embalming was to some extent practiced in England, but the great secret of the art was imperfectly known to our physicians, and their utmost skill could only retard, not prevent, the action of the elements. A remarkable case was that of Thomas Grey, the second Marquis of Dorset (Lord of Groby), who dying 10 Oct., 1530, was buried in a vault in the Collegiate

Church of Astley, Warwickshire. In 1608, seventy-eight years after his interment, the vault was uncovered during some alterations to the church, and the large wood coffin containing the remains of the Marquis was burst open. On removing the cerecloth the body was found perfect, and the flesh similar in colour and softness to that of a person just dead; the corpse was six feet long wanting four inches, the hair yellow and the face broad. Burton, who was present, was of opinion that the excellent preservation of the body was due to the strong manner in which it had been embalmed (Note 1). In connection with the custom, mention is made of the Abbot of Croxton, Leicestershire, who was very expert in physic, and served the office of physician to King John. On the death of John at Newark Castle, the Abbot caused the body to be embalmed, and to be interred, according to the king's desire, near the shrine of St. Wolstan, in Worcester Cathedral. The bowels of the deceased monarch were taken out and buried in Croxton Abbey, to which house the king had been a benefactor, having bestowed lands upon it to the yearly value of £10 (Note 2).

A few years before Burton's history (and perhaps at the time he went to the press), a famous farrier named Parker, much spoken of for his skill and knowledge, dwelt at Rothley. Concerning farriery the historian speaks of it as an honourable science, considering the docility and intelligibility of the horse, and its value to man; and he condemns the illtreatment which added so much to the animal's disorders, and thus increased the necessity for farriery. The horse was then, as he confesses, more abused in this country than in any other under the sun. The Italians were proverbial for their love of a good horse, and would not suffer anyone to abuse even their "hired hackneys"; anyone illtreating a hackney during a journey or increasing the space contracted for, was liable to be imprisoned at the next town until he had made satisfaction to the owner. Among the Italians, England then had the reputation of being a prison for men, a paradise for women, a purgatory for servants, and a hell for horses—a prison for men because they

(1) Burton, p. 52-53. (2) *ib.*, p. 80.

could not go out of it without license, a paradise for women because of their liberty and freedom of will, a purgatory for servants because they performed such offices as the Italians imposed upon slaves, and a hell for horses because of their violent abuse "in speedy journies (and) wilde-goose (or rather madmen's) chases" (Note 1). We learn from other sources that this was only *one* of the characteristics of the Englishman of Burton's time; another was an objectionable practice of profane swearing which had then become so thoroughly national that the Englishman was commonly called on the continent a "God-damme," from his favourite expression.

As a true lover of antiquity Burton deplored the spoilage of churches, and the consequent loss of many genealogical treasures. During the ages in which England lingered in the errors and superstitions of Rome, the churches were esteemed the most eminent of places; all classes of people revered them; even the warrior shrunk from profaning them when all other considerations were forgotten in the heat of battle; and so the higher orders confidently placed in them the honourable emblems of their families and the memorials of their dead, knowing that these things could nowhere else enjoy greater immunity from violence. Moreover, every knight was required on his creation to take an oath to defend religion and the church, for which reason a sword was allowed to be hung up in the church at the funeral of a knight and of none under that degree. It is true that sacrilege was even then a known crime, but in the opinion of a Catholic government it was a crime to be repressed. An instance of this is preserved in the reports of the King's Bench of 9 Edw. IV. In that year Lady Wiche brought an action against a parson of St. Margaret's, in Lothbury, London, for having taken the arms, sword, and certain pennons of Sir Hugh her husband, out of the chapel in which he was buried. The defendant pleaded that these things were offerings and oblations, and therefore belonged to him of right, but Justice Yelverton, who heard the case, held that they were placed there in honour of the deceased, and disallowed the

(1) Burton, p. 236-7.

plea. "For," said he, "I used to sit in the chancel, and I have brought thither a carpet, a cushion, and a Booke ; shall the parson have these because they be brought into the chancel? I say no ; no more in the other case" (Note 1). The fall of the old church carried with it the principle involved in the excellent dictum of Baron Yelverton, and paved the way for general and encouraged sacrilege. The belief of the people in the sanctity of churches lived and died with the Dark Ages ; the so-called dawn of religious truth made that belief a mockery, and held out as a reproach the old reverential regard of the English for the memory of their ancestors. "The vaine and idle conceits of some novelists," says Burton, suggested that all pictures in churches were idols, and tended to superstition, "like unto old Pope *Gregory* the first . . . who, living in an yeere of *Jubile, Anno Domini 600*, caused a number of statues and other Roman antiquities in Rome to be broken, defaced, and hidden ; fearing least that many Pilgrimes and people which came thither for devotion and Religion sake, should thereby be withdrawne by a curious desire or admiration of them." But the considerations which moved the Roman Pontiff were too impersonal to have weight with our own Reformers, except for the purposes of simulation ; monetary prospects supplied their avarice with the necessary impulse, and the success they met with was not long in stimulating the lower orders to emulate their example. Hence such valuables as escaped the general pillage were in most cases only spared to satisfy the covetousness or necessities of poor clerks, curates, and sextons, many of them, according to Burton, devising "colourable reasons" for their acts as had been done by the parson in the case of Lady Wiche. Another evil of this unsettled time was the ruthless overthrow of monastic literature, and the pilfering of the greater libraries. The most important of the latter class was the famous library at Oxford, which was originally founded by Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham and Lord High Treasurer of England, a son of Sir Richard de Augerville of Willoughby Waterless, Leicestershire. The Bishop committed the charge of it to five stipendiaries, but

(1) Burton, p. 97.

within an age after it was robbed of all its manuscripts, being afterwards revived by Humphrey Duke of Gloucester, who sent emissaries over Europe at great expense to collect the rarest and best works for the purpose. "But in that giddy and inconsistent time of the latter end of King *Henry* the Eight, and *Edward* the Sixt," says Burton, "almost all those excellent workes, gotten with so great a charge, were, through the greedy desire of some private persons, imbesiled and stolne away." The library was subsequently restored by Sir James Bodley, and is now known as the Bodleian Library (Note 1). Burton himself became a contributor to this noble institution by his gift of Leland's MSS. in 1632.

Burton gives some original testimony respecting a hoard of coins and other treasures turned up in 1607 from under a large square stone on the Watling Street, near Higham-on-the-Hill. He was lying at the time at his adjacent lordship of Lindley, and was curious enough to call at the house of the finder on the "next morrow." The discovery included two or three silver coins of the Emperor Trajan, many silver coins of Hen. III., two gold rings, and a ring of silver; the latter bore an inscription in Arabic, which led him to conjecture that the whole was the treasure of a Jew (Note 2). He also refers to the discoveries of Roman money at the ancient station Bennones, near Claybrook; many of the coins there found had come into his own possession, the earliest being a copper one of Caius Caligula (A.D. 42), and the latest a copper one of Constantine the Great (A.D. 306). It seems that his idea of the value of numismatics was far from being contemptible; he does not, however, describe the other coins found at Bennones, but satisfies himself with the belief that they might be profitably studied. "For as that excellent *Græcian* Geometrician, that finding the length of *Hercules'* foot upon the sand of the hill, *Olimpus* drew out all the lineaments of his whole body by the proportion of that one onely part: so by the learned and judicious, out of these observances of these small coynes, inscriptions, and such other reliques, may be found the antiquitie, continuance, greatnesse,

and other circumstances of this ancient City (Bennones) now utterly perished and extinct" (Note 1).

It was an innate quality of Burton to love anything great and noble; and so when speaking of the decay of distinguished families, his narrative carries a dignified sadness of expression. He had lived long enough to have personal knowledge of a few instances of this kind, and part of them, at least, had been contributed by our own county, but the instance which he particularly notices is that of the Woodford's, than which none connected with Leicestershire offers more wholesome food for reflection. The Woodford's were an ancient family, which had continued long in great account; they had secured rich inheritances by fortunate marriages with, among others, the heiresses of Brabazon & Folville; and they now only wanted the king's writ to place them on an equality with the nobility. They attained the height of their prosperity in the reign of Hen. VI., when Sir Robert Woodford held in Leicestershire the manors of Sproxtton, Ashby Folville, Newbold Folville, Brentingby, and Garthorpe, and lands in Witherby, Thorpe Arnold, Stapleford, Frisby, Melton Mowbray, and Knipton; in Norfolk, lands in Wigenhall and Titney; and in Lincolnshire, lands in Easton and South Stoke. In 26 Hen. VI. Sir Robert being then old, divided this goodly inheritance between his five grandsons, the sons of his deceased son Thomas; by reason of which division that ancient family was in a short space of time utterly decayed and gone, and Burton heard that none of the estates so divided were in his time in the name of a Woodford, and that some of the heirs male descended from the five grandsons were reduced to a very low ebb of fortune. "A lamentable thing it is," he says, "to see an ancient house so rent in pieces, and the heire to be wronged without desert, thereby disabled ever to maintaine the honour or reputation of his ancestors. That families have their times and seasons is most certaine, yet wretched and vile are they by whom such disasterous accidents are wrought. That younger brothers should be provided for, I doe not denie, but so, as that it may be without prejudice to the dignity of the

house and injury to the heire, who is the propagator of the stocke, and may leave as great and racenous a progeny. This I may compare to this *simili*, as if a man having a faire and fruitfull tree, shall cut up the roots to give away, he shall nothing benefit the donee, and destroy and kill the tree ; which if hee crop and dispose the upper bowes, these may be available, and the Tree (though hindred for a while) yet may after recover his former estate. So if any one take the maine supporters from the House as Mannours, Farmes and Tenements, he shall then bring utter ruine to the Family. But if hee crop the upper bowes, to give the yonger sonnes, as annuities, rentcharges, or leases for lives ; though this be an eclipse for a while, yet will after shine forth and recover his former dignity. For what availeth it to have honor to descend to the heire, and little or nothing to maintaine that estate accordingly." (Note 1.) This dissertation delivered in the third decade of the seventeenth century, might be profitably studied in the closing decade of the nineteenth.

The innate quality attributed to Burton in the last paragraph applied rather to things than to persons ; in other words, he felt the misfortunes of the man less keenly than the eclipse of his honors. It was the same with the feudal law, the spirit of which dictated that a nobleman should cease to be accounted worthy if he could not maintain his dignity and title. *Baro non potest dice Baro nisi sit potens ad tenendum equos et arma*. For this reason the Parliament of 17 Edw. IV., justly, as Burton says, deprived John Neville, Marquis Montacute, and his son George, Duke of Bedford, of all their honours, declaring that their estates were not sufficient to answer the responsibilities attaching to their titles, and that divers inconveniences happened in the counties where such needy nobility resided. The Parliament, with greater justice, might also have deprived Henry Holland, Duke of Exeter, brother-in-law of the same king, whom Philip Commynes, the French historian, saw in Flanders begging from door to door ! (Note 2.) Surely Neuizon was not far from the truth when he said that the loss of fortune was equal to the loss of life. The case of Henry Noell,

(1) Burton, p. 264. (2) *ib.*, p. 264-5.

mentioned by Burton, shews, however, that splendour is not always the offshoot of wealth. This man, brother of Sir Andrew Noell of Dalby-on-the-Woulds, was a gentleman pensioner to Q. Elizabeth, and depended for livelihood on an annuity and his pension from the queen; yet, in spite of his limited resources, he maintained around him all the pomp and magnificence of the opulent barons. How he contrived to do so was not understood by Burton, who admonishes his readers not to question that "which cometh from above." (Note 1.)

The following distich upon the name of Noell was from the pen of Queen Elizabeth:—

"The word of deniall and letter of fifty
Is that gentleman's name that will never be thrifty."

We may leave Burton's book for a moment to consider the fickleness of fortune gathered from the history of George Villiers, the second Duke of Buckingham, the favourite of Charles I., who died in 1687, at Kirby Moorside in Yorkshire, universally dispised and in great poverty. Among his Leicestershire estates were the manors of Hathern, Dishley, and Stanton-under-Bardon, which were sold in 1683 to Sir Ambrose Phillips. The following lines, descriptive of the state in which the Duke passed the closing moments of his life, are from the pen of Pope:—

"In the worst inn's worst room with mat half-hung,
The floors of plaister, and the walls of dung,
On once a flock bed, but repaired with straw,
With tape-ty'd curtains never meant to draw,
The George and Garter dangling from that bed,
Where tawdry yellow strove with dingy red.
Great Villiers lies—alas! how chang'd from him
That life of pleasure and that soul of whim!
Gallant and gay in Cliefden's proud alcove,
The bow'r of wanton Shrewsbury and love;
Or just as gay, at Council, in a ring
Of mimick'd statesmen and their merry king.
No wit to flatter, left of all his store!
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more:
There, Victor of his health, of fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of valued thousands ends."

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The spot where he was buried has been forgotten, but the parish Register of Burials has the following entry :—

“ 1687. April 17th. Gorges Vilaus, Lord, dooke of bookingam.”

The preceding paragraphs of this paper touch perhaps the greater part of the curious reading in Burton's book, but there are nevertheless other subjects equally interesting which help to illustrate the character and ideas of the man and the age in which he lived. The subject-matter of much might probably not find any considerable sympathy with the modern scholar, but we must judge our author in the light of the seventeenth century—not in the light of the nineteenth. He has left sufficient to show us that he possessed more than ordinary knowledge, being not only familiar with archeology and law; the variety of his subjects and the number of references made in connection with them to other authors, prove that he was a man of extensive reading, and had an intimate acquaintance with many subjects beyond the scope of his *Leicestershire*. On a foundation of these materials blended not unharmoniously together, he built up the fabric of his history, which, exclusive of the subjoined tables, covers 329 folio pages. He appropriately closes his labours with the village of Worthington, which lay in that part of Leicestershire nearest to his house at Falde. “And now,” he says, “having gone about and over the whole continent of this county it is very good fortune to end at the hithermost angle, next to mine own home, whither I must now retire myselfe, and having spent al my viatical provision in this my laborious journey, must heere surcease, and with that ingenious *Macaronicall* Poet, conclude :—

Nunc quia candela est usq' ad culamen adusta,
Et jam consumpsit vacuata lucerna stopino,
Multa per adesso scripsi, gia scribere cesso.”

The historian's style is quaint, sometimes obscure, but it is not wanting in fascination. Some errors are found, as might be expected, in a book embracing such a wide field, but they are neither so many nor so glaring as to impeach its value; the discrepancies are noticeable chiefly in the monumental inscriptions and in the blazoning of arms; most of them perhaps may be due

rather to the indifference of contributors than to the carelessness of the author. "If," he says, "there be anything worthily done, which may give content or satisfaction to the Reader, it is what I desired: if anything omitted *Bernardus non videt omnia*: if anything mistaken, erroneous or fault-worthy, I must crave pardon; my intention was that truth might bee discovered, and that those clouds of darkenesse and blacke mystes, wherewith this countie's lustre hath long beene shadowed, might at length be dispersed, and that her sunnes glorious rayes, so long eclipsed, might *rilucere*, shine out to the view of everyone; which now doth *rilumbrere*, somewhat cleare appeare, and by some more happy *genius* and judicious penne, may heereafter be better illustrated. But where the sunne's bright beames could not pierce into, I have to those *obscure grotte*, darke caves and vaults, brought candle-light, my owne conceit and conjecture, which (as they are) I submit to the favourable censure of the more learned and judicious." Taken as a whole the volume is a noble one, and a monument of the author's patient zeal; and it well deserved the regard paid to it for 180 years, during which it was fondly treasured as the only written history of Leicestershire.

We have it on the authority of the antiquary Mr. Fuller, that Burton's labours materially influenced Dugdale in coming forward as the Topographer of Warwickshire; to use Fuller's words, "the sparks of his ingenuity set Dugdale on fire." Gough's opinion was more restrained; he held that the reputation of Burton's book was due to its being preceded by only three others of its kind, and to no one having treated the subject more recently or accurately; and he affirmed that it was only in comparison with those earlier works, and not with Dugdale's more copious work, that one could understand the praises so freely bestowed upon it. On the other hand Mr. Nichols, whose labours carried him carefully through the entire mass of Burton's history, and therefore made him fully conversant of the whole, frankly acknowledged its value. "On his solid foundation," he says, "the present superstructure is erected, and after the variety of assistance which I have received, and the many years of patient and laborious investigation in which I have

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been employed, I shall think myself abundantly rewarded in sharing with my illustrious predecessor the fair fame which he so deservedly and honourably acquired." In the English version of Herodian he is called "that worthy patriot, and judicious antiquary."

The "Description of Leicestershire" having been published, the author immediately went to work to collect materials for a revised and enlarged edition, using for this purpose a copy of the printed volume liberally interleaved. His undertaking was made the more urgent as the first edition did not give universal satisfaction, one of those to complain being the wife of Sir Robert Cotton, who gaily challenged him because he had said nothing for Theddingworth, while there were some, we are told, who took exception to the entire work. Considerable progress was made by January, 1627, for, in a letter to Cotton, dated from Lindley on the 9th of that month, asking for information respecting Theddingworth, he said that he was almost ready for the second edition, having got some Roman, Saxon, and other antiquities of good note, which would almost make the book as big again. After a delay of eleven years longer it was at last (in 1638) sent to London for the press; but for some unexplained reason it was not published, and nothing more is heard of it until 1798, when Mr. Shaw (the Derbyshire antiquarian) discovered it in a chest at Ingestre, among the MS. collections of Walter Chetwynd. Shaw found it copiously interleaved and enlarged with many marginal notes for the second edition, as appeared by Burton's writing for the title-page and by a long second preface dated "Lindley . . . 1641." It is clear, therefore, that the book came back into Burton's hands after being sent to the press in 1638, and that it received its finishing touch in 1641, afterwards, as stated by Mr. Shaw, passing with other MSS. of Burton's into the hands of the antiquary Chetwynd.

In his valediction to the reader, written for the intended work of 1641, Burton states that he had much desired to come to the second edition for two reasons: to correct the errors which had crept into the first, and to answer those who struck at the whole thing, holding that such a book was unfit to be made public,

"What their reasons should be," he says, "I never yet could learn. For myself I was altogether unwilling to the setting it forth; not for the matter or subject, but for my own insufficiency; it requiring a more judicious head. But that it is fit that a work of this kind should be published I must needs assent thereto, and truly say that if all the shires were illustrated in the same manner, much light and benefit would arise thereby. They perhaps distaste that truth should be discovered; *sed magna est veritas et prævalet* . . . Let me desire, therefore, (courteous reader) with Henry Bracton, sometimes a Reverend Judge of the Common Pleas and a writer of the laws, '*Ut si quid superfluum vel perperam positum in hoc opere inveneris, illud corrigas et emendes, vel conniventibus oculis pertranseas, cum omnia habere in memoria et nullo peccare, divinum sit potius quam hominum*'; requesting lastly thy gentle acceptance of this my work, not for any worth or merit it can challenge, but for my own labour, travail and endeavours."

The whole of the improved copy was incorporated by Mr. Nichols. It did not come to his hands before he had arranged the plan for his own stupendous work, or he tells us that he would probably have given it distinct from his according to a suggestion made to him by Mr. Heathcote.

In early life Burton compiled a MS. volume of all the legal and other writings relating to the manor of Lindley, illustrating that work with the genealogy of the family of Burton and its various branches. The heading was as follows:—

"Exemplificatio scriptorum, cartarum veterum, Rentalium, Inquisitionum, et Evidentium probantium Antiquitates dicti Manerii de Lindley, et Hæreditatem de Burton in dicto Manerio de Lindley, quæ nunc sunt penes me Willielmum Burton de Lindley prædictum modernum Dominum dicti Manerii. Labore et studio mei, Willielmi Burton de Lindley, apprenticii Legum Angliæ et socii Interioris Templi Londini, nunc habitantis apud Lindley, 25^o August, 1623, et nuper habitantis apud Falde in com. Staff'.—Hoc Liber est hæreditarius (hoc est vulgò Heyreloom), solummodo spectans Hæredi Familii de Burton; quicumque ideo abstulerit, aut deformaverit, anathema ei sit—Hoc in Libro etiam continentur Arma Gentilitia,

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Insignia, et Genealogia dictæ Familiæ de Burton, et aliarum Familiarum unde Familia de Burton oriunda; qui Liber primum cepit anno 1597, et continuatus est usque ad præsentem annum, 1623.—

This booke is not to be lent to any man, because it conteyneth the copies of evidences.—William Burton.”

It seems that the author, during his illness in 1603, intended part of his “Lindley” for publication.

Burton’s valediction to the reader in 1641 was his last contribution to literature. He lived but four years longer, passing from the threshold of life on the 6th April, 1645, at Falde, in the 69th year of his age. He had married in 1607 Jane, dau. of Humphrey Adderley, of Weddington, Warwickshire, by whom he had six children, Casibilian, Jonathan, Richard, Edward, Elizabeth, and Eugenia. Casibilian, the eldest, who is known for his translation of Martial into English, succeeded his father at Lindley; dying in 1681, he was succeeded there by his only son Constantine, on whose death, without issue, the male line of the historian’s family became extinct. The female line, however, was continued by Helen, Casibilian’s only daughter, who married her kinsman Francis Burton, of Dronfield, co. Derby.

Two-and-a-half centuries have nearly closed over the grave of William Burton, but testimony of the warmth and largeness of his heart still exists in the writings which have come to our times. His *Leicestershire* records with gratitude the encouragement he received from his friends, especially his much-respected friend and kinsman John Beaumont of Gracedieu; his good friend and kinsman Augustine Vincent, Rouge Croix officer at Arms; and Sir Francis Grafton, knight, one of the Auditors of the Press. The poet Michael Drayton, who is deservedly admired for his *Polyolbion*, was also an old acquaintance of Burton, and is honourably mentioned in the account of the Village of Drayton, the place from which the poet’s progenitors took their name.

Great changes have taken place at Lindley since the historian passed away. “The venerable turrets of the old house . . . have long since given way to a modern mansion; the chapel which with pious attention he thoroughly repaired, and in which his

devout orisons were doubtless with sincerity offered, is totally desecrated ; and the memorials of his ancestors dispersed ! Three yew and three holly trees are growing within-side the wall in the area of the chapel, and not a fragment of glass, wood, monument or inscription of any kind are now remaining. Even the swans which he so poetically describes are fled ! and the posterity of a man whose labours will ever entitle him to rank among the most eminent of British Topographers became extinct with his grandchildren. What Mr. Burton performed, considering the period in which he wrote, is really wonderful ; but his researches were extensive and his industry great. He had his day, and in the infancy of such studies a luminous one it must have been.

The life of the historian has never been written, although heads for such a purpose were drawn out both by his brother Robert Burton, and Mr. Peck. A second edition of his printed *Leicestershire*, enlarged and corrected, and containing his portrait, was published by subscription in 1777.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

A. W. WHATMORE.

326.—A Bookish Family.—One of the more prominent and notable of the early Leicester printers and publishers was Mr. John Brown, who was born in 1755, on the site of the “Bible and Crown,” which was built in 1839-40 by his grandson John Garle Browne, who succeeded his father John Garle Browne, senior, in 1838, up to which date the latter had conducted the business. John Garle Browne retired in 1843 in favour of his brother T. Chapman Browne. Mr. John Brown who commenced business in 1776, commenced printing in the year 1790, in a goodly quarto, a *History of the Town of Leicester*, compiled by John Throsby, who was clerk at St. Martin’s Church, Leicester, but as he could not get paid for his work declined to print the whole volume. The particular part of the history where Mr. Brown ceased to print it is clearly shown by the book itself, the character of Mr. Browne’s work as a printer being very similar in style and excellence to that of the famous Baskerville of Birmingham. Mr. Brown, who adopted the trade of a printer in preference to continuing in

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that which had been followed by several generations of his family, of hosiers and woolstaplers, was apprenticed to a Nottingham printer and publisher. There is not any record of the works published by him, but his son John Garle Browne published several important works, notably the **Theocratic History of England*, by the Rev. Mr. Schonberg, in 2 vols. 8vo; also *Death's Destruction and other Poems*, by T. J. Ouseley, in 1 vol. 8vo; also the *Legends of Leicester*, beautifully illustrated with wood engravings by the excellent engraver Mr. Jewitt. He also published the magazine called the *Conservative Standard*, and was the printer and publisher of the famous collection of hymns by the Rev. Thos. Robinson, vicar of St. Mary's, Leicester, of which he issued something like 100,000 copies; also a *Commentary on the Galatians*, by the Rev. John Owen, vicar of Thrussington, in 8vo. His son John Garle Browne printed and published jointly with his brother a beautiful edition in sm. 4to of Owen Feltham's *Resolves, Divine, Moral and Political*, a work of singular power and excellence which has passed through many editions published by many printers, notably by Wm. Pickering of Chancery Lane, London. Mr. John Browne married Mary Garle, daughter of Mr. Richard Garle, who bought from Mr. Ruding of Westcotes, in 1752, the mansion house and gardens in Friar Lane, the site of the new streets and houses, now, and then, called Grey Friars. Mary Garle sold this property to Thomas Pares, Esq., F.S.A., who went and resided there the next year. Richard Garle died in 1776. In 1824, Mr. Pares sold this property to Mr. Beaumont Burnaby, who died there and left it to his widow, when at her death it was sold by her trustee to the Corporation of Leicester for £6400. It was the principal private residence in Leicester, and was occupied by two Members of Parliament for the Borough, Mr. Ald. Herrick and Mr. Noble his descendant.

Mr. John Orton Garle, who was a maltster near Leicester, and the brother of Mary Garle (the grandmother of John Garle Brown,

* Of this work, which attained an extraordinary popularity, as many as 500 copies at a time have been known to be ordered by Messrs. Longman of London. Mr. Schonberg was Head Master of Repton School.

junr.) married Alice Chapman, who was great niece to Sir Isaac Newton, the illustrious philosopher, to whom it was said Anne Chapman, her sister, bore a striking resemblance. Anne, Alice, and their brother Thomas Chapman were cousins to John Brown the elder. He inherited a good property from Mrs. Brookes his niece.

John Garle Browne, senr. married Sophia Reynolds, the daughter of Mr. Reynolds, the owner of a good deal of property in the Cank Street. Sophia Reynolds was the great granddaughter of Lucy Babington of Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, born in 1618, and married to Mr. Renolds, or Reynolds, of Newtown Linford. His cousin Thomas Babington, the banker of the firm of Mansfield & Babington, whose bank was in Gallowtree Gate, Leicester, on the site of the Stamford and Spalding Bank now existing, this Thomas Babington, in 1787, married Miss Jean Macaulay, daughter of the philanthropist, the Rev. Zachary Macaulay, thus the great essayist, Thomas Babington Macaulay, afterwards Lord Macaulay, and Sir Isaac Newton were closely allied to the family of the Browns.

327.—Sharnford, origin of name (replies to 314).—Your enquiry is a very pertinent one, as local names are at all times an interesting investigation, and are never mere arbitrary sounds devoid of any meaning, but may always be regarded as records of the past, inviting and rewarding a careful investigation. As is well known, river names are the oldest of which we have any trace, even exceeding the age of the names of our mountains and hills, and are everywhere memorials of the earliest races. In the word *Sharn*, however, we think the name is not associated with the river, but rather with the site. The ford is crossed obliquely, and being low-lying, is subject to rapid floods from the high grounds sloping from its source, and is thus a continually swampy, muddy and dirty spot.

Sharnford, in the time of Edward the Confessor, was written *Scerneford*, and also in Domesday and more recent records.

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As the word *Skerne*; Skern in Saxon signifies muck, dirt, hence we get dirty ford, which may be the correct meaning.

T. SPENCER (THE LATE).

According to the Gazetteers of Lewis & Sharpe, there are only ten places in England which contain this prefix, that is to say, where it is spelt in this manner, viz. :—*Sharn-ford* in Leicestershire, and *Sharn-brook* in Bedfordshire. It would be a great philological strain to attribute its derivation to *sand*, in the sense of the ford or brook being sandy. Two entirely different interpretations have been assigned to it by authorities.

1st.—F. Edmunds in his *Names of Places* (1872) 281, derives it from the A.-S. *scearn*, a share or division, apparently from *sceran*, to shear, to divide; and cites *Sharnford* as an example, which he affirms to mean “the dividing ford.” He attributes the same origin to *Shardlow* (Derb.), *Shareshill* (Staff.), *Sharrington* (Norf.), *Sherndon* (Norf.), some of which suggest a different interpretation.

2nd.—In Cheshire, Lancashire, and some parts of Yorkshire, *Scarn* and *Tharn*, with some variants, are terms for dung. In this sense it appears as *Scarn* in *Ray's North Country Words*, and as *Skarn* in *Thoresby's Letters to Ray*. In Hants., *Sharn-beetle* is a dung-beetle. All these examples are recorded in the volumes of the English Dialect Society.

According to Halliwell, *Sharn-bug* is a super word for a cockchafer.

The following is in *Bailey's Dictionary* :—

“*Scharnpenny*, a small duty antiently paid by Tenants that they might be excused from Penning up their Cattle in their Lord's Pound, to whom their Dung did belong.”

There can be little doubt that in all these instances the word is derived from the low German *Scharn*, the A.-S. *Scearn*, *Scern*, or *Sciern*, meaning dung.

It is not a little remarkable that *Taylor's Words and Places* contains no reference to the term.

Although the first rendering would, perhaps, be the more agreeable one, yet from its common provincial use in its second sense, the balance of probability rests with the latter.

Salterton, Devon.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

328.—**A Rare Book at Belvoir.**—The *laudatores temporis acti* are very numerous, and most men who have passed middle age will be heard to lament “the good old times,” but although, perhaps, in some particulars the “old times” may have been “good” it is more likely than not that in nine cases out of ten the goodness of the time regretted is but the fantastic creation of old age and memory, and has but little foundation in solid fact. In one particular, at all events—*i.e.*, manners—we are better than our ancestors, no matter what our grandfathers may say to the contrary—at least, if one may believe a rare book which is to be found in the Duke of Rutland’s library at Belvoir Castle, entitled *The Second Part of Youth’s Behaviour; or Decency in Conversation Among Women*,” and bearing date 1664. We extract the following amusing rules concerning “Carriage at the table” :—

- 1.—Being set at the table, scratch not thyself, and take thou heed as much as thou canst [not] to spit, cough, and to blow thy nose ; but if it be necessary, do it dexterously without much noise, turning thy face sidelong.
- 2.—Take not thy repast like a glutton.
- 3.—Break not thy bread with thy hands, but cut it with a knife, if it be not very little and very new, or that all the others did the same, or the major part.
- 4.—Cast not thyself upon the table with thine arms stretched even to thy elbows, and lean not thy shoulders or thine arms on thy chair undecently.
- 5.—Eat not with thy cheeks full, and with full mouth.
- 6.—Sop not in wine if you be’st not the master of the house, or hast some indisposition or other.
- 8.—Taking salt, beware that thy knife be not greasy when it ought to be wiped, or the fork. One may do it neatly with a little piece of bread ; or, as in certain places, with a napkin, but never with a whole loaf.
- 10.—Blow not upon thy meat ; but if it be hot, stay until it be cold.
- 11.—Smell not of thy meat, and if thou holdest thy nose to it, set it not afterwards before another.
- 12.—Besmear not any bread round about with thy fingers ; but when thou wilt cut some bread, wipe them first if they be greasy. Therefore, take heed, as nigh thou canst, of fouling thy hands, or of greasing thy fingers ; and, having a spoon or fork, make use of it, it becometh thee, according to the custom of the best bred.

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- 14.—One ought not to cast under the table or on the ground bones, parings, wine, or such like things. Notwithstanding, if one be constrained to spit something which is rather hard to chew, or which causes irksomeness, then may one throw it dexterously forth upon the ground, taking it decently with two fingers, or with the left hand half shut, so that it be not a liquid thing. In such cases one may more freely spit it on the ground, turning oneself, if it be possible, somewhat aside as hath been said here above.
- 22.—It is undecent to soil the tablecloth, and that which is worse, to clean one's face or wipe away one's sweat with the napkin, or with the same wipe one's nose, one's trencher, or the dish.
- 26.—Suck no bones, at least, in such wise that one may hear it. Take them not with two hands, but with one, solely and properly. Gnaw them not, nor tear the flesh with thy teeth as dogs do, but make use of thy knife, holding them with one hand, or rather with two fingers as high as thou canst. Knock no bones upon thy bread, thy trencher, to get marrow out of them, but get out the marrow with thy knife.
- 34.—Cleanse not thy teeth with a tablecloth or napkin, or with thy finger, fork, or knife. Much worse would it be to do so with thy nails, but to use thy toothpick.

We have been forced to omit the most startling and broad recommendations ; but these extracts will suffice to show that, no matter what other advantages they might have possessed, our ancestors were certainly not what might be called "clean feeders."

329.—*Pedigree of the Family of Bullingham (continued).*

The last prebendary, Thos. Bailey,* to the see of Bangor, was educated at Cambridge, where he took the degrees in arts ; and presented by the king to the subdeanery of Wells, in the latter end of May, 1638 (1637), on the promotion of Dr. (Wm.) Roberts, installed Preb. (Ketton) Lincoln, 9 July, 1628. (In 1644, he was induced by his attachment to the king to retire to Oxford, where he was incorporated A.M. in the month of August, and afterwards received the degree of D.D. In 1646, he assisted the Marquis of Worcester in the defence of Ragland Castle against the parliamentarians, and had a principal share in framing the articles on which it was surrendered on the 19th Aug. ; after which he travelled into France and other countries, and having spent most of the stock of money which he had acquired of the Marquis, returned to England, and published *Certamen religiosum* :

* He was, says *Wood's Ath. Oxon*, one of the sons of Lewis Bayly, Bp. of Bangor ; (elected 20 June, 1637, confirmed 31 Aug., and cons. 3 Sept. following).

or a conference between King Charles 1st and Henry, late Marquis of Worcester, concerning Religion, in Ragland Castle, an. 1646, Lond., 1649, Oct.—in which conference the cause of the Church of Rome is supported with so much art and ingenuity that the Doctor lost much of his reputation with the orthodox members of the Church of England, who were not willing to believe that the Marquis had abilities to maintain such an argument as is there given to him against the King; but suspected the work to be Bayly's own apology for relinquishing the faith in which he had been educated. It was answered by Hamon L'Estrange, in a 12mo., 1651, and, as fictions by Dr. Peter Heylin (in an advertisement prefixed to the works of King Charles), and Christ Cartwright of York. In 1649, Dr. Bayly published *The Royal Charter granted unto Kings by God himself, &c.*, with *A Treatise wherein is proved that Episcopacy is jure divino*; both afterwards reprinted in London, 1656 and 1680, 8vo, in which, having amongst his other censures fallen foul on the Commonwealth of England, he was committed to Newgate, where he wrote *Herba parietis: or the Wall Flower, as it grows out of the Stone Chamber belonging to the Metropolitan Prison, &c., being an History which is partly true, partly romantick, morally divine; whereby a marriage between reality and fancy is solemnized by Divinity.* Lond., 1650, fol. In the introductory epistle to this work he abuses Peter Heylin as a fellow without a name. He then escaped out of prison, fled in Holland, and at length became a furious zealot of the Church of Rome; and having removed to Doway, in Flanders, wrote there *The end to Controversy between the Roman and Protestant religions, justified by all the several manner of ways whereby all kind of controversies of what nature soever are usually or can possibly be determined, &c.* Doway, 1654, 4to. From Flanders he went to Italy, and some say entered into the service of Cardinal Ottobon, and died, in his family, on an embassy of the Cardinal at Ferrara from the Pope; others say he became a common soldier and died poor at Bononia; and others that he died obscurely in an hospital). The justices conclude by saying that as Mr. B. had built himself another house near the prebendal house they

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could see no other residence more suitable to his degree and estate. If he, Mr. B., acted upon this suggestion he would thus certainly enjoy the double pleasure of having his minister as a neighbour, and of easy access for receiving spiritual advice and consolation when his mundane affairs became chequered. In another certificate of the justices reference is made to a pension of 30*l.* (p.a.) formerly paid to Thos. Farbeck, Vicar of Ketton, should be paid to Mr. Hunt. Complaint also is made of one Mr. Tampon (Thos. Tampion, bur. at Easton, 26 Aug., 1667), to whom was leased the sequestered for one year from lady-day last, he binding himself to pay 100*l.*

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

(*To be continued.*)

330.—Hazlerigg of Nosely.—In the par. regis. of St. Martin's, Stamford Baron, is recorded the marriage, by license, of Charles Roberts of Kettering, and Amabel Haslerige, 12 Aug., 1684. On the north wall of the same church is a M.I. to Bridget, 4th dau. of Sir Arthur Haselrig (7th) Bart., who died (here) 12 July, 1813, aged 74; also to her sister, Hannah, 3rd dau. of Sir Arthur, who died 12 Aug., 1822, aged 87.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

331.—Richardson's "Pamela."—It is perhaps not generally known that the original of the heroine of the work which caused such a great sensation in the last century, *Pamela: or Virtue Rewarded*, was Hannah Sturges, whose merits and personal qualifications were an abundant over-balance to her imaginary inferiority of birth. She became the wife of Sir Arthur Hesilrige of Nosely Hall, co. Leicester, who died in 1763. Sir Arthur was esteemed one of the best bred gentlemen of the age. He re-purchased the ancient inheritance of his ancestors at Nosely, re-built the family mansion and embellished it with many curious antiques which he brought from Italy. It is this novel *Pamela* which Fielding so sarcastically alludes to in his novel of Joseph Andrews; he was rather jealous of the fame of the bookseller novelist, who wrote also *Sir Charles Grandison* and *Clarissa Harlowe*, works which in this go-ahead

age have almost faded from recollection. *Pamela*, however, still holds her own, has a deserved and steady sale, and is appreciated by those who like a well-written and constructed tale better than the shilling shockers of the present day.

J. S.

332.—Curious Relic of one of the Grey Family of Groby—the Head of the Duke of Suffolk, beheaded 1554.—In the Church of the Holy Trinity, in the Minories, London, the long street which runs north from Tower Hill to Aldgate, is preserved in a tin box, the most ghastly relic connected with the Tower. It is the still-perfect HEAD OF THE DUKE OF SUFFOLK, father of Lady Jane Grey, which was found preserved in tannin in a small vault south of the altar, and which, in its aquiline nose and arched eyebrows, corresponds with the portrait engraved by Lodge from a picture at Hatfield, of which there is a duplicate in the National Portrait Gallery. The features are perfect but the hair is gone, the skin has become a bright yellow, the cheek and eyelids are like leather, the teeth rattle in the jaws. The neck shews the false blow of the executioner, which failed to extinguish life, and the fatal blow which cut through veins and cartilages, severing the head from the body. A series of letters appeared in the *Times* in October, 1879, urging the removal of this relic; but it has always been well cared for in the Minories, and is surely in its right place at Holy Trinity, which answers to the chapel of the Duke of Suffolk's town house.

The Duke of Suffolk (father of Lady Jane Grey) married the daughter of Mary Tudor, sister to King Henry VIII., who after the death of her first husband Louis XII., King of France, married Charles Brandon, elevated to the Dukedom of Suffolk on this occasion. The subject of this note, the Marquis of Dorset, the head of the Family of Grey, was elevated to the same dukedom upon the decease of his father-in-law. He suffered on Tower Hill, A.D. 1554, for his treason in promoting the accession to the throne of his daughter the unfortunate Lady Jane Grey, an event which brought such sad trouble, disaster, and the forfeiture of their titles to the House of Grey.

333.—Anecdote of Dr. Ford, Vicar of Melton.—Mr. John Dickinson of Melton, having met with a loss in the death of his horse, the Doctor greatly sympathised with him, and drew up the following humorous appeal for help in procuring another:—
 “A horse! a horse! My kingdom for a horse! Ladies and gentlemen,—John Dickinson, commonly called ‘Grantham Jack,’ your humble petitioner, for these three years past, has been employed in bringing fish from Boston to Melton Mowbray and Leicester, but cannot proceed in this business without levying a gentle contribution upon his obliging customers. Having lost his best horse, he cannot return from Wednesday’s market at Boston in good time; for though he cries ‘stinking fish’ as seldom as any of the craft, yet, could he reach Leicester on Friday morning, his basket would be more fresh by four-and-twenty hours, and the difference of his ‘net profits’ be sufficient to the purposes of ‘good entertainment for man and horse’ by the way. He dreads the horrors of a gaol, which is something like ‘out of the frying pan into the fire.’ Pardon, reader, an attempt at wit (poor bait)—but to raise a smile upon the countenance is often no unpromising attempt, in this good-natured age, to draw a shilling out of the pocket. And would his generous patrons once help him out of the ‘pickle’ he is in, it would rejoice the ‘cockles of his heart,’ and make his shattered fortunes as ‘sound as a roach.’ If this petition meets with your candour and compliance, he promises industry, punctuality, and obligingness to his utmost power, and, above all, thanks. Donations will be eagerly snapt at by the Three Cranes and Dolphin in Leicester, and by each of the Swans (White and Black) in Melton Mowbray.”

Leicester.

R. HAZLEWOOD.

334.—Mosaic Roman Pavement.—Among the Roman Mosaic pavements possessed by the Museum is one of more than ordinary interest, representing, as it does, the only figure-subject yet found in Leicester.

This example was discovered, according to Nichols,* about the

* *History and Antiquities of the Town of Leicester*, by John Nichols, F.S.A., p. 9.



**MOSAIC ROMAN PAVEMENT
(LEICESTER MUSEUM.)**

Sentence of the Court of High Commissioners. 137

year 1675, in making the cellar of a house opposite the elm trees near All Saints' Church, and is described by Mr. G. E. Fox, F.S.A.* as "an octagonal panel, one no doubt of others now lost, surrounded by the usual braided border, and containing a youthful male figure, nude, with flying drapery behind him, leaning against a stag. In front of this group is a Cupid, with bow bent, and arrow raised towards the other figures. The subject may possibly refer to the myth of Cyparissus and the Stag. It has been absurdly misnamed Diana and Actæon! No adequate representations of this panel exist. Those which have been made are little better than caricatures, both as to colour and form. Though the figures are ill-drawn in the original, the copies made of them are still worse. There is a great delicacy in the colouring, unusually so for Romano-British mosaic."

The materials employed for the tesserae of this pavement were identified for Mr. Fox by Mr. J. D. Paul, F.G.S., who stated that "the white, grey, creamy white, the black and a few pieces of liver colour in the horns of the stag, are all fragments of marble. The bluish grey is a limestone, probably from the coal measures, the tesserae of reddish brown, and others of a yellowish brown are both limestones, whilst a brown and a dull citron are both fine-grained sandstones. I am unable to determine from what locality these materials have been procured, but I think the probability is in favour of Derbyshire for the marbles and limestones; and the sandstones must, I think, have been brought from a distance . . . The red tesserae are pottery and . . . this is the only artificial material used."

335.—Sentence of the Court of High Commissioners in a cause against Robert Rudd, Clerk, Vicar of Liddington cum Caldecott, Rutland, May 2nd, 1639, promoted by Peter Woodcock, grazier.—For these forty years past, Rudd has been and still continues vicar of the said church or chapel of Caldecott, yet, for sundry years past, has

* *Notes on Roman Architectural Fragments found in Leicester, and now in the Town Museum, Archæological Journal, vol. xlvi., p. 46.*

omitted to read divine service in Caldecott, where he also has neglected prayers on divers holidays, especially on St. Thomas's Day, St. Stephen's Day, Innocents' Day, and Twelfth Day, and has refused or neglected to wear the surplice, but only an old thread-bare coat with four skirts, and to the further disgrace of his priestly function has busied himself in sordid employment, and served a thatcher with straw, and helped the thatcher to "sewe" his house, and thereby acquired good skill in that faculty. Rudd had abused the pulpit in preaching ridiculous and false doctrine, especially about the 20th February, 1636-7. He preached at Caldecott that Nebuchadnezzar was a great grazier, and that he did eat grass like an ox and died like an ass, and that divers such graziers did live in these days whereby as witnesses conceived he meant Peter Woodcock of his parish, who useth grazing. He also preached that purchasers of lands in reversion were murderers, and that whosoever forsook the trade into which he was bound apprentice was absolutely damned, intending thereby as witnesses conceived the said Woodcock, who, from being a butcher, lately turned grazier. Moreover, Rudd contemptuously behaved himself before the Surrogate to the Commissary of the Dean and Chapter of Lincoln, in that being called before him to answer Articles he refused to put off his hat or answer the said Articles. Lastly, Rudd, on a Palm Sunday, refused to administer the Communion to divers parishioners to the number of forty, or thereabout, having notice given the evening before, and they kneeling down at the rails near the Communion table, he put them by, carried away the Bread and Wine, and disposed of it to his proper use. At other times, having sufficient wine and to spare, he used to draw away the cup from the Communicants.

The Court ordered that a sufficient Curate should be provided for the execution of the Ministry of the Chapelry of Caldecott, who was to have a competent Stipend allowed him by his ordinary, to be paid out of the profits of Rudd's Vicarage. And in regard by his conduct, Rudd had drawn much scandle and disgrace of his ministerial function, the Court suspended him *tam ab officio quam beneficio*, to continue during the pleasure of the Court.

Rudd was further fined £100 and ordered to make a public submission *conceptis verbis* in this Court, and for the contempt of his ordinary that he should submit *conceptis verbis* unto him also, and was lastly condemned in costs of suit.

JOSEPH BARNETT.

336.—County Record Offices.—The Public Record Office Act of 1837 sufficiently dealt with the national records of this country which are now properly cared for in the Public Record Office in Chancery Lane by the skilled staff of officials who have charge of them, while much has been done for record students of late years in the way of printing calendars and abstracts, and and facilitating search, and now any question respecting the innumerable documents in the charge of the Master of the Rolls and the Deputy Keeper is but a matter of administrative detail. But the act of 1837 wholly ignored records in the country, and they are still practically in the same position as they were fifty or sixty years ago. Their unsatisfactory condition, whether we look at parish registers, or probate records, and many others, is a matter of notoriety. They are very inaccessible, and often exposed to grave risks of fire, etc.

What is more urgently needed is an act of parliament which shall deal exhaustively and thoroughly with the question. To remove any of our provincial records to London would be undesirable and rightly unpopular, so that practically the only course open is the foundation of local record offices throughout the country. Fortunately in the existing County Council and Custos Rotulorum, the machinery is practically ready to hand. The powers of the custos rotulorum only require to be somewhat enlarged to allow him to take charge of other records besides those he now has care of. Admittedly it is time that steps were taken to deal adequately with the matter, and as a suggestion, a bill dealing therewith has been drafted. Its object and purport will be best gathered from a brief synopsis of its clauses.

By this draft bill the following provisions are made—

Sec. 1. The Local Government Board is directed to inspect

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local record offices, and to report upon their condition, whether fireproof, etc.

Sec. 2. The Local Government Board, in case of doubt, to define what documents may be included in the term "records."

Sec. 4. Enables record offices to receive historical manuscripts for safe custody.

Sec. 5. Directs every County Council to provide suitable fire-proof record repository, to be styled the "County Record Office."

Sec. 6, 7. Permits counties or boroughs to form joint record offices, with joint committees of management.

Sec. 8-10. Contains local provisions relating to Middlesex, Kent, Surrey, etc.

Sec. 12, 13. Defines the powers of the *custos rotulorum* and record committee, and provides for a deputy *custos*, etc.; in boroughs, the town clerk to be "keeper of the records."

Sec. 14, 15. Provisions as to reports, and preparation of calendars and indexes.

Sec. 16-25. Provides for transfer (with consent of Bishop) of parish registers, diocesan records, bishop's transcripts, etc., also of nonconformist registers, borough records (with consent of boroughs), also manor rolls, etc.

Sec. 26. Local records offices under the act to be "legal" custody.

Sec. 27. Deals with borough record offices, placing them on the same footing as county record offices.

Sec. 28. Provisions as to fees and saving of vested interests.

Sec. 29. Provisions as to current records since 1837.

Sec. 30, 31. Provision for official seal of record offices.

Sec. 33. Penalties.

Sec. 34. Interpretation clause.

This draft bill is an enabling one, allowing the county councils to take under their charge, in addition to those they now hold, all classes of records, except such as are preserved in the Public Record Office. On no county council would it be compulsory to

adopt such an act, but for those which chose to do so, there would be the necessary machinery ready. And it may be noted that in the case of counties already possessing adequate fireproof accommodation, the additional outlay would be very small.

Further, due regard in this draft is had to any vested interests of present custodians.

The proposal for the Local Government Board to inspect record offices seems requisite, not only to insure their being fire-proof and otherwise suitable, but also, by means of an annual report, to bring the various local offices in touch with each other.

We need only point out one class of records, viz., parish registers, to shew the desirability of such a bill as this passing through parliament. The condition and custody of these records is well known to be most unsatisfactory ; though, owing it may be to the increasing interest taken in them, matters are perhaps not so bad as once they were. Proposals for removing them to London have often been made, and some years ago a bill with that object was introduced into the House of Commons. Such a scheme may reasonably be objected to, and county record offices appear to afford the only suitable alternative.

The bill herein sketched out may have exceptions taken to the various provisions therein contained, but it forms at least a tangible proposal for dealing with our local records, and if therefrom such an enquiry results as shall place all our provincial records throughout England on the same satisfactory basis as is the case with the national records at Rolls House, then its object will be attained.

NOTE.—Records, such as this draft bill deals with, in Scotland and Ireland are already deposited in the Record Offices at Edinburgh and Dublin. Such an arrangement may be suitable enough in those countries, but any similar centralization in London of the records of England and Wales would be wholly impracticable. Their number is too vast. But Scotch and Irish experience is useful, as indicating that no difficulty need arise in removing local records, wills, parish registers, and the like, to a

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suitable central repository. Such an office is evidently appreciated, for the chapter of Christ Church Cathedral, Dublin, some years ago sought for and obtained leave to deposit their muniments in the Dublin Record Office.

Further it must be remembered that some ten or twelve thousand more administrative bodies in the shape of parish and district councils will ere long be created, and the question of properly and systematically dealing with our provincial records daily becomes more urgent and needful. With so many places of deposit and so many custodians, it can only be said that at present our records are neither safely housed, nor accessible to those who have to consult them.

W. P. W. PHILLIMORE.

124 Chancery Lane.

337.—The Will of John Digby, of Eye Kettleby, Leicestershire, 1529 (*continued*):—

And in case the said John Digby and his heires or eny other in remaynder aforesaid doo nott acquite or save harmeles the said dame Sanche and helene and every of them and the said lands and tenements before appoynted to the said dame Sanche and helene and to every of them or doo lett or disturbe or will not suffre the said dame Sanche and helene and Symon digby and his heires mailles peaseably to inioye the said lands and tenements to them before appoynted or doe vexe or trouble suche persones as is or shalbe seased of the said lands hereafter to be appoynted to the fynding of the said preste or doo any other acte or actes to the disturbance or brekyng of this my will or contrary to the same, then I will that my said Symon (*sic*) and his heyres shall frome hensforth have occupy and inioye to his own use the said ffelde called the high ffelde and all the lands and tenements in Sisonby aforesaid during the naturall liffe of the said John digby, sonne of the said William eny thing in this my will here before specified to the contrary not withstanding. And if eny of them in remaynder aforesaid doo disturbe the said dame Sanche, helene and Symon or eny of them or breke this my will or paye nott the said rents as is aforesaid, after the dethe of John digby, sone of the said William digby that then the said Symon and his heires shall have the said close called the highe ffelde and Sysonby aforesaid during the liffe of suche person in remaynder as shall disturbe or breke this my will. And I will that all my gownes of velvett, saten and damaske shalbe made in vestymnt and copes to be distributed to poore chirches such as my executours shall thynk moost convenyent, and I will that all the revenues, issues and prouffetts of all my lands and tenements and herdytaments in Claxton, herby and Stathern in the county of leicestre shall yerely for ever be bestowed upon fyndyng off a preste to syng in the parishe chirche of Melton mowtrey in the county of leicestre att the aulter of Our Lady in the south side of the said churche, ther to sing and pray daily for the

The Will of John Digby of Eye Kettleby. 143

prosperite and good helthe of me the said Syr John digby, knight, dame Sanche my wiffe and all our children while we be on live and after we bee discesed to pray for our soules and for the soules off my grandfadre and grand-modre, my fadre and my modre, and for the soules off John billers and of dame Katherine digby, William digby, John Stirley, Roos digby and percivell Asheby and their children and all xten soules for ever, and the said preste to helpe to syrve in and syng in the quire daily ther and the said preste to have for his stypend or wages eight marks by yere good and lawfull money, to be taken out of my said messuages, lands and tenements in Claxton herby and Stathern with th appurtenances in the county of leicestre, to be paidd halff yerely by even porcions and the residue of the revenues issues and prouffets off the said messuages, lands and tenements in Claxton, herby, and Stathern to goo and bee to the reparacon and mayntenaunce off the said lands and tenements for evermore. And iff itt happen eny parte off the revenues issues and prouffets of the said messuages lands and tenements in Claxton herby and Stathern so remayn over and besides the eight marks appoynted for the said prests wages and the reparacon and mayntenance of the said lands I will that all suche parte as hall remayn shalbe in the keypyng off the churchwardens off melton aforesaide for the tyme being, and for the mayntenance and keping off the same reparacons whenne nede shall requyre. And I will that the said preste shall ones in the weeke for ever say masse off Requiem for the soules above remembred, and for all christen soules, havng noo lawfull impedymment. And also wekely for ever the said preste to say masse of the name off Jhesus, having noo lawfull impedymment. Also I will that the said preste shall say att every masse by hym doon within the said chirche before the firste lauatory de profundis with the collett fidelium deus om for the soules above remembred and for all christen soules. And I will that the said preste shalbe for evermore named by the churchwardens off Melton aforesaid for the tyme being, and the said preste nott to be absent over xviii. dayes in the yere, and if the said preste be worthy to be putt frome his said syrvice by reason of eny incontynence of lyving or mysbehauyour by hym doon, or be nott resident upon the same, noo lawfull impedymment hadd, then I will that the said preste shalbe putt from the said syrvice and wagies and an other lawfull preste to be putt into the same syrvice in manner and forme aforesaid. And if the said syrvice att eny tyme hereafter be voyde by dethe, negligence or by other meayne by the space of xxi. dayes then I will that my next helre maille within xxi. dayes next after eny suche voydaunce shall for that tyme name and appoynte a suffycient and an hable preste to the same and the same preste to kepe this my will as is before-said and to have like wagies as is aforesaid. Also I will that all persones that now be seased or that hereafter shalbe seased of all and singuler the premyssees shall doo and suffre to be doon, make or cause to be made all and every thing that shalbe for the mooste assurance and performance of this my last will and testament and I will furdre that ther be shent att my buryall and att my monethes daie fifty poundes of lawfull money off England and more as my executours thynk convenient by their discrecions. And I will that my wiffe dame Sanche digby have to her own use all the household stuff in E Ketilby desyoring hir to be good to John digby the son of William digby my sone. Also I will that my sone Symon digby have all manner of stuff belonging to husbandry. Also I will that my wiffe dame Sanche digby have the use of all

my plate as long as she liveth, and after hir decease to be bestowed to my children, that is to say to my sone Symon, to my doughter Alice, and to my sone Syr Rouland. Also I will that my syrants have forty pounds amonge them as my wiffe dame Sanche digby thynke best. Also I will bequeth that John digby, sone and heire of William digby, have emmedately after my decease vj. oxen and kye and vj. shepe as they runne to putte in his pasture. And sole executrix of this my last will and testament I ordeyn and make my welbeloved wiffe dame Sanche digby to whom I commytt the holl ordre and disposicon of this my last will and testament charging hir as she will answer afore god to see itt truely performed and executed as my especuall trust is in hir. And supervisors hereof I make my son Syr William Skevington, my cosin Syr Everard digby, Knights, my sone Syr Rouland digby clerke and my cosin John Digby of olleby, and for their payne lakyng I will that every off them have xls. In witness whereof I the said Sir John digby to this my last will and testament have putt my seale and subscribed my name the daye and yere abovesaid. Theis names folowing being witenes. And where I have appoynted before in this my last will that my wiffe dame Sanche should have the use off all my plate as long as she shall live and after to be bestowed to my sone Symon and Syr Rowland and daughter alicie. I will that my said wiffe shall att her free liberte and pleasyr give and bequeth to enny person or persons theis parcells of my saide plate hereafter following, that is to say a basyn and an ewer parcell gilte, ij. sylver potts, a standing cup with a cover, gilt, twoo bolles with a cover, ij. gilt spones, a doson silver spones, a litle double salt, thre gobletts with a cover of the best, every thing before bequethed by this my last will to the same Symon Rowland and Alice to the contrary notwithstanding.

JOHN DIGBY, Knight.

JOHN DIGBY of Covenham.

RICHARD BUTTERWORTH, clerke.

HENRY BARNES, clerke.

WILLIAM ASHEBY.

RICHARD BROKESBY, clerke.

ANTHONY BROKESBY.

EDWARD MOUNTAGUE.

SIMON DIGBY.

ROULAND DIGBY, clerke.

JOHN DIGBY of Olleby.

WILLIAM MERE.

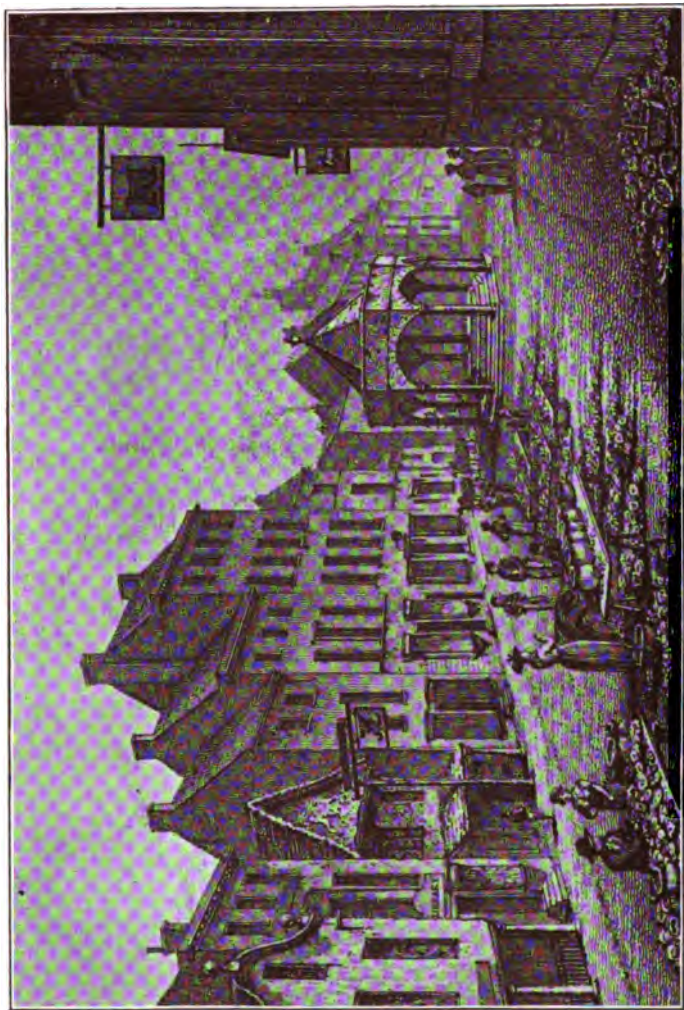
JOHN WYMERKE.

JOHN CAMPYNETT.

And for by cause that dame Sanche digby my wiffe whome by my last will and testament I make my sole executrix is departed and deade, I will move this present fourtene day of May in the xxvth yere of the reigne off our said sovereign lorde kyng Henry the eight that my last will whereunto this schedule is annexed, and this schedule thereunto adjoining shalbe in every poynte fyrme and stable as my last will and testament the articles concerning the aforesaid dame Sanche onely excepte whiche articles I will by this my present will shalbe clerely voide and of noon effecte, and that by this my present will and testament I ordeyn and make my sone Syr Rouland digby, clerke, my sone Symon digby and my cosin John digby of oleby to be myn executours of this my said last

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MARKET PLACE, ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH, IN 1827.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch Market Place in 1827. 145

will, and supervisours hereof, I make my sone Syr william Skevington and my cosyn Syr Everard digby, knights, and either of them to have for his labour xls. Theis names folowing being witenes :

JOHN DIGBY, Knight.
WILLIAM MERE.
JOHN WYMARKE.
RICHARD BUTTERWORTH, clerke.
HENRY BARNS, clerke.
JASPAR HUNT.
JOHN MORESLEY.
THOMAS SMYTH.
JOHN MYLLINGTON.
RICHARD HEREDBY.
JOHN FULWOOD.
WILLIAM GROBBE.

[Proved 6 June, 1533.]

338.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch Market Place in 1827.—Our illustration of the Market Place, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, as it was in 1827, is reproduced from a view published by the late Mr. Wayte of Ashby, printer and publisher. It embraces part of the Market, the old Cross, and the north side of Market Street, from the present shop of Mr. Charles Matthews upwards.

So much of the Market as is given is seen in the foreground, and appears to be well filled with vegetables and greengrocer's "wares." So ample an exhibition of garden produce is indeed seldom witnessed at the present day, and if the representation is a faithful one the characteristics of the Market have undergone no little change within the last sixty years. In the background is seen the old Market Cross which stood in the middle of the street opposite the "White Hart" Inn on the south side, and the present shop of Mr. John Sherwin on the north side. It was an octangular stone structure consisting of eight columns surmounted by a pyramidal roof of as many sides ; the floor, like the roof an octangle, consisted of three tiers of steps on which the farmers' wives used to vend their eggs and butter and were doubtless thankful for the shelter they found there against rain and snow. In spite of its utility, however, the old Cross was not without its enemies, some regarding it as an eyesore, and others as an impediment to traffic, there being only space enough at the sides to allow

one vehicle to pass at a time. The lord of the manor seems to have shared the latter view, and the year which saw the old Cross transferred to paper also witnessed its ruin. In the night of the 21st December, 1827, Mr. Mammatt the manor-steward and some others by means of chains attached to horses drew away the supporting columns and the ancient and not unsightly monument was blotted out. The event was often related with much amusement by the late Mr. John Salisbury, the town surveyor, who, when but a slender lad, was, with the whole household, roused out of sleep at midnight by someone who had come breathless with haste to carry the intelligence to his father. The night was a sad one for the butter vendors, who, from that time until the opening of the Town Hall in 1854, had to stand in the open street with no better refuge in foul weather than the entry adjoining the "White Hart."

With the exception of the Market Cross the appearance of that part of the street which is shewn in the illustration has changed but little since 1827. Some few alterations have indeed been made in the buildings, and a profusion of tradesmen's name-boards (which were rare sixty years ago) now give a different aspect to the shops; while the flagged pavement with its edges of boulders has given place to a comfortable spread of asphalt; but in other respects the picture is the same. These remarks, however, only refer to the "external" features; a more interesting narrative would result if we could look back at the old social life within. The quaint, old-fashioned house, with its columned front, seen at the extreme left, was the residence of Mrs. Beavington, who carried on business there as a wine and spirit merchant; the place was pulled down by Mr. Charles Matthews, whose present house and shop occupy the site. Next to it was the shop of Mr. Wayte, our worthy publisher, who had there a circulating library, as is proved by the legend over the door. This legend is entitled to some notice as the only advertisement of its kind shewn in the illustration. Adjoining was the "Bull's Head," whose sign still hangs in its wonted place, and whose ancient gable yet scornfully defies the heavy hand of Time. At this hostelry, Oliver Cromwell

Ashby-de-la-Zouch Market Place in 1827. 147

is said (but perhaps erroneously) to have spent a night; and the heraldic device seen upon it is vulgarly believed to be a representation of his coat-armour. The Inn, kept in 1827 by Mr. Wilson, is the property of Lord Donington, who has manifested much zeal for its preservation—a zeal which it is hoped will lose none of its force, for the “Bull’s Head” justly ranks to-day as one of the most interesting relics of the town. The next shop was kept by Messrs. Ingle & Lovell, drapers, and the one above it by Joseph Farnell, grocer, whose relative, Martin Farnell, of Cotton-in-the-Elms, was High Sheriff of Derbyshire in 1789. Martin was also senior partner of the firm of Martin, Joseph, John, and Thomas Farnell, who at the beginning of the present century had a banking establishment at Ashby known as the “Ashby-de-la-Zouch Bank.” Farnell’s shop is now occupied by Mr. Sherwin. The four-storeyed pile adjoining (now the shop of Mr. Edward Simpkin) was held by Benjamin Dewes, grocer, one of those who was opposed to the removal of the old Market Cross. Passing the next two houses we come to the “Queen’s Head” hostelry, now kept by Mr. Alfred Stimson, and which was and is the principal commercial Inn in Ashby; in 1827 it was kept by Mr. Shaw. The place is an old one and looks insignificant enough by the side of its taller neighbours, but its lowly aspect is more than compensated by the abundance of good cheer within. This was the posting station in the days of the old stage coach, and the coach itself, having just left the premises, is seen to be bearing aside a little in order to avoid collision with the Market Cross. The third house higher up—the one with the large, handsome bay projecting forward—was then the house of the Rev. John Piddocke, whose family had then been settled at Ashby over a hundred years; it is now the residence of Mr. John German, the chairman of the Local Board, an alderman of the Leicestershire County Council, and a magistrate. Immediately above it were two small cottages which have been displaced by a neat, stone residence, with a porch on columns; it was built by the late Henry Matthews, and was occupied for some years by his relative, Dr. W. Joyce, on whose death it was converted into a “high grade” school for girls, and endowed

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partly out of the Free School Charity. Leaving the cottages and coming to the two adjoining shops, we arrive at the limits of our picture, and find ourselves on the spot where Market Street branches out into two others—Lower Church Street and Wood Street.

A few words will suffice to describe what is to be seen of the south side of the Market Place. The building with the two bays was known, in 1827, as Messrs. Fisher, Simmonds and Mammatt's Bank, still vividly remembered by more than one townsman of Ashby. This Bank owed its origin to Wilkes' Bank at Measham, the interest in which passed to the Fisher and Simmonds' families by marriage with Mr. Wilkes' co-heirs. The premises now belong to the Leicestershire Banking Company; it has recently been entirely taken down together with the house below, and the red brick bays are supplanted by a handsome stone front. A little higher up we see the signs of the "Castle" and the "White Hart"; both these signs have ceased to swing, but the houses are still used as Inns, and were late the property of Mr. Matthew William Harrison, who himself kept the "White Hart" till his death in 1891. The "Castle" was formerly called the "Bear," and under that name it was the scene of many of those convivial gatherings for which Ashby was so notoriously celebrated at the close of the last century.—(*Vide* Vol. I., 20.)

There is little else suggested by the picture unless it is to ask if it is possible to recognise two of our present townsmen in the graceless urchins who are seen lounging against Messrs. Fisher, Simmonds & Mammatt's Bank?

A. W. WHATMORE.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

339.—Nonconformity in Leicestershire (*continued*).—
COPY OF THE ACT OF INDULGENCE ISSUED BY CHARLES II., 1672.
—CHARLES R. His Maties Declaration to all his loveing Subjects. Our care and Endeavours for the preservation of the Rights and Interests of the Church have been sufficiently manifested to the World by the whole course of Our Government since Our happy Restauracôn, and by the many and frequent wayes of Coercion

that Wee have used for reduceing all erring or dissenting persons, and for composeing the unhappy differences in matters of Religion, which Wee found among Our Subjects upon Our Returne. But it being evident by the sad experience of twelve yeares that there is very Little fruite of all those forceable Courses Wee thinke Our Selfe obliged to make use of that Supreame Power in Ecclesiasticall Matters which is not onely inherent in Us, but hath been declared and Recognized to be soe by severall Statutes and Acts of Parliament ; And therefore Wee doe now accordingly issue this Our Declaration, as well for the quieting the Mindes of Our Good Subjects in these Points, for Inviteing Strangers in this Coniuncture to come and Live under Us, and for the better Encouragement of all to a cheareful following of their Trade and Callings, from whence Wee hope by the Blessing of God to have many good and happy Advantages to our Government ; As also for preventing for the future the danger that might otherwise arise from Private Meetings, and Seditious Conventicles ;

And in the first place, Wee declare Our expresse Resolution Meaneing and Intention to be, that the Church of England bee preserved and remaine entire in its Doctrine, Discipline, and Government, as now it stands established by Law ;

And that this bee taken to bee, as it is, the Basis, Rule, and Standard of the Generall and Publicke Worshipp of God, And that the Orthodox Conformable Clergy doe receive and enjoy the Revenues belonging thereunto ; And that no Person, though of a different opinion and Perswasion, shall be exempt from paying his Tythes or other Dues whatsoever. And further Wee declare, That no Person shall bee capable of holding any benefice, Liveing, or Ecclesiasticall Dignity or Preferment of any kinde in this Our Kingdome of England who is not exactly Conformable. Wee doe in the next Place declare Our Will and Pleasure to bee, That the Execution of all and all manner of Penall Lawes in matters Ecclesiasticall, against whatsoever sort of Non-Conformists, or Recusants, bee immediately suspended, and they are hereby suspended. And all Judges, Judges of Assise and Gaole Delivery, Sherifes, Justices of the Peace, Mayors, Bayliffs, and other Officers

whatsoever, whether Ecclesiasticall or Civill, are to take notice of it, and pay due Obedience thereunto.

And that there may be no pretence for any of Our Subjects to continue their illegall meetings and Conventicles, Wee doe Declare, That wee shall from time to time allow a sufficient Number of Places, as they shall be desired, in all parts of this Our Kingdome, for the use of such as doe not conforme to the Church of England, to meete and assemble in, in Order to their Publick Worship and Devotion ; which Places shall bee open and free to all Persons. But to prevent such disorders and inconveniencies as may happen by this Our Indulgence, if not duely regulated, and that they may be the better protected by the Civill Magistrate, Our expresse Will and Pleasure is, That none of our Subjects doe presume to meete in any Place untill such Place bee allowed, and the Teacher of that congregation be approved by Us.

And Lest any should apprehend that this Restriction should make Our said Allowance and approbation difficult to bee obtained, Wee doe further Declare, That this Our Indulgence, as to the Allowance of the Publick Places of Worship and approbation of the Teachers, shall extend to all sorts of Non-Conformists and Recusants, except the Recusants of the Roman Catholick Religion, to whom We shall in no wise allow Publick Places of Worship, but only indulge them their share in the common Exemption from the execution of the Penall Lawes, and the Exercise of their Worship in their private houses onely.

And if after this Our Clemency and Indulgence, any of Our Subjects shall presume to abuse this Liberty, and shall preach seditiously, or to the Derogation of the Doctrine, Discipline, or Government of the Established Church, or shall meet in Places not allowed by Us, Wee doe hereby give them warneing, and Declare, We will proceed against them with all imaginable severity : and Wee will Lett them see We can be as Severe to punish such offenders, when soe justly provoked, as we are Indulgent to truly tender consciences. In Wittnesse whereof Wee have caused Our Greate Seale of England to be putt and affixed to these presents. Given att Our Court att Whitehall this fifteenth day of March, in the 24th yeare of Our Reigne, 167 $\frac{1}{2}$.

(L)

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The house of Edward Clarke at Church lancton (or langton).
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„ 271— The house of Richard Coleman. Leicester. Congl.
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„ 273— The house of Gabriel Major of ye town of Leicester.
Presb. Nov. 18, '72.

„ 281— The house of Richard Coleman in the city of Leicester.
Baptists. Dec. 9, '72.

„ 284— The house of William Bardett (or Burdett). Leicester.
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„ 211— The house of John Winterton at Littleworth, Leic.
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'72. Presb.

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Page 282—Licence to Samuel Statham to be a Presb. Teacher at the house of Mary Statham of Loughborough in Leicestershire.

The house of Mary Statham. Loughborough in Leicestershire. Presb.

Page 278—The house of Henry Harshorne of Lubenham in Leicestershire. Dec. 9, '72. Bapt.

„ 251—Licence to John Kitchin to be an Anabaptist Teacher at Lutterworth, Leicestershire. Sept. 30, '72.

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Page 282—The house of William Chapman. Malcote (or Walcote), Leic. Presb. or Indept. Dec. 23, 1672.

„ 237—The house of Thomas Pratt of Misterton (or Masterton) in Leicestershire, for a Presb. Meeting. Sep. 5, '72.

„ 278—Licence to William Burdett to be a Baptist Teacher in his own house at Mosley, Leicestershire. Dec. 9, '72.

„ 263—Licence to Richard Adams to be a Congl. Teacher at the house of the said Adams at Mount Sorell in Leicestershire. Oct. 28, '72.

„ 280—The house of Joseph Horton of Mousley in Leicestershire. Presb. Dec. 9, '72.

The house of Thomas Andrew of Multen Parven in Leicestershire. Presb.

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Page 241—The house of William Bent. Narborow (or Harborow) Leicestershire, for a Presb. Meeting place. Sept. 5, 1672.

„ 257—The house of John Smally (or Smalley) of Normanton, Leicestershire. Presb. Sept. 30, '72.

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Page 273—The house of Richard Dowling (or Dawley of Orten on the Hill or Orton on the hill) in Leicestershire. Congl.

„ 273—Licence to Richard Dowling (or Dawley) to be a Congl. Teacher at his own house, &c. Nov. 18, 1672.

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Page 222—Like to Richard Drayton to be a Presb. Teacher in the house of John Wall at Pesford (or Perford), Leicestershire.

„ 254—The house of John Fox (or Ford) of Phayle (or Plyte) in Leicestershire. Congl. Sep. 30.

„ 278—The house of Simon Butterise of Pickwell, Leicestershire. Presb. Dec. 9, 1672.

Licence to Simon Button, Pickwell, Leicestershire. Bapt.

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(To be continued.)



BURLEY CHURCH, RUTLAND.

340.—Rutland Churches.—No. 8, BURLEY.—For the etymon of Burley we are indebted to Scandinavia. *Bur* a hut, and *leag* a district having some peculiar law: this termination *leag* was by the Normans always converted into *ley*—the Norman-French for law, *leag* primarily meaning law. The pasture land, which was probably partly covered with wood, was *leigh*, *lea*, *ley*. It is a name not of frequent occurrence either in Rutland or Lincolnshire. In some counties it appears as the termination of the names of numerous places. The meadows that were particularly adapted for the feeding of cattle were called Oxley (*Oxa*); those that were resorted to by the swan and the crow Swanley (*Swann*) and Crowley (*Craw*). When the land was enclosed it was called Yardley or Ardley (from the Anglo-Saxon *Geard*), or Lockley (from the Anglo-Saxon *Loca*), an enclosed place. When it possessed more woods than usual it was called Graveley, the pasture with trees (from the Anglo-Saxon *Graffa*, a grove); and when any particular tree grew in the locality it took its name from that circumstance—as Oakley (*Ac*), the meadow with oaks. That which was distinguished for its beauty, and bright and shining position, was called Shenley, from the old word Sheen (Anglo-Saxon *Scire*), which once gave a name to Richmond in Surrey. If its form was of an unusual length the Saxons called it Langley (*Lang*), or of small extent Smalley (*Smael*). In several cases the word *leigh* seems to have had a wider signification and to have been applied to land in which barley was cultivated, as Barleythorpe, near Burley (from the Anglo-Saxon *Bere*, barley *thorpe*, village). The church here is dedicated to Holy Cross. The day of the Exaltation of the Cross is a very ancient festival observed by the Church of Rome, and was called Rudmas, or Roodmass Day by the Anglo-Saxons. The holy-rood was an image of Our Saviour upon the cross, which, previous to the Reformation, was fixed on a loft extending across the nave, near the chancel arch. Screens that supported the rood are frequently found in churches at the present day. One of the richest examples in this district is in St. John's church, Stamford,—a beautiful specimen of Perpendicular

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(15th century) carving. The holy-rood was considered, from the situation in which it was placed, as a correct type of the Christian church—the nave representing the church militant or the body of Christians on earth; the chancel the church triumphant, or the body of Christians in heaven, to reach which seat of bliss it was requisite that all should pass under the cross, which was deemed strongly emblematical of affliction borne with pious resignation. Among the Romanists the church is divided into three portions—militant and triumphant, as already briefly explained, and patient or passive, in allusion to their assumed intermediate stage of purgatory. The dissolution of the monasteries by Henry VIII., and the Reformation which followed, at once destroyed all faith in the miraculous powers ascribed to the holy-rood. One of these crucifixes, found at Boxley Abbey, Kent, and styled the “Rood of Grace,” had springs by which the eyes and lips moved, and the whole head turned at the pleasure of those by whom its motions were directed! The circumstances that gave rise to the festival of Holy Cross (kept on the 14th September) are founded partly in truth and partly in fiction. When St. Helena (the mother of Constantine the Great) had discovered the true Cross of Christ, she permitted fragments to be taken from it, but left the main body of the cross with the Bishop of Jerusalem, who exhibited it annually at Easter. In the reign of Phocas the city was taken and plundered by Cosroes, King of Persia, who carried off this holy relic. Heraclius, about the year 615, defeated Cosroes, and by a treaty with his son the cross was subsequently recovered. Transported with zeal, the Emperor resolved personally to convey back the venerated wood: accordingly arrayed in the imperial robes, and attended by a splendid train, Heraclius proceeded to execute this pious intention; but on attempting to raise the cross from the ground it resisted his utmost efforts, and the sacred wood remained immovable. At length a voice from Heaven explained the mystery—Christ had entered Jerusalem, mounted on an ass, lowly and meek, while the Emperor sought to defile the hallowed cross, dressed in the gaudy trappings of worldly grandeur. Roused by this admonitory explanation, Heraclius, casting off his worldly

garments, with ease lifted the cross on his shoulder, and the identity of this implement of our Redemption being thus established it was solemnly deposited in the great church of the Twelve Apostles at Constantinople. The festival of the finding of the cross is kept on the 3rd May. St. Helena was divorced and sent to Britain. On her son (Constantine the Great) assuming the imperial dignity, she was recalled, and at the age of eighty made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. The chapel that had been built by Adrian, and dedicated to the heathen Venus, with the express intention of profaning that sacred spot, which had been sanctified by the death of the Saviour of the world, was levelled with the dust, and the eager desire of viewing the original monuments of our Redemption prompted every exertion for gratifying the curiosity of the Empress. At a considerable depth beneath the surface of the earth the persons employed in this pious labour at length discovered three crosses, which were instantly recognised as those on which Christ had offered himself a sacrifice, and on which the two thieves had suffered death. To ascertain the true cross a female corpse was placed alternately on the three discovered: the two first tried produced no effect, but the third instantly reanimated the body. Constantine the Great raised a superb edifice over the Holy Sepulchre, but the clergy had first taken from the hallowed ground the nails, the lance, the crown of thorns, and the pillars at which our Saviour was scourged. The earliest information we have of the church of the Holy Cross here is that, in the second year of the reign of Edward I. (1274), the vicarage belonged to the Prioress of Nuneaton (Warwickshire) Nunnery, founded by Robert Earl of Leicester in the reign of Henry II. to the honour of the Blessed Virgin for Benedictines of Fontevrault order, and to which monastery it belonged at the time of the suppression of the religious houses. In the lady chapel at Burley was a chantry founded by Lady Elizabeth Sapcote for a priest to sing mass there for ever, and it enjoyed a pension of 110s. per annum from lands belonging to the Abbey of Pipewell, Northamptonshire (which monastery was founded in 1143 by William de Boteville for Cistercian monks), which was distributed in alms to the poor of

Burley on the day of Lady Sapcote's obit, less 3s. 4d. for the pension of the chantry priest, Sir Thomas Watson, aged 42, as certified by the Commissioners in the second year of the reign of Edward VI., and which priest was of "good report amongst his neighbours." The Commissioners found there of plate one chalice weighing eleven ounces, which was delivered to the Jewel house, and ornaments valued at 9s. 8d. The site of the chantry is not now known, the iconoclastic feeling having been too rampant here to leave any traces of it for the gratification of the ecclesiologist of our own day. The church is not seen from the village, it being situate some distance from it on the south side, and screened by thriving timber. The passer-by along the highway has nothing to regret in being deprived of a view of it, for with the exception of the tower externally there is nothing to admire, it having more the appearance of a domestic building of a very poor type than a place erected in the middle ages for religious worship. There have been inserted in the north and south walls windows probably made by the village carpenter, apparently at the cheapest cost, the design for which may have been taken from his own humble cottage. With the exception of those that light the tower there is only one original window remaining: this is a narrow lancet (13th century) at the west end of the north aisle, and it is hoped that at no distant period, when the parishioners become fully aware of the barbarism that was perpetrated here early in the present century, and have procured the services of an architect, this solitary first-pointed light will serve as a model for those that may take the places of the present unsightly windows, when of course the dormer that assists to light the north aisle will disappear from its undignified position. The villagers enter the fabric through a modern north porch, in the style of which the Italian element may be detected. The occupants of the adjacent Hall are not inconvenienced by the vicissitudes of the weather in attending divine service, as an enclosed passage extends thence to the church, which they enter at the east end of the south chancel aisle. We have already stated that history is silent respecting this church until the beginning of the reign of Edward I., but when standing in the nave the visitor

is surrounded with work the date of which is long anterior to the year 1274. The lofty tower is Decorated (14th century), but from the nave the weather-table of a low Norman roof is seen, and also a flat Norman buttress on either side, which die away immediately beneath the weather-table. A similar enigma is occasionally observed in other churches, from which it would appear that in restoring them or in making additions prior to the Reformation the earlier towers were frequently not entirely razed. The plan of the present fabric consists of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, north and south chancel aisles, and tower at the west end. The early Norman church was probably without aisles, but soon after its erection, when funds were obtained, the present north aisle of three bays was added. The circular plain arches are supported by circular pillars, the caps having foliage at the angles. The circular pillars of the south aisle are transitional Norman, or very early in the Early English or first pointed style: the capitals are enriched with the nail-head ornament, the chamfered arches being pointed. The choir is entered by a series of four steps, but not under a chancel arch. A fragment of a Norman stringcourse which probably extended along the walls under the windows before that part of the early church was rebuilt, is seen in the north wall on entering the choir. Each chancel aisle is also of three bays. The two westernmost arches on either side are Early English, supported by clustered *Grecian* (Doric) pillars, and each easternmost arch is Italian. The east window was probably inserted when the classic portions were added to this Gothic building. The date of the rich octagonal font at the west end of the nave is the 15th century: each face represents the mullions and elaborate tracery of windows erected during the time the Perpendicular style of architecture prevailed. Its cornice consists of flowers and heads alternately. All the roofs are ceiled, with the exception of that over the nave, which is of "open timber." The interior of the church throughout receives every necessary attention, it being kept scrupulously clean. The furniture is not in accordance with the prevailing taste, but it is in a good condition. On the floor of the south chancel aisle are the effigies, in alabaster, of a warrior

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and his wife. It is not known whom they represent. Their costumes are of the latter part of the 15th century. The armour is of plate, similar to that worn in the reign of Henry VII., when, however, the chain armour had not entirely disappeared, as seen on the effigy here. His head rests upon a helmet, and that of his wife upon a lozenge-shaped cushion. The arms of each have disappeared from the elbows, and the legs of the man have also been destroyed. Each wears a collar of roses, a decoration that indicates that the husband at least was engaged in the conflict between the hostile houses of York and Lancaster, *i.e.*, the wars of the rival roses, which paralysed the country for more than thirty years. The effigies have been richly gilded and coloured. Under the easternmost bay of the south chancel aisle is a beautiful statue, in white marble, of a female. It was sculptured in 1820 by the late Sir Francis Chantry, soon after his return from Italy. She is represented kneeling on a cushion, reclining slightly forward, her chin resting upon two fingers of her right hand, her left hand being brought up to her right breast. A loose robe covers the head and back, extending to the feet, the sole of one of which is uncovered. In her lovely countenance is depicted deep thought. The statue is supported by an alabaster pedestal containing the following inscription :—

“Sacred to the memory of the Right Honourable Lady Charlotte Finch, daughter of Thomas Earl of Pomfret, relict of the Right Honourable William Finch, 2nd son of Daniel Earl of Nottingham, mother of George Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, who died at St. James’ Palace 11th July, 1813, aged 88 years and 5 months. Her remains are interred in the family vault at Ravenstone, Bucks. In all the duties of domestic and social life, as a daughter, as a wife, as a parent, as the mistress of a family, as the benefactress of the poor, the uprightness of her mind, the tenderness of her heart, the equanimity of her temper, and the gentleness of her disposition, were as remarkable as her piety, her resignation and her trust in God were entire and uniform. This singular pattern of every female virtue was brought into more public view and influence when appointed in 1762 by his Majesty George III. as governess to the Royal children. In this distinguished situation she deserved and obtained the esteem and confidence of her Sovereign, the almost filial affection of her Royal pupils, and the rare tribute of general approbation. Honored and beloved beyond the common lot of mortals, she closed a life of Christian excellence, an object of devoted attachment and tender regret. In testimony of honour, love, and veneration for the tenderest and best of mothers this monument was erected by her grateful and affectionate son.”

341.—Curious Old Custom at Market Overton, Rutland.—On the 14th of February every year (Valentine Day) it has been the custom from time immemorial to give away buns to all the children in the village. Some years ago, buns were given from four different houses, also from two houses in the adjoining village of Barrow, and from one house in the village of Teigh; as the old families have died off, or have left, and new ones came in their places, the number of donors has diminished, until at the present time I am the only one left who keeps up the custom, and when I am gone it will probably die out altogether. The buns are now known as "Valentine Buns," but within my recollection they were called "Plum Shuttles," being of an oval shape, like a weaver's shuttle*; and I have heard it said that the custom of giving the buns away has prevailed even since the time when weaving by means of the hand-loom was common in many houses.

Perhaps some of your readers can throw some light upon the origin of the custom.

Market Overton.

EDWARD COSTALL.

* Plum Shuttles (pronounced "Shittles") are still eaten on St. Valentine's Day, at Uppingham, Rutland.—*Ed.*

342.—Weather Proverbs.—The Leicestershire proverb respecting Belvoir, quoted on page 50, was probably copied by Ray from William Burton, whose explanation of the word "cap" is given as a note on page 107.

With regard to the suggested connection of this proverb with the bever and cap of the warrior, we fail to see where the probability comes in. Why indeed had the churls to fear whenever their lord chanced to ride out of the castle gates, whether he was closely helmeted or not? They were but the submissive tillers of his soil, and even if he had thought it necessary to chastise them, what need was there for such cautious preparation as the closing of his visor? No doubt their curiosity was unmistakeable enough when the lord thus prepared passed out to some distant war, but in themselves they were comparatively happy, so long as their harvests

did not suffer from excessive rains, and the enemy of their lord did not come to trample down their fields and drive away their herds and flocks.

That Burton's explanation is the correct one is self-evident, and in our opinion it is a pity that anything so natural and simple should be called into doubt. As Mr. Evans admits, such sayings were not uncommon; and Belvoir was not the only elevation in this county to have one, since Bardon Hill was similarly honoured. The proverb relating to Bardon was lately lingering at Smisby, Derbyshire, and in May, 1889, when we were visiting the church there, it was recited to us as follows by the key-keeper's wife:—

“ When Bardon Hill has a cap
Hay and grass crops will suffer for that.”

This is exactly equivalent to the Belvoir proverb.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

A. W. WHATMORE.

343.—Historical Remains and Buildings in Leicestershire and the adjoining counties, with the dates of their foundation, according to reliable authorities:—

ASHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH CASTLE ..	...	...	built	1399
BARLING ABBEY (Lincolnshire)	...	...	„	1180
BARNWELL CASTLE (Northamptonshire)	...	...	„	1132
BEAUCHIEF ABBEY (Derbyshire)	...	...	„	1183
BEAUMANOR HALL (Leicestershire)	Present Hall	...	„	1725
BELVOIR PRIORY	„	...	„	1076
BOSTON CHURCH (Lincolnshire)	...	...	„	1309
BREEDON PRIORY (Leicestershire)	...	..	„	1144
BRADLEY PRIORY	„	...	„	1200
BURTON ABBEY (Staffordshire)...	...	...	„	1020
CASTLE DONNINGTON HALL (Leicestershire)	...	„	„	1795
CHRIST CHURCH, BIRMINGHAM	...	...	„	1805
COMBE ABBEY (Warwickshire)...	...	...	„	1150
COVENTRY ABBEY (Warwickshire)	...	...	„	1043
CROXTON ABBEY (Staffordshire)	...	...	„	1180
CROXTON ABBEY (Leicestershire)	...	...	„	1150
CROWLAND ABBEY (Lincolnshire)	...	...	„	718
„ „ destroyed 867	...	...	re-built	945
DUDLEY CASTLE (Staffordshire)	...	...	built	700
„ PRIORY	„	...	„	1160
FOTHERINGAY CASTLE (Northamptonshire)	...	...	„	1408

344.—Will of Geoffrey Johnson, 3rd Confrater of Wigston's Hospital, Leicester :—

I Jeffry Johnson, of Leicester. To my son Samuel Johnson 4 mks yearly out of my land in Wales (Clun) which my father (Maurice J.) left me towards his finding and bringing up at school during my wife's life, and my brother Robt. J. to receive the same for that purpose, also 20 nollcs at 21, one third part of my books, and 2 silver spoons worth 10/-. To my son Moses J. my land in Bedford with my annuity out of Norwich from Mr. Dawes, 20 nobles, a 3rd part of my books, also 20s. a year out of the annuity bought of cousin, Mr. Anthony Beaumont. To my son, John J. £13 6s. 8d., and an annuity of 40s. out of cousin Ant. Beaumont's annuity. To my dau. Rebecca J. 20 nobles and an annuity of 40s. from cousin A. B's annuity, 2 silver spoons, a feather bed, &c., a cow and 3 sheep. To my daus. Sara, Susanna, Elizabeth and Anna a bequest similar in every respect as their sister Rebecca above named. To my sister Katherine a silver spoon and to my sister Betris, 10s. To my wife the land in Wales on condition she paying the 4 mks. yearly as aforesaid to my son Samuel, it (the land) to revert to him at her dec. My wife Bridget sole extrs., brother Robt. J. exor., uncle, Mr. Willm. Lacy, supervisor. To brother Hugh Booth a spur royal. Dated last day of Nov., 24 Eliz. (1581) pr. in P.C.C. 30 Oct., 1589 (Leicester 79). Testator, Fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge, was Confrater of the hospital at the making of the new statutes in 1572, the first lecturer met with (15 Mch, 1583/4) in the town, and was bur. in the hospital chapel 25 Sept., 1485, aged 60. Arms on tomb, *1 and 4 ar., 3 boar's heads sa., coupéd gu., a and 3 gu. a lion ramp. regard, or, a crescent for diff.* To his brother Robert J., B.D., of N. Luffenham, founder of two grammar schools and two hospitals (Okeham and Uppingham). Archd. of Leicester. Robt. Cooke, Clar., confirmed 23 Mch. 35 Eliz. (1592/3) these arms ar., *a chev. sa. betw. 3 lion's heads coupéd gu. crowned or.* Geoffrey J. m. Bridget, da. of Robt. Harbottle (Edw. H., 2nd son of Robt. of Basingthorpe, settled at Egleton, co. Rutland, m. Joane, da. of Thos. Gray, of Barwell, co. Leicester, *arms quarterly of six, 1 As., 3 icicles bendways or.* Harbottle, *2 Arg., 3 escallops gu.* Welwick, *3 Arg., 3 water pots covered gu.* Mounboucher, *4 Per pale as. and gu., 3 cheverons charged with as many coupéd and counterchanged.* Say, *5 Gu., 5 fusils conjoined in fesse each charged with an escallop sa.* Cheney, *6 Or, a chev gu. over all on a bend engr. as., an annulet of the field.* Harrington-Visit, of Rutland, 1618/9, da. of Robt. Harbottle of Basingthorpe, co. Lincoln, by Emma, da. and heir of Willm. Fowler, of Hambleton, co. Rutland. Her sister, Mary Harbottle, m. Hugh Booth, of Cossington, co. Leicester. Eliz. Harbottle, eldest da. of Edw. H. of Egleton, m. Mr. John Butler (3rd son of Ralph (or elder) Butler of Hawthall, Yorks.), of Oakham (arms Rutland Visit. 1618/9—*quarterly of six, 1 Gu., a fesse countercompony ar. and sa. betw. 3 crosses pattee fitchée (unintinctured) 2. Or, a bends gu. 3. Quarterly ar. and or, 3 bars gu. mithin a bordure sa. charged with 10 fish haurient of the first. 4. Arg., an eagle displ. sa. 5. As., 3 eagles displ. in bend betw. a bendlets engr. ar. 6 as 1).* Samuel Johnson, son of the Confrater, sold the lands at Clun. His subsequent career, his brothers and sisters also, I have not traced. Of sister Betris named in the will nothing further is known, but sister Katharine Johnson (bur. at

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Morcott, Rutland, 13 Jan., 1619/20 m. Edward Overton (arms Visit. of Rutland, 1618/9, *quarterly 1 and 4. Arg., a cross formee gu. Overton 2. Or, an eagle displ. as., armed and beaked gu. Montgomery 3. Sa., a chev. or betw. three suns in their splendour ar., a crescent for diff. Edwell*) of Morcott, gent., bur. there 30 Jan. 1615/6. Both the wills of Edw. Overton and his wife are at Peterboro', one of the witnesses who signs his name to Katherine's will is Isack Johnson, (written in a bold hand) eldest son of her brother, Abraham J., and his first wife Anne. Isack, bapt. at St. John's, Stamford, 1 July, 1601, "a Puritan," went to New England with his wife in Mr. Winthorpe's party, which arrived there 12 June, 1630, d. s.p. at Boston in New England (which city he was the founder) 30 Sept., 1630. His wife, Lady Arabella Fiennes, da. of Thos. Lord Clinton, 3 Earl of Lincoln, m. 10 Apl., 1623, d. at Boston, N.E., soon after her husband, in 1630.

Maurice Johnson, the Confrator's father, of the parish of Allhallowe's (All Saints'), Stamford, (will dated 15 Feb., 1500/1, pr. 19 Oct. 1551, in P.C.C. (29 Buck) was M.P. for Stamford with David Cecil (grandfather to Willm. C. first Baron Burghley, K.G.) in 1525, and alderman, or chief magistrate of the borough in the years 1518, 1528, and 1539, m. Jane, da. of Henry Lacey, gent., Alderman of Stamford, in 1522, 1532, and 1540, will dated 1 May, 1564, pr. in P.C.C. 30 Jan., 1564/5 (Morrison 2.) Frances his da. m. John Bevill, of Sautry, Hunts., 2nd son of Willm. B. of Chesterton in the same county, (see *Visit. of Hunts.*, 1613-4). Frances Bevill, da. of Robt. B. of Chesterton, sister of Sir Rt. B., Knt., m. Thos. Wimberley, of Spalding, esq. Mr. Willm. Lacye (bur. at Grantham, 12 Mch. 1611/2), named in the will, of Stamford and Market Deeping, was eldest son of Henry L. named above. He was alderman or chief magistrate of Stamford for year 1572/3. Joan his widow was bur. at Grantham, 16 May, 1620. His da. Anne, m. Mr. Alex. Moore, of Grantham, and Alice, another da. m. Sir Henry Cnolmeley, of Easton, co. Linc., Knt. *Nichols' History*, vol. 2, pt. 1, p. 264, sub. Melton Mowbray, says Willm. Lacy of that place, Vis. 1563, m. Anne, da. of John Digby, of Welby. Margaret, d. and h., m. 1 Philip Sarjant, of London, Merchant, and 2 . . . (Willm.) Lacy, of Market Deeping. The arms of the Stamford family, *arg., on a saltire engr. as., betw. 4 lions, ramp. gu., 5 bezants*, is very different to the Melton Lacys.

Cousin Mr. Ant. Beaumont named in the will I am unable to identify, not having access to a copy of *Nichols'*. Perhaps some Leicestershire brother genealogist will kindly assist to settle the point, and also run to ground Hugh Booth (of Cossington).

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

345.—The Correct Name of Gallowtree Gate.—It is generally admitted that the eastern wall of Roman Leicester ran from near St. Margaret's Church to what was for many years the "Lion and Lamb" Hotel, and is now the south-eastern entrance to the Market Place. From these points the north and south

walls ran at right angles towards the river. The walls of the mediæval city preserved nearly the same lines. But whereas the Roman *Castrum* may have had only two entrances, the north and south gates, and probably had not more than four, if the east and west gates existed also ; the mediæval Leicester had certainly four and probably two or three others, one of which was at the south-eastern corner, at the new entrance to the Market Place. Outside the eastern wall of the Saxon and Norman town ran the open roads which are now Church Gate and Gallowtree Gate.

Gallowtree Gate is an awkward and unpleasing name, and as there is considerable ground for suspecting that it is a corruption of an earlier name, it seemed to me worth while to examine into its history. Natives of Leicester rarely call it Gallowtree Gate. The vernacular pronunciation is Goltree Gate, or Galtree Gate.

In Hollings's *History of Leicester during the Civil War*, there is a plan of the town in 1645, in which the name is spelt Galtree ; and Sir Thos. Cave, quoted by Nichols, says that in Stukeley's Map it is spelt Goltree, and that perhaps this is a corruption of Gallowtree, which he thinks may at one time have been the name of the Hundred now called Gartree—a very wild suggestion.

I have a document of Queen Elizabeth's time in which the street is referred to as Gallowtree Gate, but I have heard of no earlier authority for this spelling, and this document takes us back no further than 1550. Now it appears that the process of hanging criminals was introduced into England about the year 1240, and was not practised before that date ; but soon afterwards gallows were erected near all the principal towns, and the Leicester authorities fixed theirs on the top of the hill, on what is now the London Road, about the corner of the Evington Lane. The possibility of the Street or the Hundred being named from the Gallows-tree is therefore limited by that date of 1240. Previous to that time there could have been no reason for such a name, but the Hundred existed and must have had some name long before that. Domesday Book, 150 years earlier, gives the name of the Hundred as Geretrev or Gertrev, and that part of the old Roman road which passes through the Hundred on its way to

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Leicester has never been called by any other name since it lost its Latin title of *Via Devana*, than the Gartrev, Gartre, or Gartree road. This road passed through Leicester, and the Groby road is the continuation of it on the other side, but where it *entered* the town is not quite clear. It has been turned and altered more than once in the neighbourhood of the town, and its course in Saxon times is now doubtful. While the Romans occupied Leicester it probably entered at the south gate, and was their road to London as well as to Colchester, its proper termination. But at some early period it was made to join the road along the eastern wall of the town, entering either at the East Gate or at a gate, if such existed, at the south-east angle. From that time the street, or way, or gate—for gate meant any “going” place—which is now called Gallowtree Gate, formed part of the Gartree Road, and since it is proved that Gartree is an earlier name for the Hundred and the Road than Gallowtree, there seems every probability that the street was originally Gartree Gate, that it was afterwards altered to the Gallowstree Gate, but that the resolute conservatism of the uneducated natives never adopted the new name,—never went further than to insert the *l* sound, and so to modify their ancient Gartree into Galtree. The original meaning of Gartree is a little doubtful. It *may* mean Garth’s tree, or Garth’s property. But considering that in *Domesday* it is spelt Gertrev,—that according to the *Anglo-Saxon Dictionary*, *Ger* means “year,” and *treu* “a tree,”—and that there is at a point on the Gartree Road, between Noseley and Carlton Curlieu, a spot called Gartree Bush, with a legend that it was an ancient place of assembly, it seems not a far-fetched derivation to suppose that *Gertrev* meant the year-tree—the tree round which some annual gathering took place, and that the Hundred, the Road, and the Street, all take their names from that ancient custom.

Other derivations, indeed, are possible. The Anglo-Saxon *Gar* meant “a spear,” and a spear-shaped tree may have existed at that spot; but our most spear-shaped tree, the Lombardy Poplar, was not known in England at that time, and the spelling in *Domesday Book* is *ger* or *gere*. *Gere* means “well-known,” which is, no doubt,

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an epithet quite applicable to such a tree. Then there is the verb *gretan*, "to meet," and if it were a place of assembly this would give a reasonable derivation for the word *Geretrev*.

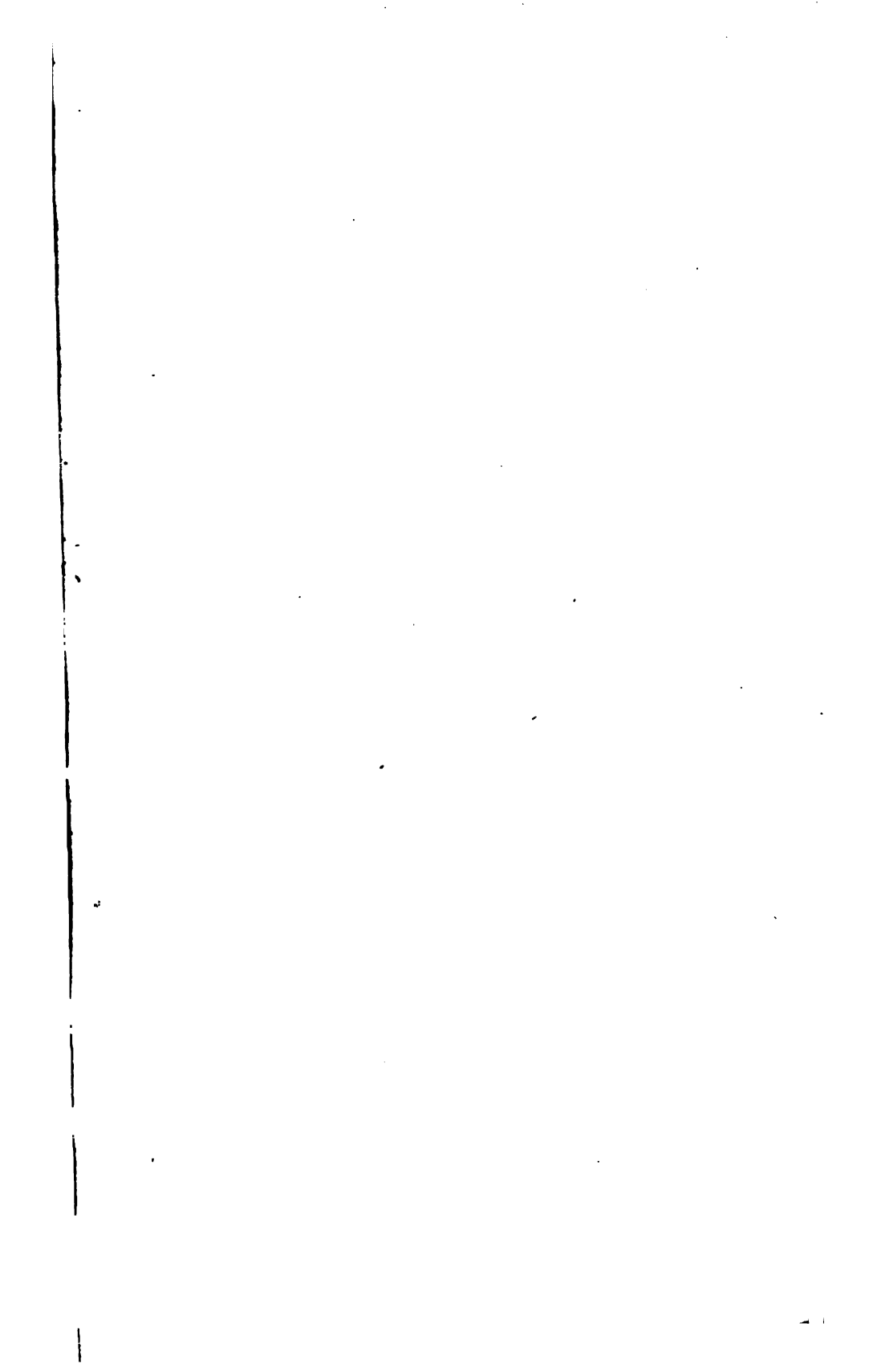
It is certain that in Saxon times public meetings were commonly held in the open air, and a large or conspicuous tree was often used on such occasions both for shelter and as a landmark. That the Hundred should have been named from such a tree implies that the tree had already been used for a long period, and had become notorious, and therefore that its name may have been corrupted from its original form, even so early as the time when the counties were first divided into Hundreds, which is commonly referred to Alfred's reign, but was probably earlier.

It is equally certain that there was always a roadway of some kind outside the eastern wall of Leicester; that this roadway was connected with the Gartree Road; and that it is very likely to have been called the Gartree Gate.

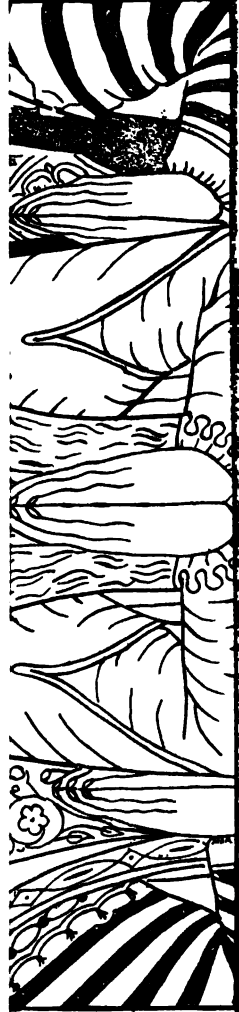
This name is so much simpler, and so much more interesting than the modern name of Gallowtree Gate that it is much to be wished that the old name could be officially restored, or at least that a compromise could be effected by adopting the form already used in the local *Directory*, "Galltree Gate."

NOTE.—Since this article was written I have visited the spot marked in Nichols' Map of the Hundred of Gartree as the site of Gartree Bush. It is in the N.W. angle formed by the old, probably Roman, road between Burrough and Harborough, where it crosses the Gartree Road near Shangton Grange. This spot is now a large, level hayfield without trees or mounds or any kind of visible landmark. Nichols records that in his time, about a hundred years ago, there were five decaying elm trees and two or three young ashes, and that the banked-up *agger* which carried the road was sixteen yards wide. Neither trees nor *agger* are to be found there now. There is one elm tree within the hayfield, a few feet from the hedge which divides it from the Gartree Road, but this tree does not look to be more than 100 or 150 years old.

F. T. MOTT.



WIFE SISTER



THE DEPA

To face page 167.

Uncovering of Monuments in Packington Church. 167

346.—Long Whatton Parish Register, 1625-6.—"The names of all such as have beene chrisened, married, and buried in the parish of Longwhatton, from the yeare of our lord god 1625 vnto the yeare of our lord god 1626 :— •

CHRYSENNINGS.

1625.—Joane Chetell, daughtere of Mychaell Chetell, was baptized the 18th day of November.

Thomas King, sonne of Thomas King, was baptized the 29th day of September.

Isabell Atkin, daughtere of Thomas Atkin, was baptized the 18th day of January.

Mary Sneath, daughter of John Sneath, was baptized the 27th day of March.

MARIAGES.

John Morris and Mary Budge where married the 26th day of februarie.

William Walker and Isabell Kist where married the 28th day of februarie.

BURIINGS.

Philipp Atkin wyfe of William Atkin was buried the 20th day of October.

Sisly Plowright, wyfe of Richard Ploughwright, was buried the 30th day of October.

Leic., 21 mo. die Aprilis, 1626."

The above is a copy of the parchment transcript of the Parish Register of Long Whatton, from Easter, 1625, to Easter, 1626, made by the then rector, Rev. William Robinson. It is now in the possession of Mr. Henry Hartopp.

347.—Uncovering of Monuments in Packington Church.—On Monday, the 12th February, 1894, as the floor at the east end of the north aisle in Packington Church was being taken up to make way for an organ (which has since been erected) the workmen unexpectedly laid open the monumental slab of which an illustration is given in this journal. A portion of a brass was found at the same time, and another monumental slab was partly uncovered. These objects lay almost immediately under the brick floor in a line with the middle of the aisle, and in a spot previously covered in part by pews.

The first slab is of alabaster, slightly broken and chipped in places, with a complete fracture running obliquely from side to side

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about three-quarters of the way down. In other respects it is in fair preservation, the outlines being bold and well-defined, except on the lower part where the effect has been spoiled by damp.

The inscription on this slab, supplying the several letters which are obliterated, is as follows :—

“HERE LIETH THE BODIES OF RAPHE LEESON, GEN., & ELIZABETH HIS WIFE, SISTER TO HUMPHRY DETHICK, OF NEWHAL, ESQ.; SHE DIED ANO. DNI., 1581. SECONDLY HE MARRIED URSULA, DAUGH. TO AUSTIN POOLE, OF LANGLEY, ESQ., SHE DIED ANO. 1586, AND YE SAID RAPHE DEPARTED YE 21 OF OCTOB., 1587.”

Under the figure of his first wife :—

“ELIZABETH. BY HER HE HAD 1 DAUGH. NAMED ELLEN.”

Under the figure of his second wife :—

“URSULA. BY HER HE HAD ONE SON NAMED ROBERT.”

The arms over the middle figure (Ralph) are those of Leeson, (*gu., a chief *. . . nebule on the lower part a cloud and rays of the sun issuing therefrom proper*). Probably they contain some allusion to the name. Those over Elizabeth are Dethick's, (*arg., a fess vair or and gu. between 3 water bougets sa.*); and those over Ursula are Pole's (*arg., a chevron between 3 crescents gu.*) These tinctures are supplied from other sources, no heraldic colouring appearing on the tomb.

It may be interesting to speculate how long this slab has been hid from view. Ralph, as we have seen, died in 1587; doubtless the slab was placed over his grave immediately after. William Burton, in his *Leicestershire*, published 1622, strangely enough says not one word about it, although he mentions the tomb of Thomas Leeson, who died in 1539. The question thus arises whether Burton's eye ever fell upon it. If it did his silence is unaccountable, since the monument was in every respect well suited to his tastes—neatly designed, and not mean from the standpoint of heraldry. If he did not see it, then we may assume, supposing he personally visited the church, that it was already concealed. This was however, only thirty-five years after Ralph's death; his son Robert still made Packington his home; and it is hardly likely that the

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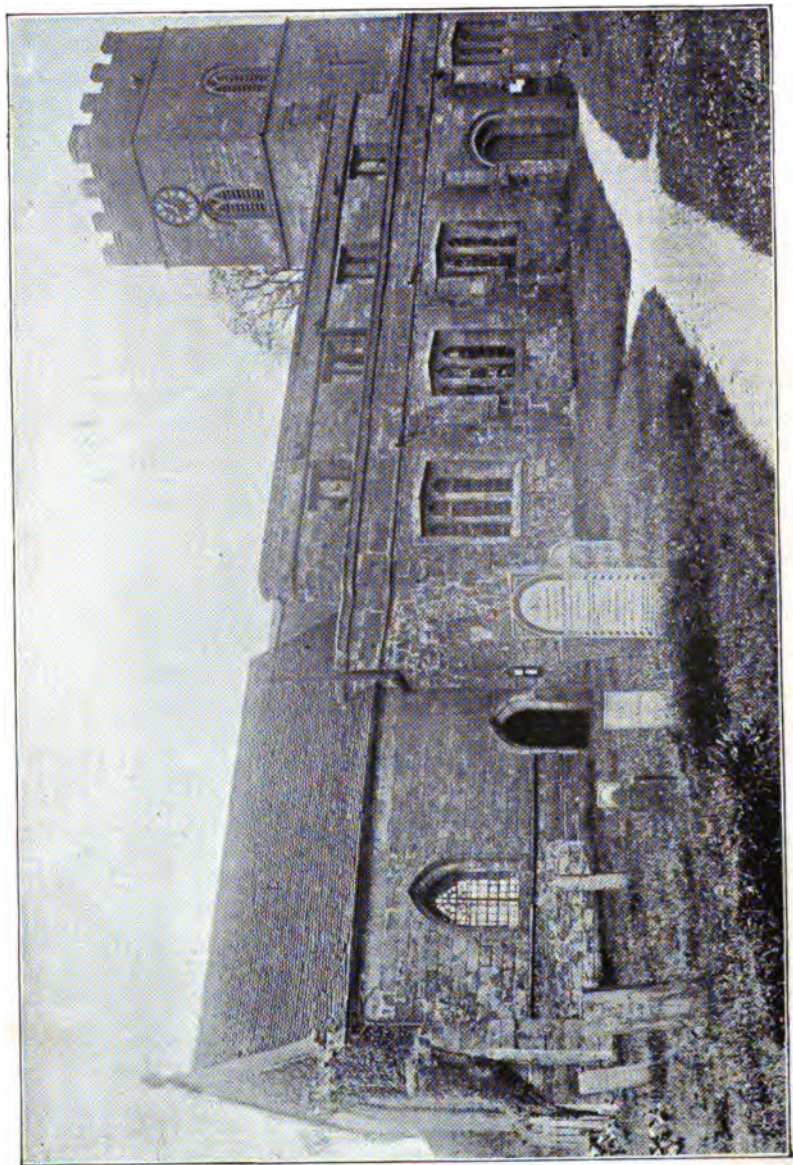
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D. Trevor, Photo., Ashby.

PACKINGTON CHURCH,
FROM THE NORTH-EAST.

Uncovering of Monuments in Packington Church. 169

latter would submit to such an undignified disposal of his father's memorial. On the other hand, the fair state of the slab shews that its entombment could not have been long delayed. It is worthy of remark that all the three monuments found lay on a mean level—a circumstance indicating that they once formed part of the floor of the aisle, and that their covering up was the natural consequence of a new floor being laid at a higher level.

The local sources of history appear almost silent as regards the family of Leeson. A few widely disjointed data have appeared in this magazine (Vol. II., pp. 294-5); but they were contributed more particularly with the view of giving a history to an otherwise nearly unhistoric place, than with the intention of giving the Leesons any notice which might be their due. A few additional data subsequently noticed, however, lead to the suspicion that the Leesons of Packington were a branch of the Leeson family of Northamptonshire, and that suspicion has now been confirmed by the arms on the discovered tomb.

The Leesons were settled at Whitfield, Northamptonshire, at an early date, and bore the arms which are to be seen on the Packington slab, except that the chief was *argent* instead of *nebulæ*. From them descended the Leesons of Culworth, one of whom, Hugh, son of William Leesone, served as a military officer in Ireland in the reign of Charles I., his grandson Joseph Leeson becoming in 1756 Baron Russborough, in 1760 Viscount Russborough, and on the 10th May, 1763 Earl of Miltown. It has been seen (p. 55) that the name occurs at Packington as early as 1471, John Leson being then appointed vicar. In 1567, Robert Leeson of Whitfield, gent., and Thomas his son, leased to John Grundy of Agmondesham, Buckinghamshire, gent., the site of the manor of Norton honey pot, alias Norton juxta Twycross, Leicestershire, for twenty-one years. In 1598, Thomas Leeson of Salgrave, (Sulgrave) Northamptonshire, gent., sold a capital messuage and lands in Packington to Thomas Chauncye, gent., of Market Bosworth. In 1609, Robert Leeson of Packington, gent. (perhaps the son of Ralph), and William Leeson of the same place, gent., and Lucy his wife, were proprietors in Packington.

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The family continued to be associated with this place until about 1764, when the tie was severed by the death of Robert Leeson, carpenter and joiner. The children of this last Robert are mentioned in Vol. II. What became of the surviving son William we have not ascertained; but one of the daughters, Dorothy, was married to a porter, and another daughter Ann, was married to an Ashby cordwainer. Such were the espousals of ladies carrying in their veins the blood of the Leesons and of the Poles!

The brass exhumed at the same time as Ralph's slab appears to represent a priest, and is probably another memorial of the Leesons. The head unfortunately is missing, and the brass otherwise mutilated. It was found resting upon a large stone to which it had originally been attached; an incision in the stone marked the position of the head; another in the lower part probably carried the inscription plate; and four other incisions (one near each corner of the stone) indicated where had been coats of arms. None of these brasses, however, were found.

The other monumental slab discovered was only partly laid open. The upper and greater portion lay beyond the operations of the workmen and was not disturbed, as this would have necessitated the removal of some pews which projected a little on to it on both sides. The part which is visible is much defaced. The inscription is in the old black-letter characters, and points to the fifteenth century at least; it runs round the margin as in Ralph's slab, but is entirely obliterated at the foot and also on the side to the north as far as the monument was exposed. The side to the south bears the words "*uxor ejus qui qdē (quidem) Willms*"

The slab of Ralph has now been fixed upright against the north wall close to the spot where it was found. William's has not been so fortunate, for it has been again covered up and left in its former seclusion under the floor. Had it been entirely opened it is more than likely that the surname would have been found legible, as the inscription appeared to become gradually less worn as it approached the top. As however a proposition is on foot for taking down the

present box-pews to make way for open seats, there is a probability that we may be able to say something further at a future date.

It is stated that the aisle in which the monuments lay was known as the Leeson aisle.

In this Vol. (p. 14) we have mentioned Sir William Washington of Northamptonshire, as being at one time a resident in Packington. A family of that name was formerly settled at Sulgrave in Northamptonshire, and a monument, once fine but now much despoiled, still stands to their memory in Sulgrave Church. Had they any connection with the Thomas Leeson of Sulgrave,* mentioned above as the seller of property in Packington to Thomas Chauncy? Sir William Washington and this Thomas Leeson seem to have been contemporary.

Our illustration of the church shews the exterior of the Leeson aisle. A general notice of the church itself is given in Vol. II.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

A. W. WHATMORE.

348.—Burley House, Oakham.—An Anglo-Saxon named Ulf, an owner of land in several parishes in Lincolnshire, possessed land also at Burley. Previous to the Conquest, Goisfrid, a vassal of Gilbert de Gand, another large landowner in Lincolnshire, held land here, and had thirty villanes and eight bordars at Burley. Vassals were tenants by homage and fealty. The three lowest degrees of the people in England previous to the Conquest were villani, bordarii, and servi: the latter were direct slaves, of which the poor Britons who remained amongst the conquering Saxons were the greatest number: they and the children born of them belonged to the lord of the soil, and the lords could not give them away or sell them as they did their cattle with vouchers and witnesses. Ethel-

* A manor in Sulgrave called Ellington's manor was for several generations till the reign of Hen. VIII. in the Statesbury family, "and then descended to a daughter Susan, the wife of Robert Leeson, Esq., of Whitfield, with whose posterity it also remained several generations, and from them had the name of Leeson's manor; and by Indenture of 7th Mar., 4 James I. was *inter alia* granted by Thomas Leeson and Thomas his son to Lawrence Makepeace." Another manor in Sulgrave was, at the dissolution, acquired by the Washingtons. —*Gent.'s Mag.*, lix., 798.

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red in his constitutions and Canute in his laws prohibited the selling any bondman that was a Christian. William the Conqueror also in his laws forbade selling a servant out of the nation. The servi mentioned in Domesday are the villanes in gross, and the lords' villani were such as held some house or land burdened with services, and went with the lordship. Nicholas de Segrave was lord of the manor of Burley in 1316: he was also lord of the manors of Cold Overton, Great Dalby, Diseworth, and of one-third of the manor of Segrave; had grant of a market and fair for eight days at Mountsorrel; had grants of free warren at Diseworth and Cold Overton; held lands at Cotes, Sileby, and Thurnby; had custody of lands at Groby till Wm. Ferrers came of age; and held rents at Melton Mowbray and Somerby. Waren de Insula was lord of the manor of Burley in 1353. In the reign of Edward III. John de Insula held land at Beaumanor, Hugglescote, Loughborough, and Whitwick. From this family Burley passed to Ann wife of Sir Edw. de Spencer, daughter of Henry Lord Ferrers, of Groby. Robt. le Despencer, in the time of the Conquest, held many lordships in Lincolnshire, Rutland, Leicestershire, and other counties. The rebellion that broke out in 1381, two of the leaders of which were Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, extended to Norfolk and Suffolk, the rioters burning all the ancient charters in the Abbey of St. Edmund's, Bury, and in the University of Cambridge. Henry le Spencer, Bishop of Norwich, was at his seat at Burley at the time, but on the information reaching him he marched into Norfolk with what forces he could get, and was instrumental in defeating the rebels. He was a Prebendary of Salisbury, and was consecrated Bishop of Norwich by the Pope in person, March 16, 1370. He took a very active part in the pontifical warfare between the Urbanists and the Clementines, heading an army in France on the occasion. He was an enthusiastic zealot, an avowed enemy to innovation, and so rigorous in his measures against Lollardism that he enjoined Sir Thos. Erpingham, as a penance for his favouring Wickliffe, to build the gate at the entrance of the college precinct at Norwich, which still is known by the Knight's name. Bishop le Spencer died August 23, 1406, and was interred before

the high altar of his cathedral, on the south side of the founder's tomb. He was the first prelate who quartered the episcopal arms with his own. In 1395 the manor of Burley was in the possession of Sir Robt. de Plessington, Knight; and Sir Henry Plessington, who was Sheriff of Rutland in 1426, 1431, and 1440, and who represented the county in Parliament, was lord of the manor, and resided here. A pedigree of this family, commencing with Sir Robert de Plessington, Knight, Treasurer of the Exchequer, is given in *Wright's History* of the county. The issue male failing in William Plessington, the manor passed to Isabel daughter of John Plessington, Esq., married to Sir John Francis, Knt. The issue of that marriage was three daughters—Jane, married to Thos. Sapcote, Esq., Alice, and Jana. married to Roger Flore, Esq., of Oakham. On the death of Sir John Francis the manor passed to Thos. Sapcote, Esq., third son of Sir Rd. Sapcote, of Elton, Hunts., and it continued in this family till 1549, when Sir Edw. Sapcote, of Burley, died, his heirs being his three sisters. The manor was soon afterwards sold to the Harringtons, of Exton. Various members of the Sapcote family served the office of Sheriff of Rutland from the reign of Edward IV. till towards the end of the reign of the reign of Elizabeth, viz., Richard in 1466; John in 1476; Thomas in 1496; Edward in 1510, 1527, 1531, 1535 and 1542; and Robert in 1574 and 1589. The representative of the Harrington family sold the manor of Burley to Sir Geo. Villiers, who on being seen by James I. at the Earl of Westmoreland's seat at Apethorpe, became a great favourite of his Majesty. He was made a Knight of the Garter, Master of the Horse, Lord High Admiral of England, Chief Justice in Eyre of all the parks and forests south of the Trent, Master of the King's Bench Office, High Steward of Westminster, Constable of Windsor Castle, and Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; being also created a Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquis, and Duke of the realm.

The Duke of Buckingham made his seat at Burley one of the finest in the kingdom. Here he entertained King James and all his court, and here Ben Jonson's "Masque of the Gipsies" was first performed before his Majesty, Prince Charles and the court. The

performers were the nobility who had been invited to meet the King, who was so pleased with the representation that it was "put upon the stage" during his visit to Belvoir. The Duke met with a melancholy end; having been possessed of about 50,000*l.* a year, and passed through many of the highest posts in the kingdom, he died in 1687 at an inn at Kirby Moorside, Yorkshire, reduced to the utmost misery.

During the civil wars in 1645 Burley House was garrisoned by the Parliamentary army, but eventually fearing an attack from the Royalists, and feeling themselves too weak to occupy with any chance of success such an extensive line of defence, the garrison set fire to the house and furniture, and then left it. The fine stables, which were spared, were standing in Wright's time, and an engraving of them appears in his work. After the Restoration the edifice remained in ruins for many years, the embarrassed position of the second Duke of Buckingham not enabling him to re-build a residence on its site. The manor was eventually sold to Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, who re-built the mansion in its present form.

A more appropriate spot could not have been selected for the erection of a first-class mansion, the site being of the form of a promontory stretching into the vale of Catmos, and from which a very extensive panoramic view is obtained, especially from the roof of the Hall, extending into Lincolnshire, Leicestershire, Nottinghamshire, &c. From the terrace the declivity is very steep, which affords an uninterrupted view of the south front to the passengers travelling on the Peterboro' and Syston railway. The Hall is built of Clipsham stone, and although it is comparatively a modern erection the architect is not known. The balusters of the terrace are of Ketton stone. On the north side is a large court-yard, divided from the Park by iron palisades at each end of which line of enclosure was formerly a lodge: their removal was certainly an injudicious act, their absence giving an unfinished appearance to this entrance. On each side of the court-yard is a colonnade of the Doric order extending to the residence, which is entered on this side by steps of a circular form. The centre of

this front is enriched by a series of fluted pilasters of the Composite order supporting a pediment containing the arms of the Earl of Nottingham boldly carved. The other portions of the front are quite plain, not excepting the projecting wings. The south front corresponds with the north. The rooms on the basement story are vaulted. The paintings in the various spacious rooms consist chiefly of family portraits. In several of the smaller rooms there is very interesting Dutch tapestry in excellent preservation. There are some very beautiful fresco paintings in the grand saloon and staircase. The artists employed were Laguerre and Lancroon, assistants and imitators of Verrio, who was employed by the Earl of Exeter at Burghley House at a salary of 1500*l.* per annum, with a separate table, equipage, &c. Laguerre painted the Ball-room at Burghley. The issue of George 8th Earl of Winchilsea and 4th Earl of Nottingham (who died August 2, 1826), were Geo. Finch, Esq., born in 1794, and Georgina Augusta wife of Lieut.-Gen. John Drummond, of Boyce Court, Gloucestershire. Mr. Finch married first, in 1819, Jane daughter of Admiral and Lady E. Tollemache, and second, in 1832, Lady Louisa Somerset, daughter of the 5th Duke of Beaufort: he was educated at Harrow and Trinity College, Cambridge; a Magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for Rutland; was M.P. for Lymington 1818-9, for Stamford 1833-7, and for Rutland 1846-52. Detailed accounts of the family of Finch have been written by Leland, Mr. John Philpot (Rouge Dragon), Sir Wm. Dugdale, and Mr. Arthur Collins, and published by them in their excellent works. It has produced several eminent lawyers, including a Lord Chancellor, Heneage Finch, 1st Earl of Nottingham, and Lord High Chancellor of England.

349.—Nonconformity in Leicestershire (*continued*):—

(R)

Page 278—Licence to Richard Booth to be a Baptist Teacher at Radby (or Ratby). Leicestershire.

„ 278—Licence to Thomas Grantham, Raiston (or Rouston). Leicester-shire. Bapt. Dec. 9, 1672.

„ 222—Lycence for the house of Thomas Legg of Rathby in Leic. Presb.

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Page 284—The house of Richard Booth, Ratby, Leicestershire. Baptists. Dec. 23, '72.

The house of Nathaniel Steele of Ratcliff Culey. Leicestershire. Presb.

Page 230—The house of George Hubbard at Rearesby (or Rearsby) in Leic. Presb. Aug. 10, '72.

„ 284—Licence to Thomas Grantham of Rouston, Leicestershire, to be a Baptist Teacher. Dec. 23, 1672.

(S)

Index Page.—Sapcoate or Sapcote. The house of Richd. Harrison (or Widow Harrison). 22 May, 1672. Presbyterian.

Page 230— The house of Clement Needham at Saxeby (or Saxby) in Leic. Presb. Aug. 10, '72.

„ 222—Like for Thomas Williamson. [Scottir or Scotter] in Leic. Aug. 8, '72. Presb.

„ 236—A general licence to Walter Homeby (or Hornby) to be a Presb. Teacher of Shawell in Leic. Aug. 23, '72.

„ 236—Another for his house at the place and county aforesaid.

„ 257—The house of Edward Temple (or Edmond Temple) of Showell in Leicestershire. Presb. Sept. 30, '72.

„ 271— The house of Henry Coleman of Sperlington in Leicestershire. Congl. Nov. 18, '72.

„ 251— The house of John Armstrong of Stapleton, Leicestershire, for a Presb. Meeting place. Sept. 30, '72.

Licence to John Armstrong to be a Presb. Teacher at Stapleton, Leicestershire.

Index Page.—Stoke Golden or Stokeholden. Nathaniel Stephens, senr., (or Nathaniel O. H. Stephens) in his house. 29 May, '72. Presbyterian.

Index Page.—Stokegolden. The house of Abigail Doel. 29 May, '72. Presbyterian.

Page 257— The house of Robert Cattles (or Cattle) of Swinford in Leicestershire. Presb. Sept. 30, '72.

„ 257— The house of James Floyd of Swinford in Leicestershire. Presb. Sept. 30, '72.

(T)

Page 271—Licence to Henry Coleman to be a Congl. Teacher at his own house, Terlington. Leicestershire. Nov. 18, 1672.

„ 268— The house of John Cave (or John Caw) of Theddingworth (or Thedingworth) in Leicestershire. Indts. Nov. 18, '72.

„ 280— The house of John Cave (or John Caw) of Thedingworth in Leicestershire. Presb. Dec. 9, '72.

„ 210—Licence to Michael Paine to be a Presb. Teacher in his house at Thornton, Leicestersh. 25 July, '72.

Nonconformity in Leicestershire. 177

- Page 222— The house of Nicholas Grandy (or Crandy) at Thornton in Leic. Aug. 8, '72. Presb.
- „ 223— { Licence for Edward Taylor (or Edward Taylor Besby) to be a Presb. or Baptist Teacher at the house of Nicholas Grandy (or Grundy) at Thornton in Leic. Aug. 8, '72.
- „ 278— The house of Eliza Brotherheed (or Elizabeth Brotherhead) at Thornton in Leicestershire, Dec. 9, '72. Baptists.
- The house of Richard Paine at Thornton in Leicestershire. Presb.
- Page 280— The house of John Kendall of Tonge in Breedon. Leicestershire.
- „ 280—Licence to Thomas Ogle to be a Congl. Teacher at ye house of Kendall. Dec. 9, 1672.
- (U)
- Page 282—The house of Michael Hudson (or Hodson) at Ulsthorpe (or Ulstrop or Ullesthorpe), Leicestershire. Presb. Dec. 23, 1672.
- (W)
- Page 280— The house of Thomas Britton (or John Buton) of Walton, Leicestershire. Presb. Dec. 9, 1672.
- Index Page.—Wanliffe Grange (or Wanlip Grange). Thomas Smith in the house of Francis Thomasman. 25 May, '72. Congregational.
- Page 189— Like for the house of William Jordan in Westerby, Leicestersh. Congregational.
- „ 271— The house of Henry Fox (or Flax) of Wigston Magna (or Wigtestone Magna) in Leicestershire. Congl. Nov. 18, '72.
- „ 282—Licence to Richard Farmer to be a Congl. Teacher at the house of Henry Fox (of Wigston or Wigton) in Leicestershire. Dec. 23, 1672.
- „ 282— The house of John Checks (or John Church) of Little Wigstone (or Little Wigan), Leic. Presb. Dec. 23, '72.
- „ 282— The house of Richard Shepard of Little Wigston (or Wigston) Leic. Presb. Dec. 23, '72.
- „ 284— The house of Ralph James at North Willingham, Leicestershire. Bapt. Dec. 23, '72.
- Licence to Ralph James to be a Baptist Teacher at his own house at North Willingham, Leicestershire.
- Page 175—The house of — King (or John King) of Witherley (or Witherly), Leicestershire. Presb.

John Shuttlewood, B.A.—Ejected from the living of Raunston and Hoose. Of Christ's College, Cambridge. He was born at Wymeswold in this county, Jan. 3, 1631, of respectable parents, and had his grammar-learning at a school in Leicester.

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On Ap. 26, 1654, he was ordained to the ministry in the congregation of Raunston with an honourable testimonial from the classical presbytery of Wirksworth in the province of Derby. He was a great sufferer for his Nonconformity, not only by the loss of a very comfortable subsistence, but by the seizure of his goods and the imprisonment of his person. In 1668 he was taken, with many others as they were singing a psalm, by M.B. and thirty or forty horsemen, with swords drawn and pistols cocked. Several of both sexes were beaten and driven into the field and dismissed upon promise of appearing the next day before some justice. They were then committed to Leicester jail and continued in confinement till Feb. 24, and were then dismissed. In 1670, soon after the Act against conventicles came out, Mr. Shuttlewood was distrained upon for £20, and £20 on the owner of the house, and 5s. a-piece on others. In 1672, while he had the king's licence, the justices levied £20 on the house, and heavy fines were laid upon the hearers. In the end of Feb., 1674, Mr. S. was distrained upon for £40, and the officers took away seven of his milch cows and sold them without his knowledge. He was seldom permitted to live long in quiet, and was obliged to make frequent removes, being sometimes in Leicestershire and sometimes in Northamptonshire. He kept an academy at Sulby near Welford, where he preached. Among others who studied under him were Mr. Julius Saunders, Mr. John Sheffield, Mr. Matthew Clark, Dr. Joshua Oldfield, Mr. Wilson (father of the late Mr. Samuel Wilson of London), and Mr. Thomas Emlyn. Mr. Shuttlewood, though blest with a robust constitution, was of a very tender spirit, and the death of one of his children so deeply pierced him as to bring on some complaints which he carried with him to his grave. His health was also greatly injured by the sufferings he met with so that he died at an earlier period than might have been expected. He died at Creaton in Northamptonshire, March 17, 1688, in the 58th year of his age.

Nathaniel Stevens, M.A.—Ejected from the Rectory of Fenny Drayton. Of Oxford University. His father was minister of Staunton-Barnwood in Wilts. This living of Drayton was not,

as Wood reports, a sequestration. Mr. Stevens was duly presented by the patron, Mr. Purefoy, of Berkshire. Here he lived till the violence of the cavaliers, who threatened plunder, imprisonment and fire, drove him to seek sanctuary in Coventry. There, during the civil war, he preached on Lord's-day morning in the great church. At his return to Drayton he had trouble from some Baptists. The noted Quaker, George Fox, came out of his little parish. Mr. Stephens had much discourse with him, but with little effect. He thought his time better spent in instructing a teachable people. After his ejection for Nonconformity in 1662, he continued in the town for some time, preaching privately, but was afterwards so molested that he was forced to remove seven times for peace. At last he fixed at Stoke Golding, where he exercised his ministry as he had opportunity, till his death in Feb., 1678, aged 72.

Mr. Richard Drayton.—Ejected from Shankton Rectory. Nichols mentions him as inducted 1648 and ejected 1662. He was born at Atherston in Warwickshire. In his younger years he was under grievous temptations even to despair, but when through the grace of God he overcame them, he was the more fitted for the ministry, and the better able to pity and assist such as were tempted. When he quitted his living he had nothing left to live upon but the providence of God and the charity of good people.

Mr. Richard Adams.—Ejected from the Vicarage of Humberstone. After his ejection in 1662, he married a wife at Mountsorrel, and there set up a meeting in his own house. At first, many persons were afraid to appear at it, but afterwards it greatly increased, and he continued it about fourteen years. Justice Babington was very zealous against the Dissenters, and oppressed them more than all the other justices in that county. He fined him twelve pence per day and sent the officers of the parish to make distress for it. The poor men were so troubled in conscience that they knew not what to do. At length the justices threatening them, they seized his pewter, and sent it to the pewterer's, who refused to buy it. After this, the justice sent for Mr.

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Adams, and told him he was not against his keeping school, but if he would not leave his meeting he must expect to be troubled. Mr. Adams went to London, and, being a Baptist, succeeded Mr. Daniel Dyke at Devonshire Square. He lived to a great age, and some years before his death was disabled from preaching.

(To be continued.)

350.—Leicestershire and Rutland Wills.—Under the above heading it is proposed to publish a series of abstracts and short copies of old wills of Leicestershire and Rutland testators. Contributions to this series will be gladly received, and should be addressed to Mr. Henry Hartopp, care of the publishers, Messrs. J. & T. Spencer, Market Place, Leicester.

Sir Robert de Swyllyngton, knight, of Kyrkeby upon Wretbek (Kirby Bellars) co. Leicester.

Will dated 7 July, 1391. To be buried in the Priory of Kyrkeby upon Wrethek.

Wife : Margaret.

Sons : Richard, Rawlin and Roger.

Daughter : Margery.

William de Swyllyngton.

Joan, wife of Roger Swyllyngton.

Bequests to Buckmynster Priory, Sir John Deyncourt and Magr. Wm. Assheton.

To Richard le Scrop my best ambling nag.

To the Duke of Lancastre le meillour hanap of gold and silver and my best horse.

To our Lady of Leicester my new Missal.

Exors. : Richard le Scrop, my dear brother Sir Bryan de Stapulton, Sir Philip de Tylney, Wm. Chuselden, Wm. Wynceby, Robert Grethede, Wm. Gascoigne, John Woderove and Henry ffox, parson of Stamford.

Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, before the Archbishop 22 July, 1391. [Reg. Book, Rous fo. 8], and before the Bishop of Lincoln at Sleaford, 1 Sept., 1391 [Buckingham, fo. 378].

[See Pedigree of Swillington, *Nichols' Leicestershire*, vol. ii., p. 227].

Thomas de Beby, of Leicester.

Will dated Monday after Exalt. of the Cross, 1382.

To be buried in the church of St. Martin, Leicester, and CCCli. of wax to be burnt round my body and afterwards to be distributed to parish priests to use at masses.

To St. Mary's Altar in Beby church, 100s.

Guilds of St. Margaret and St. Michael, Leicester.

Towards the repair of the north and west bridges, 40s. each.

For the repair of the road called le Wodegate, 20s.

John Houghton.

Wm. Humb'ston.

John Pollard of Beby.

Wm. de Swynderby, chaplain of St. John's chapel, Leicester.

Residue to Henry de Assheby, to dispose of for my soul and the soul of Agnes my wife.

Proved at Lidington, 16 Feb., 1384. [Lincoln Wills Buckingham, fo. 303.]

[Thomas de Beby was Mayor of Leicester, 1367, and M.P. for the Borough in 1350, 1355 and 1360.]

James Belers, esq., of Somerby, co. Leicester.

Will dated at Somerby, 12 March, 1420. To be buried in the chapel of St. James', Somerby.

My lands in Somerby and Dalby Parva to my wife for life, and afterwards to be sold for pious uses.

Bequests to several churches, the three orders of Friars at Leicester, and the poor of Somerby, &c.

Executors: My wife Margery, and Wm. Statherne, vicar of Stapulford.

Supervisors: Roger fflore and Barth Brokesby.

Thomus prior de Landa, aged 60; Ralph [in will Richard] vicar of Somerby, aged 30.

Proved at Barton, 16 Jan., 1421. [Lincoln Wills, Flemmyng, fo. 230.]

Robert Hardy, of Lydington, co. Rutland.

Will dated 25 March, 1516. To be buried in the church of All Saints' in Lydington, "afor the Image of our blessed lady of pietye."

Wife: Johan, to be Executrix.

Sons: William, James, Robert, and John.

To Lydington church the house called "Hollofstag," to keep an obit. the day which it shall please God to send for me.

Robert Purdy, vicar of Lydington, }
Henry Middilton, parish priest of Calcott, } Witnesses.

Proved at Lydington, 30 July, 1517.

[Lincoln Wills, Wolsey, fo. 84.]

Anthony Skeffington, parson of Glaston, co. Rutland.

Will dated 1 Nov., 1553. To the poor men in the Beadhouse of the "Newwyke at Leicester, xjd." To the poor of Glaston, xxd.

Brothers: Thomas Skeffington and Leonard Skeffington.

Sister: Ursula Skeffington.

Nephews: George and fraunce Skeffington.

Mary, daughter of Thomas Skeffington.

Residue to my loving brother Anthony Colly, whom I appoint sole Executor.

John Ravlyn, }
Wyllm. barber, } Witnesses.

Proved 15 Jan., 1553-4. [Will Filed at Northampton.]

[Anthony Skeffington was sometime vicar of Lutterworth, and for several years was one of the resident canons of the Collegiate Church of the Newarke at Leicester.]

HENRY HARTOPP.

351.—Pedigree of the Family of Bullingham (*concluded*).

On or about the 26th Dec. last, they (the county committee) did give orders to their agents to distrain certain goods (cattle) which were sold at their full value to pay 5*l.* which was then due. After the distress warrant was taken (signed by two justices—Armine and Hatcher) and executed, John Bullingham, son of Richd., went

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to London and procured an order from the committee there which had the effect of rendering void the action of the local committee who asks the not unreasonable request for instructions of a little more definite character. By way of putting it more forcibly, the local authority states plainly that unless such a course (distraining) is taken, and sale of goods ensue, the said Tampon (Tampion) or Mr. Bullingham will not pay one penny. They furthermore state that John B. was sequestered 29 July, 1648, for being in the army against the Parliament, at Belvoir and elsewhere. On 26 Sept., 1648, Mr. B's fine was fixed at 100*l*.

Accompanying these papers, dated 5 Feb., 1648/9 is the deposition of John, son of Rich. Bullingham, aged 22, who deposes that his father's estate in Ketton (Tixover excepted) was let to Willm. Peake, of Ketton, about Mids. last past by the committee for 100*l*. p.a. and that the said committee in his mother's lifetime let the same estate for the space of two years to Mr. Roger Palmer, of Barrowden, and Jno. Wright, of Easton, at 100*l*. p.a. for his mother's use, and to deponent's knowledge the committee have offered to let them the tithes at the rate of 12*d*. an acre, and that they had refused to take them. Also that Evers Armine, esq., being one of the said committee and a copyholder refused to pay either tithe or rent, and that it is nothing else but spleen on the part of the said Mr. A. towards his father, between whom there hath been a long contest before these (late) troubles about the said estate, is the ground of this disturbance. Deponent further stated that Thos. Wyn, who is the sequestrator upon the late distress, did say to deponent and others that it was a base business, and that he was ashamed of it.

In the Royalist Comp. Papers, 1st series, vol. 2, p. 645, is a statement and request of Richd. Bullingham, gt., of Ketton, and in the same series, vol. 32, p. 319, is an urgent petition from Mr. Hunt the minister, both of which will be given later on.

Richard's family, as far as I can trace, are appended:—1. Edward, bur. at St. Mary's, Stamford, 1 May, 1617; 2. Ann, m., says Harl. MS., 6065, f. 145, d. to Richd. B., m. Jno. Sebright, of Blackhall, Essex, 2nd s. of Humph. B. and Cath. (d. of . . .

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Ridor, of Ridor, Stafford) his wife ; 3. Martha, bapt. at St. Mary's, Stamford, 24 May, 1620. Named in brother Richard's will ; 4. Eliz., ux Smith. Named in her brother Richard's will ; 5. Mary, m. at Lyndon, Rutland, 8 June, 1646, Stephen Dexter gent. Qy. the same Stephen Dexter, bur. at Glaston, Rutland, 3 Aug., 1668 ; 6. Sarah, ux . . . Smelt, named in brother Richd. B.'s will ; 7. Richd.* ; 8. Frances, wife of . . . Atkins, of named in her brother Richard's will.

* His will, undated, was proved 1 Oct., 1670, in P.C.C. (Reg. Penn 130) by his executrixes, sisters Martha B., and Mary Lee. The will does not say where he lived, but the probate book is more explicit and gives it as St. Botolph's, Aldgate, London. Gives to my eldest sister Martha B. and sister Mary Lee my whole estate to dispose of as they think fit, but out of which they are to dispose of 20s. to Thos. Paris, senr., to buy a ring. My mourning rings being 4 or 5, more or less, I give to my sister Sarrah Smelt. (The par. regis. of Ketton records the bapt. of Mary, the da. of Matthew Smelt, Cit. and Stationer, of St. Clement Coleman Str., and Sarah his wife, 14 Jan., 1677/8.) My stone trade to my eldest sister Martha B., and my sister Mary Lee. I leave a mourning ring of 10s. price to Aunt Atkins. To my eldest brother John, and 2nd brother Nicholas B. each a mourning ring of 10s. price, and another of the same value to my uncle Thos. B., and to my sister Eliz. Smith. I have received in money 51*l.* for stone besides monies I have received in my shop. I am to receive 20*l.* legacy left me by my aunt Worsley, of Dr. Thos. and Mr. Rt. More, another of 10*l.* left to my sister Martha by my said aunt and which she hath assigned to me to be received of the said Dr. and Mr. Rt. More. The two last named personages may have been, altho' not clear, of kin to Henry Moore, of Fawley, Berks., esq., cr. a Bart. 21st May, 1627, whose eldest sister Margaret, (da. of Sir Fras. M., sergeant-at-law) m. Sir Geof. Palmer of Carlton, Northamps. (M.P. for Stamford), Attorney Gen. to Chas. 2, cr. a Bart., 7 June, 1660. Aunt Worsley, named in Richd. Bullingham's will, made her will 21 Dec., 1667, pr. in P.C.C. 6 July, 1668 (Reg. Carr. 100). Two wills are entered, the first undated, the 2nd is, but in neither are the names of witnesses to her signature. Testatrix designates herself as Susan Worsley, of the parish of St. Clement Danes, co. Middlesex, Spr. To cousins Sarah Bullingham, 20*l.* ; Margt. Cliburne, 50*l.* ; Bridgett Cliburne, mother of Margt., my silver tankard ; Abigail Cliburne, my pearl necklace ; Martha Bullingham, 10*l.* ; Dr. Thos. Moore, 100*l.* ; to Robt. M. his brother, 100*l.* To Richard Bullingham, 20*l.* (in will undated, 100*l.*), and to Sarah Dickins, wife of John D., 20*l.*, to be paid into her own hands, so that her husband has nothing to do with it or intermeddle. If my personal estate is not enough to pay my debts and legacies, I empower my exors. to cut down and sell timber on my lands in the parishes of Aunsby, Crofton, and Swarby, co. Lincoln, for payment. To my cousins Dr. Thos. and Robt. Moore, all those my messuages, tenements or lands which I bought or purchased of Edw. Smith and others (the will undated names them, viz., Anne, wife of Edw. Smith, William

John, eld. son, 22 years old, Feb. 1648/9, Sheriff of Rutland, 1685, bur. at Ketton, 23 Jan., 1689/90. He m. Elizabeth, 2nd da. and coh. of Evers Armyn, of Ketton, esq., bapt. there 20 Apl., 1640, and there bur. 14 July, 1673. Evers A. of Ketton, Rut., and Osgotby, co. Linc., bo. at Willoughby, Lincs., 19 Dec., 1599, m. Cecilia, da. of Jno. Tredway, of Easton, Northamps., esq.; she was living when her husband made his will 19 Oct., 1677, pr. in P.C.C., 5 July, 1680 (Reg. 90 Bath).

Nicholas, named in his brother Richard's will, was sheriff of Rutland, 1703.

John and Elizabeth (Armyn) had two sons, viz., Armin, bapt. at Ketton, 21 Mch., 1667/8, bur. there 9 Apl., 1670. Another son of the same name, bapt. at Ketton, 23 Aug., 1670, Sheriff of Rutland, 1695, d. in France in 1700. Admon. gr. to his nephew and next-of-kin, Armyne B., esq., 29 Jan., 1700/1. What became of the family, and whither they went to after 1703, I have as yet failed to trace.

Nicholas Bullingham, S.T.B., was ins. to the v. of Great Wilbraham, co. Cambs., *vac. per.* Thomas Tyrwhitt, S.T.B., to another benefice (Thurington rectory, Essex) "incompatibile." (Bp. Kennett's Reg., p. 881).

If, and how related to the Ketton branch?

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

352.—Harrod, the Topographer (297).—From my own MS. collections I append some notes respecting a former resident

Walcott, Jno. Medley, and Thos. Quinborough) on trust for the payment of my debts and legacies, and the rest of my estates in the abovenamed parishes that is left directs her exors. to be conveyed to the poor of Maxey in Northamptonshire, where I was born, the proceeds to be distributed to their use for ever by the parson, chw., and overseers, on such days or times as they shall think fit. Appoints my cousins, Dr. Thos. and Mr. Robt. Moore, exors. Testatrix was evidently a descendant of a family of that name of Deeping-gate in the par. of Maxey, co. Northamps., whose arms are *Quarterly of 4. (1) ar., on a chief gu., an annulet or. (2) as., 3 gryphons pass, ar. (3) Or, a chief gu., a bend ar. (4) ar. 3 bird bolts gu., imp. Barry ar. and sa, a canton as. Crest, a cock ar. wattled or., standing on an oak branch acorned ppr.* V. Bridges', Northamps., vol. 1, p. 356-7, vol. 2, p. 525, and Harl. MS., 1187, f. 56.)

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of our town. In the *Stamford Mercury* of July 18 and 25, 1776, is the following announcement :—

HARROD,
PRINTER, BOOKSELLER, AND STATIONER,
FROM LONDON,

BEGS Leave to acquaint the Nobility, Gentry, and the Public in general, that he has taken and entered upon the Shop opposite the Bull Inn, in the High Street, STAMFORD, late in the occupation of Mr. Royce, Stationer, and humbly solicits the Continuance of the Favors of the said Mr. Royce's Customers, assuring them and all Persons who please to make Use of his Shop that their Orders will be executed with all possible Expedition, and on reasonable Terms.

*. Letter-Press and Copper-Plate Printing and Book-binding in all their several Branches performed in an elegant Manner.

N.B. Gentlemen's Libraries gilt and lettered.

Books lent to read. Original Medicines, &c., &c.

This shop may be fixed with some degree of certainty as the one now (1893) occupied as a grocery and provision shop by Mr. J. T. Holmes in the High Street, 'over and against' the entrance to the Stamford Hotel, formerly the 'Bull,' and to old inhabitants still known as the 'Bull-yard,' an hostelry that is named in local history as far back as 1594. On payment of ten guineas he took up the freedom of the borough (which, up to the passing of the Municipal Reform Act, was compulsory) 29 Aug., 1776, elected a capital burgess, or common councilman, 30 Aug., 1781, served as Chamberlain (receiver of rents, &c., and paymaster of corporate accounts) for the year 1796-7, and in consequence of removing to Mansfield, Notts., resigned his seat in the council chamber 2 Oct., 1799, his successor, Richd. Turnhill, gent., elected to fill up the vacancy.

Harrod never became an Alderman of the borough. He was assisted in his *History and Antiquities of Stamford and St. Martin's* by Mr. John Lowe, surgeon (who d. 14 and bur. at St. Michael's, Stamford, 19 Mch., 1803, aged 69) who had as much eccentricity as Harrod, and considerably more erudition. The copper plates which he caused to be engraved for his proposed continuation of Wright's *History and Antiquities of Rutland*, with such materials as he had collected for it, including the communications of some Divines, were purchased by Mr. Nichols. At the sale of the late

The Oaks Church, Charnwood Forest. 187

Mr. Nichols' library, 1st June, 1864, a copy of Wright's *Rutland*, with Harrod's MSS. above referred to, sold for £23 10s. I have a Catalogue of Harrod's Circulating Library, comprising 700 novels, &c. (not of such a character as would be in special request, or meet with a great demand in the present year of grace) and 300 plays (not enumerated), Stamford, 1790, pp. 10. On the fly page, at the end, is a list of medicines, &c., on sale, that doubtless would cure all the ills and ailments that flesh is heir to. A perusal of the articles (56) besides (23) miscellaneous, makes one feel 'out of sorts,' and would put in the shade some Stores of the present day. He left a son and two daughters by his first wife, and two young children by the second match. The parish regs. of St. Michael's records the bapt. of Willm., 2 May, 1783; Samuel, 14 Jan., 1785; Geo., 5 May, 1787; Charles, 22 Dec., 1788 (bur. at All Saints', 9 May, 1789); children of Willm. and Deborah Harrod, printer. All Saints' records the bur. of Sarah, da. of Willm. and Sarah Harrod, 31 Aug., 1809. In the churchyard of St. Mary-in-Arden (Harboro') was a stone (*Nichols' Leic.*, vol. 2, pt. 2, p. 485) to John Harrod, (brother to Willm.) who d. Nov. 28, 1785, aged 26. Father was a Stationer; succeeded Geo. Periam, M.A. (who d. 26 Apl., 1780) as Master of the Grammar School, (who had held that post from 1751) and d. 11 Dec., 1806.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

353.—The Oaks Church, Charnwood Forest.—Situate in one of the prettiest parts of Charnwood Forest, near to Mount St. Bernard's Monastery, stands a little church known by the name of "The Oaks Church." This church was opened on June 18th, 1815, while the memorable battle of Waterloo was being fought. The inhabitants of the Forest, to commemorate the foundation of the "First Forest Church," and struck perhaps by the coincidence of its being consecrated on what is now called Waterloo Day, kept up for some years a pleasure fair on the anniversary. The custom has, however, now fallen into disuse.

J. G. FOSTON.

354.—Will of William Allen of Okeham, co. Rutland, Apothecary, made 15 June, and pr. in P.C.C. 23 Oct., 1615 (85 Rudd):—

My body to be bur. in the church of Okeham. To my dau. Sara, £300 on attaining the age of 18, or day of marriage. Should she die before attaining that age, my wife to have £200, £20 to my father and mother, or to the survivor of them for their relief and succour in their old age, and the other £80 to the children of both my sisters then living equally. To my said father and mother 40s. To my two sisters Taylor and Brill 5s. each to buy a ring as a remembrance of my brotherly love, and to brother Taylor I give my violet cloak layed with russet lace. Itm. in token of my unfeigned love to the house of God and my thankful heart for many comforts there received, I give to the church of Okeham, 40s. to be employed to some particular part thereof as Mr. Peachye* and Mr. Wallace shall think good, to each of them I give 40s., and to Mr. Wallace besides I give my best cloak layed with black lack [lace?], and to my godchild John Wallace, 20s. To my goddau. Poebe, 20s. To the poor of Okeham, 40s. to be distributed on the day of my funeral at the discretion of my supervisors. To my maid Faith Harris over and beside her wages for her pains and care about me, 20s. It. my will is that Master Peachie shall have to him and his assigns the close of pasture ground on the south side of the town now in his tenure, from the date of these presents for and during the term of Daniel Cade's lease, yielding and paying therefore yearly to my extr. or her assigns £3 10s. All my other goods, &c., to wife Katherine, sole extrx. Friends Master Peachie and Master Wallace, exors.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

355.—Brief of St. Leonard's, Leicester.—Briefs were formerly extensively employed in England as instruments for collecting money in aid of charitable purposes, such as the restoration of churches and buildings, the relief of individuals or communities who had suffered loss by casualties of various kinds, &c., and their own localities were believed to be unable to afford them any great assistance.

They were of various kinds, but the principal were those issued as letters patent on royal authority, and were printed as broadsides, addressed to clergy and to all persons holding public offices, directing that money should be gathered within certain specified counties or districts, and within the period of one year. The money was customarily collected in the church during one of the

* When Mr. Wright wrote his History in 1684 there was a M.I. to William Peachie, S.T.P., of St. John's, Cambridge, rector of this church, died 6 Oct., 1643, æt. 78, residence 47.

Sunday services, at other times by a house to house visitation ; the sum collected had to be recorded on the back of the document, and the latter returned to the authorised general collector. Owing to this requirement, they are now very rarely to be met with, especially those issued prior to the period of the Commonwealth.

One of these that has never been used, that is to say, has not been endorsed with any amount, has recently come into my possession, and as it is essentially a Leicestershire document, it appeared to me to be worthy of being printed at length.

It was issued in 1640 (16 Charles I.), and its stated object, to collect funds for the re-erection of the steeple, and repair of the Church, of "Saint Leonard's neere the Borough of Leicester," the former having been blown down during a violent tempest, and in its fall had injured the middle and north sides of the main body of the edifice. The estimated sum needed for the re-erection and repairs is noted to be £510.

The following is a transcript of the entire document :—



C **H** **A** **R** **L** **E** **S** By the grace of GOD, KING of *England, Scotland, France, and Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, &c. TO ALL and singular Archbishops, Bishops, Archdeacons, Deanes and their Officials, Parsons, Vicars, Curats, and to all spirituall persons ; And also to all Iustices of Peace, Maiors, Sheriffes, Bailiffes, Constables, Churchwardens and Headboroughes, And to all Officers of Cities, Boroughes and Townes Corporate, And to all other Our Officers, Ministers and Subjects whatsoever they be, aswell within Liberties as without, to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

WHEREAS We are credibly given to understand aswell by the humble supplication and petition of Our poore distressed Subjects, the Inhabitants, and Parishioners of *Saint Leonard's* neere the Borough of *Leicester*, in Our County of *Leicester*, As also by a Certificate made at the Generall quarter Sessions of the Peace holden at *Leicester*, for the said County, the seventh day of *January*

last past, 1639. Vnder the hand of Our right trustie and Welbeloved Couzen *Henry*, Earle of *Stamford*, And under the hands of Our trusty and Welbeloved Subjects *Henry Hastings*, Esquire, Sir *Henry Skipwith* Knight, and Baronet, Sir *Richard Roberts*, Sir *Iohn Bale*, Sir *Thomas Hartop*, and Sir *Erasmus Delafountain* Knights, *William Roberts*, *Iohn Pate*, and *Richard Holford*, Esquiors Iustices of Peace within Our foresaid Countie, That the Steeple of the said Parish Church of *Saint Leonards* aforesaid hath bene heretofore a faire square Steeple, but the foundation thereof being not good and sufficient, for that it was made of soft mouldering stone, it so hapned that the said Steeple was by a most violent Tempest of wind blown down, so that with the fall thereof, the midle Isle and North side of the said Church was so shaken and decayed in the maine Timber thereof, that it cannot be long upheld, but must of necessity be all taken down, and wholly be reedified, the same being now in such ruine and decay, that the Inhabitants of the said Parish cannot without great feare and danger resort unto their said Parish Church for the hearing of Divine service, and praising of Gods holy Name; The charges of new building of which said Steeple and Church will amount to the sum of 5. hundred and Ten pounds, at the least, which appeared to Our foresaid Iustices at the said Sessions by the Oathes of *Nathanael Syms* Mason, *Abraham Inge* Carpenter, and *William Ansliſp* Plummer (who had viewed & cast up the same) which is a sum so great, that the said Inhabitants are not able to raise amongst themselves by any tax or levie, for that the same is a small and very poore Parish, the greatest part of the Inhabitants being so indigent that they receive collection, and the residue, men of small estates, And all the lands in the said Parish not amounting to the value of fifty pounds *Per annum*, Whereupon the said Inhabitants have most humbly besought us in this their great distresse to grant them Our Gracious Letters Patent of collection towards the Reedifying and new building of the said Steeple and Church, unto whose request tending only to the glory of God, we most willingly have condescended, and thought good to commend so Christianlike a worke unto the charitable consideration of all Our loving and weldisposed Subjects within the said County of *Leicester*, and certaine other Counties and places hereafter mentioned: Not doubting but that all good Christians rightly and duly considering the premisses, will be ready and willing to extend their liberall contributions towards the furtherance and effecting of so good so necessary and so charitable a worke.

KNOW YEE therefore that of Our especiall Grace and Princely compassion, We have given and granted, and by these Our Letters Patents Vnder Our greates Seale of *England*, doe give and grant unto the Inhabitants and Parishioners of *Saint Leonards* neere the Borough of *Leicester*, and to their Deputy and deputies, the Bearer or bearers hereof, full power, License and authority to aske gather, receive and take the Almes and charitable benevolence of all Our loving Subjects whatsoever, inhabiting within Our Cities of *London* and *Westminster*, the Suburbs and Liberties of them both, Our Counties of *Leicester*, *Nottingham*, *Northampton*, *Bedford*, *Hertford*, *Huntingdon*, *Cambridge*, *Surrey* and *Middlesex*, Our Towne and County of *Nottingham*, Our Citie of *Peterborough*, Our Towne and Vniversity of *Cambridge*, and *Isle of Ely*, Our Borough of *Southwarke*, The Liberties and Precincts of and within the same Cities: And in all Cities, Townes corporate, priviledged places, Parishes,

Villages, and in all other places whatsoever, within Our said Counties and not elsewhere, for and towards the new building of the said Church and Steeple, and to no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever.

WHEREFORE We will and command you and every of you, that at such time and times as the said Inhabitants and Parishioners of *Saint Leonards* neere the Borough of *Leicester*, their Deputy or deputies, the Bearer or Bearers hereof, shall come and repaire to any your Churches, Chappels, or other places, to aske and receive the gratuities and charitable benevolence of Our said Subjects, quietly to permit and suffer them so to do, without any manner your lets or contradictions. And you the said Parsons, Vicars and Curates, for the better stirring up of a charitable benevolence, deliberately to publish and declare the tenour of these Our Letters Patents, or the copy or Briefe hereof unto Our sayd Subjects, upon some Sunday shortly after the same shall be tendred unto you, and before the expiration of the date hereof, Earnestly exhorting and perswading them to extend their liberrall contributions in so good and charitable a worke.

AND YOV the Churchwardens of every Parish where such collection is to be made (as aforesaid,) to collect and gather the Almes and charitable Benevolence of all Our loving Subjects, aswell strangers as others; And what shall be by you so gathered, to be by the Minister and your selves endorsed on the backside of these Our Letters Patents, or the Copie or Briefe hereof, in words at length and not in figures; and the summe and summes of money so gathered and endorsed, Our will and pleasure is, shall be delivered to the bearer or Bearers of these Our Letters Patents warranted and allowed to receive the same, and to no other person, when as thereunto you shall be required.

AND LASTLY, Whereas We are informed of the great abuse which is now crept in amongst these poore people, who sell their Licenses unto some other person, whereby mens charity goeth not the right way, but unto such as deserve it least: That from henceforth Our will and pleasure is, That if it may appeare unto you or any of you, that the said Inhabitants and Parishioners of *S. Leonards* neere the Borough of *Leicester*, hath contracted any bargaine, or made, or shall make sale of these Our Letters Patents, whereby the benefit shall passe from them to any other person, that thereupon these Our Letters Patents to be voyde and of none effect. Any Statute, Law, Ordinance or Provision heretofore made to the contrary in any wise notwithstanding.

IN WITNESSE whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patents, to continue for the space of One whole Yeaere next after the date hereof, and no longer. Witnesse Our selfe at *Westminster*, the seaventeenth day of *November*, in the Sixteenth Yeaere of Our Raigne.

Davv & Davv.

GOD save the KING.

Printed by *T. Badger* for *John Bodington*.

The interest in this brief does not however terminate here, for Throsby's *History of Leicester* thus continues the history of *St. Leonards* :—

" This little Church stood at the extremity of the North Bridge, and had been re-built but a little time before its final destruction in the civil wars. It was destroyed, while the Parliament's forces kept possession of the town, to prevent annoyance from the enemy."—(p. 234.)

This would probably have been done in 1645, before the place was stormed and taken by the Royalists.

There was no compulsory requirement for the parochial authorities to keep a record of the various sums of money collected on briefs, but in many places such a record was kept in the Church-wardens' Account Books.

Those of East Budleigh in this county contain a very complete series from the period of the Restoration down to the year 1828. Amongst the numerous items, very few were for objects pertaining to Leicestershire, the following being all that have been found among them :

" 1730. Collected A Brief for Hinchlex [*sic*] in Com. Leicester
the sum on Shiling.

1740. Prestwoud Church in Leicester 4d.

1769. Market Bosworth Church 0 0 0

1785-6. March 19. one for Breedon Church in Com.
Leicester 0 0 3 "

In the middle of the 18th century, the inhabitants of East Budleigh were getting rather tired of contributing to Briefs, except those connected with their own county. In 1769, when that for Market Bosworth church received no aid, there were twelve Briefs, only two of which were assisted, the total sum collected being $1\frac{1}{4}\frac{1}{2}$. In the following year there was a similar number, only one of which received anything, viz., 11d. for Honiton in this county; and in 1771 not a penny was forthcoming for any of the ten Briefs received during that year. It is therefore no matter of surprise that for a few years no application for any collection was made. A re-commencement was made in 1784, and until their total discontinuance in 1828, small sums only were occasionally given.

Salterton, Devon.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

356.—Pakington Family.—In Sir Edmund Burke's Peerage the following statement is made under the title of the Hampton Barony, which is held by a family surnamed Pakington :—

“The antiquity of this family is beyond dispute : it is manifest from the foundation of the monastery of Kenilworth that it flourished in the reign of Henry I., and it appears to have assumed the surname from one of the Pakington's in Staffordshire, Warwickshire, or Leicestershire, for in each of those counties we meet with lordships, so designated, the proprietors of which wrote themselves anciently de Pakington.”

From the same author we learn that the arms of Baron Hampton are *per chevron sa. and arg. in chief 3 mullets or pierced sa., in base 3 garbs gu. banded or.*

It appears from the paragraph we have quoted that it has never been established to what county this family really belonged. We venture to suggest, however, that it is a branch of the Pakington's of Packington, in Leicestershire, who have been noticed in this magazine (vol. iii., p. 58) where their arms are given as *sa. on a bend arg. 3 garbs gu.* These tinctures and charges, with slight alteration, are those seen in the base of the Hampton Coat.

The garbs (represented in heraldry as sheaves of corn) were the heraldic charges of the Chesters, and also of the Comyns, which latter family inherited a considerable part of the Chesters' estates. The estates so inherited included property at Packington, in Leicestershire, and the family which derived its name from that place may have held of Comyn, and may have adopted the garbs as a mark of respect to its superior lord. It is perhaps worthy of notice that the Hampton Coat contains the tinctures and charges of the coats of Comyn and Cuilye (Culey)—the latter *arg. a chevron between 3 mullets sa.*—both of which appeared in the south-west window of Sheepy Church in 1622. What was the earliest form of the Hampton Coat?

Are any of the families who derived their names from the places called Packington, in Staffordshire and Warwickshire, known to have borne the garbs?

A. W. WHATMORE.

Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

357.—**Rutland Notes.**—1. In the State papers Dom. Ser. Elizabeth, Anthony Collie, Sheriff of the county, Kenelme Digby, R. Smyth and Anthony Browne, Justices, in a letter dated Uppingham, July 2, 1584, writes thus to the Council: "Have collected and sent up the sum of £8 which we have sent to Thos. Aldersley and Thos. Brasey, citizens and merchants of the city of London, for the relief of Namptwich, and begging the acceptance of the same as from the smallest shire in England." Nantwich, Cheshire, suffered severely by a fire in Dec., 1583, as it did before in July, 1438, when the town was almost totally destroyed.

2. Anthony Colley, of Glaston. The Earl of Huntingdon and Mr. Kenelme Digby, in a letter to the Council, dated Leicester, 12 Aug., 1570, certifies that Anthony Colley, of Glaston, is unable to contribute the loan (one of the usual modes resorted to by the Crown to raise "the needful") of £50 demanded of him. Encloses articles preferred by A. C., of G. From these we find that he is not able to travel on horseback nor on foot, but with very great expense to make personal appearance before the Council. His revenue in yearly rents is not above £44 by the year over and above the lands he keeps in his own hands for the maintenance of his house, and out of the said £44 he payeth an annuity of £15 13s. 4d. It., he had personally served the prince and realm to his great charge and cost, 2 times in the wars in France, 2 times in Scotland, and 3 years in Ireland. It., he had served the prince and realm almost every parliament that hath been about 30 years last past, which hath been very chargeable. It., he had been 5 times sheriff of the county. It., he had 25 children which hath been very chargeable. It., besides his own personal services he had divers times found men and horses to serve in the wars and at the reformation of the last rebellion in the north; he at his own charge furnished one light horseman, one corset, one kalever and one bilman, which charge cost him above £22. It., he did lend unto Queen Mary by present £22 10s. which is as yet not paid him.—S. P., Dom. Ser. Eliz. vol. 73.

A. C. was bur. at Glaston, Rutland, 9 Dec. 1574. In his will dated 28 Oct. 1573 (15 Eliz.) and pr. in P. C. C., 12 Feb. 1574/5 (Pickering 8) desires his body to be bur. at the discretion of my exors., but if I die at Glaston, or near to, I desire to be bur. at the other end of the chancel of the north side with my ancestors, where lieth also my first wife (? Bridget, bur. 3 Apl. 1565) and divers of my children. Sir Anthony C., a decendant, bur. at Glaston, 2 Mch, 1640/1 sold the lordship in 1632 to Thos. Brudenell, Baron Brudenell, of Staunton Wyville, Leic. In 26 Car. 1 (1640) Sir Ant. (v. Wright Rutland, p. 65) joined with Willm. his son and heir in a conveyance of divers parcels of land together with the advowson to Edw. Andrews, of Glaston, esq. (the rectory afterwards conveyed to Peterhouse, Cambridge).

3. The penal acts against Recusants under the last monarch of the Tudor, and the first two of the Stuart race were never relaxed, but mercilessly carried out. When we come to remember the consternation the Gunpowder Plot, of Nov. 5, 1605, filled all England, it ceases to be a matter of surprise that the advent of certain priests (seminary) in this shire attracted the attention of the Justices of the Peace. To assert that their worships, in matters relating to them, divested themselves of anything approaching party spirit would be to appraise human nature at too high an estimate. In the State Papers, Domestic Series, James I., vol. 20, are depositions taken before John Wingfield and Willm. Bodenham, esqs., Justices of the county of Rutland. 24 Apl., 1606, in the examination of certain witnesses as to the movements of Fairfax and other priests entertained at the houses of John Digby (Seaton) and John Brudenell (Deene). The first witness, Elizabeth Tilton, servant to John Digby [son of Kenelm D., of Drystoke, and Annie his wife, da. of Sir Anthony Coope, of Hanwell, co. Oxford, Knt.], of Seaton, co. Rutland, gent., said: "On Wednesday, 2nd April, there came into her master's yard a man on horseback, unknown to her, and asked for her master, who was not at home. He then left, but half-an-hour after came back, saying he had had a

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fall and received a hurt of his shoulder by falling from off his horse. Her mistress, seeing him not well, gave him some aqua vitæ to drink, and sent some of her servants with him to a bone-setter's." Elizabeth Courtney, daughter of Clement C., aged 14, she being at Mr. Digby's house, gave similar evidence, as did also John Chambers, aged 14, he merely adding that he went to the bone-setters with the injured man, and described the horse on which he rode as a grey gelding.

John Tampion, 30, said he had dwelt 1½ year with Mr. Digby, doth go to the church, receive the communion and observeth all laws as a good subject ought. He found a strange horse in the stable, and by order of his master gave him some meat. On Sunday it was fetched away by one he did not know, and that the owner was then at Deen.

John Digby, of Seaton, gent. (a popish recusant), gave evidence similar to the first witness, but added that he did not know the stranger who, at his wife's request, was taken into his house.

Thos. Ager, of Deen, gent., said he knew not the man called Fairfax, neither had he seen him at Deen or elsewhere, but confessed that Christ. Bluns(t)on, a popish recusant, doth know Fairfax and called him cousin. Further, said that there are in Mr. John Brudenell's house, at Deen, many popish recusants, viz., Mary, wife of John Brudenell; Lucy Brudenell, his sister; Eliz. B., servant to the said Lucy; Sisley, servant to the said Mary; Mrs. Anne Fletcher, and 3 maid servants; also Thos. Brudenell and (blank) his wife, and their waiting woman; Edw. Crabbe, a cook, servant to the said John Brudenell, albeit he cannot set down the name of any popish or Jesuit priest that have come to that house, nor the certain time of their coming, yet he thinketh such persons have been received and harbored in that house, and that Blunston told him that Fairfax, by his means, was lately harboured in Deen House and continued there some nights. Christ. Blunston knew whom he called cozen 5 years, and in his conscience he suspecteth him to be a priest, who, on Saturday, 12 April, by his means entertained and lodged in Deen house, and from thence to Kirby to Mrs. Mallorye's on

foot, staid there $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour, left him there where he was entertained by the name of Fisher, who purposed to abide there 3 nights. By this witnesses' means the gelding was fetched from Mr. Digby's, taken to Mrs. Malloreys, and thence to young Mr. Poulton's, either at Harrowden, or Desborough, but where he is now he doth not know, and doth confess himself a popish recusant. On a second examination he (witness) further said that Fairfax was lodged at Deen on Tuesday, 2nd Apl., and was entertained there before he came from Stamford, and being asked what other priest came there since his coming about 3 years since, he could not put them down, had not heard mass since being at Deen, and neither does he know any mass to be said there since his coming. He had been a recusant about 6 or 7 years, went to Cambridge about the age of 15, and lived there as a pencioner or scholar 5 or 6 years and took the degree of a B.A., and was then a conformable subject. From thence went to his mother's dwelling in Heckesgrove Park, Notts., where he remained 2 years; then went to Mr. Fletcher, of Stoke, Notts., and stayed with him a year; thence to Mr. Babington, Chancellor of Litchfield, with whom he was three years; thence to Mr. Henry Chaworth, of Ansley, co. Notts. He then went to his elder brother, at Mansfield, and undertook the sale of Limhurst, and in that business continued . . . years; from thence to Sir Griffyn Markham's [Qy. of the Sedgebrooke, Notts. family, son of Rd. M., esq., living 1562, and Annie his wife, da. of Geo. Heveningham, esq.] 4 years, and sojourned with his brother about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a year, was absent Xmas 3 years, and so went to Mr. John (Brudenell) where he has stayed ever since. He said that the first mass he ever heard was in Mr. Peter Rosse, his house at Laxton, co. Notts., about 7 years (since), said by an old man brought there by one Fras. Bodsley, he and Bodsley were the only ones present in somer time.

I found no further examinations recorded so how the affair ended I am unable to say. Who the Mr. Peter Rosse, or Roos named above was I am unable to say, as he is not mentioned in the Rutland Visit, 1618/9, Rd. R., of Snenton, m . . . da. and

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heir of Warren, of Snenton. Their third son, Edw. R., of Laxton, espoused Agnes, da. of Anthony Colley, of Glaston, and were parents of Edw. R., of Ashwell, co. Rutland (visit 1618/9).

John Digby, of Seaton, is named in Exchequer Depositions by commission taken 8th May, 8th James I. (1610), at the sign of the Weeping Eye, in the Strand, London, in a suit Att. Gen. v. Thos. Digby, of Sandown, Staffords., and Maria his wife, concerning the debts and property of Sir Everard Digby, Knt., attainted at the time of his death, money borrowed for his mother; also touching the wardship of the body and lands of Richd. Erdswick, son of Sampson E., late husband of Maria Digby. The Seaton branch entered their ped. in the Visit of 1618/9, and the following entries in the par. regs. will supplement it as to data, &c.: Bur. 1607, Joh'es, 29 Mch.; Bapts. 1607, Jacobus, 25 July; 1612, Maria, 6 Aug.; and 1614, Elizabeth, 23 Oct., children of Joh'es Digbie; John D., m 1st, da. of Palmer, and 2ndly, Thomazina, da. of Richd. Bromley, of Glaston, co. Leicester.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

358.—**Bredon-on-the-Hill (Two Queries).**—1. In the Leicestershire Architectural Society's *Transactions*, vol. i., page 153, and again in the same collection, vol. v., page 5, the statement appears that Canterbury was indebted to the monastic establishment at our Leicestershire Bredon for her ninth Archbishop, St. Tatwine, "a man renowned for religious devotion and wisdom, and notably learned in sacred writ" (*vir religione et prudentiâ insignis, sacris quoque literis nobiliter instructus*. Bede.) To a loyal Leicestrian the task of questioning any distinction with which our county has been credited, is scarcely a grateful one. But *is* Leicestershire justly entitled in this case? In the biography of St. Tatwine, as given in Hook's *Lives*, vol. i., page 195, he is distinctly stated to have been a monk in the monastery of Breodune or Briudun (Bredon), Worcestershire, a village some three-and-a-half miles from Tewkesbury. Baring-Gould (*Lives of the Saints*, July 30), describes St. Tatwine as monk of

the Benedictine monastery of *Brenton*, in Mercia, by which is probably meant the Worcestershire house at Bredon, as I fear the following dates must indicate. St. Tatwine occupied the chair of St. Augustine from A.D. 731 to 734, when he died. The monastery at Bredon, Worcestershire, was founded by a cousin of King Ethelbald early in the same century (see *Worcester Diocesan History*, page 23), whilst the Augustinian priory at our own Bredon did not, apparently, come into existence until four hundred years later, it being founded by Robert de Ferrars, Earl of Nottingham and Derby, in 1144; or, as some have it, by one Pantulf, in 1145. Is there any ground whatever for supposing that any religious house existed at the local Bredon in the first half of the eighth century (is it not a fact that what was afterwards the Priory Church was in existence long before 1144?)—or must we reluctantly give up all claim to St. Tatwine as a Leicestershire worthy?

2. The venerable and extremely interesting Priory Church at Bredon (Leicestershire) is dedicated in honour jointly of our Lady and St. Hardulf. Who was St. Hardulf? Can he be identical with the Aldulf or Adulf (the name appears in both forms) who was Abbot of Peterborough in 972, and in 992-3 Archbishop of York and Bishop of Worcester, holding both sees concurrently? If so, when was he canonized, and what was his connection with Bredon? If not, who was he?

Leicester.

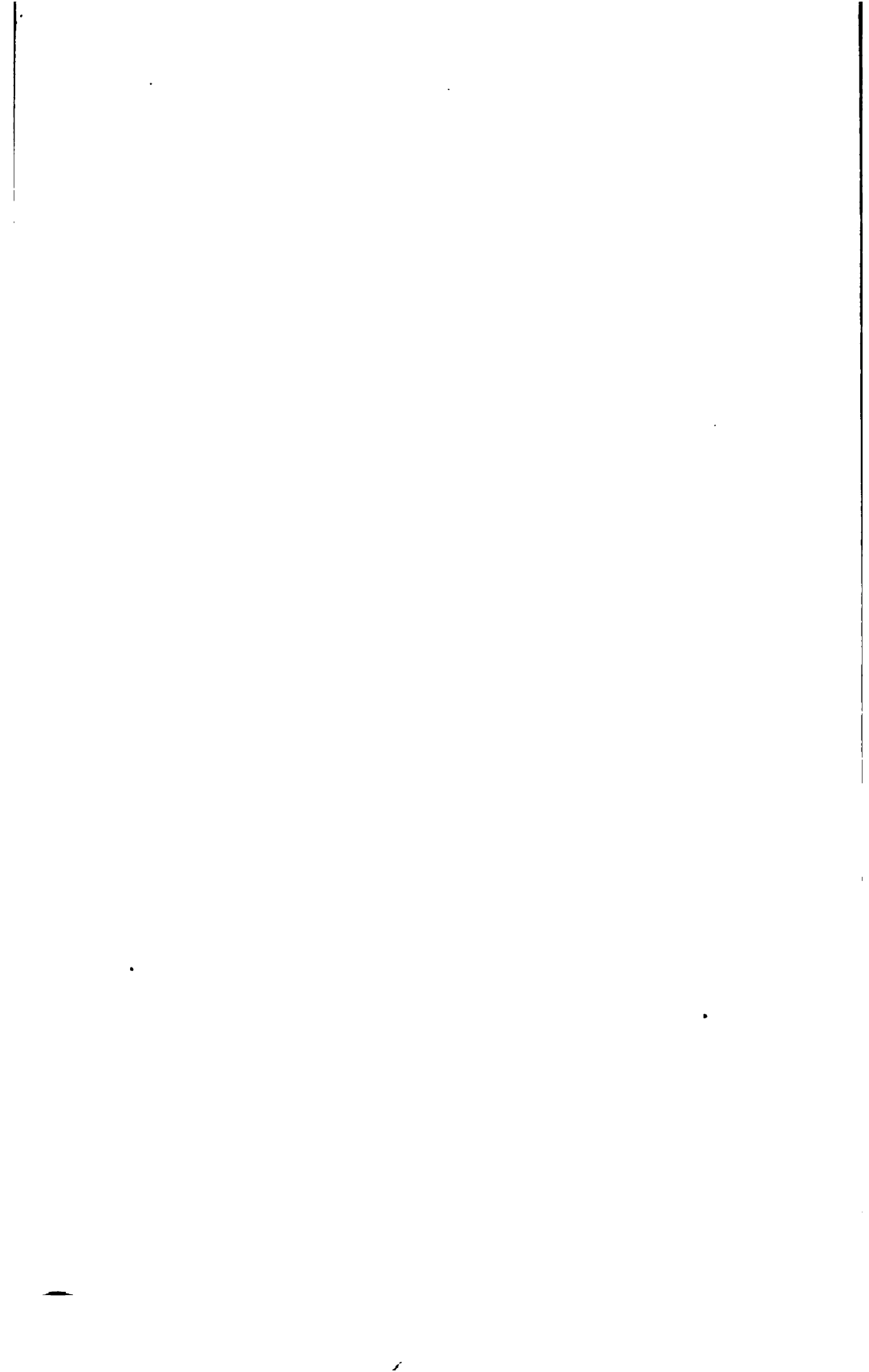
J. EDWARD HEXTALL, M.A.

359.—Rutland Churches.—LYDDINGTON.—At a very remote period in the world's history, the waters that covered the whole of the valley of the Welland seem to have extended as far as where the village of Lyddington is now situate, thus forming a kind of bight or bay two miles in length northward of the valley. Who were the early settlers at the extreme inland point of this bay cannot of course be ascertained, and it must remain in doubt whether a village existed here previous to the Anglo-Saxon era, in which it received its present name. At the time of the Norman survey Walterius held of the Bishop of Lincoln two hides here,

and Stoke, Snelleston, and Caldicote belonged to the manor, altogether containing sixteen caracutes of arable land ; in demesne six caracutes, four servants, twenty-six villains, and twenty-four bordarii, possessing nine caracutes. There were then also two mills of 8s., and twenty acres of meadow, with a wood three furlongs in length and two in breadth. The church is dedicated to St. Andrew. No mention is made in *Domesday Book* of one having existed here at that time. In the 32nd year of Henry III. (1248) Nicholas de Evesham, Canon of Lincoln, was presented to the vicarage of the prebendary church of Lyddington. No part of the Early English (13th century) church appears to be existing, the oldest portions being Decorated (14th century). Its plan consists of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, and tower at the west end. The oldest parts are the chancel and the tower, the nave being Perpendicular (15th century). The lofty nave is divided from the aisles by six bays, the arches of which are moulded, and supported by combined shafts having octagonal capitals. The walls are pierced with numerous windows, throwing a strong light into the interior. Each window in the aisles is of three lights, transomed, and in the tracery of several are some fragments of rich stained glass. The clerestory is also pierced with windows of three lights, five being on either side. An unsightly singing gallery is erected against the tower arch, above which is a blocked opening, the use of which was not required after the Reformation. The Decorated chancel is raised on a flight of steps : it is lighted at the east end by a window of four lights, and two windows of two lights each on either side : they are deeply splayed, within slender shafts, and all being of the 14th century. There are sediliæ for three priests and a piscina in the south wall. Westward of these is a low-side window, the lower part of which is not glazed, but has original iron grating and a wooden shutter, apparently in the same state as when it was used in the time of the Old Faith. On the floor of the choir are two brasses—one containing the effigy of Helyn Hardy, having the butterfly headdress, and the other effigies of Edward Watson and his wife, and below those of five sons and five daughters.



LYDDINGTON CHURCH, RUTLAND.



The first-named contains this inscription: "Here lyeth Helyn Hardy, the wyf of Robert Hardy, gentilman, which decessed on Wissonday (Whit Sunday), the yere of our Lord God, Anno, 1486. On whose soule God have mercy, Amen." The other brass has this inscription round the border: "Of your charite pray for the soule of Master Edwarde Watson, Esquire, Justice of Peace, and to three reverend fathers in God, that is to say, to my Lord William Smith, to my Lord William Attwater, to my Lord John Longland, late successively beyng Bishops of Lincoln, which Edward decessy'd the X day of October, the yere of our Lord 1530. On whose soule and on the soule of Mistress Emme, his wyfe, Jesu have mercy." Also some Latin verses, which have been rendered into English thus: "Here lies his Honour (?) Edward Watson, Esquire, a cultivator of justice and by profession a lawyer. Him the most worthy Bishop of Lincoln formerly had as secretary, and him he chose for the conduct of his suits. He was ready to bring help to the poor, to settle long-standing disputes, and to assist all with his council. Why should I speak of the endowments of his mind? Why of the privileges of his condition? Why of his noble work of love to his country? Forbear, wife, to disturb thy husband; forbear, I pray, thrice-quintupled offspring, to disturb your parent with tears. His abilities, his moral character, his virtue, and reputation and honour, now accompany him on the path to the regions above." The arms (on a chevron between three martlets sable, as many crescents or) show Edward Watson to have been an ancestor of the present occupants of Rockingham Castle. These brasses are interesting as exhibiting the headdresses and bodily attire generally of the period. There are some fragments of 15th century carving upon the pews and benches in the chancel and about the screen. The roofs are plain, but the wall plates are supported by carved heads. There is a mutilated piscina in the south aisle, and a neat marble tablet upon the east wall "To the memory of Joseph Clarke, son of Joseph Clarke, of this place, who was killed by an accident on board a ship in which he was about to sail to England. Buried at Brooklyn cemetery, near New York. Died December

27, 1843, aged 46 years." There is also a piscina in the north aisle, showing that there was at least one chapel in each aisle. The entrance to the roodloft remains. The square font, which is plain, stands upon a central stem. The pews are high, and enclosed, having been introduced before modern church restorations were commenced: the interior throughout, however, is very clean. The tower is of four stages: the first has the usual western entrance, the arch being moulded and filleted, and surmounted by a fleur de lis, the whole supported by jamb shafts, with minute buttresses panelled and crocketed on each side. The second stage is pierced with a window of two lights, having a quatrefoil in the head, under a dripstone with head terminations. The third has a small trefoil-headed light; and the fourth is pierced with two windows of three lights each, under plain dripstones. The buttresses are set square at the angles. The spire, which is very low, has two tiers of lights in the cardinal faces. The south porch has been taken away, and the inner doorway blocked, the only entrance to the church now being under the tower, the ceiling of which has been beautifully groined. The wall of the burial-ground on the south side of the church is coped by seventeen stone coffin lids, one of which is engraved in the Rev. C. Boutell's *Christian Monuments*: it contains a semi-effigy in a trefoil-headed sunk panel, below which is a cross: its date may be assigned to the first half of the 14th century. On the north side of the church is Jesus Hospital, formerly the palace of the Bishops of Lincoln, a very interesting specimen of domestic architecture of the 15th century. It is supposed that the great mitred barons sojourned here with their retinues during their tours of inspection and visitation. The Bishopric of Lincoln extended over various counties, embracing a vast area, as the palace of Buckden, Hunts, testifies. Lyddington no doubt was chosen as an episcopal residence from its formerly having belonged to the church: it was wholly church property, and probably numerous ecclesiastics resided in it in olden time. As a curious consequence in patronymics there are many inhabitants here bearing the names Pretty and Clarke, the Prettys doubtless being once Pretres or

Priests, according to the old Norman-French, which once prevailed, and the Clarkes being also probably descended from those once called Clerks, as ecclesiastics then only skilled in reading and writing. The remains of this ancient palace are now highly interesting, and will well repay a visit. The large room where the Bishop and his retainers dined is a noble apartment of beautiful proportions, adorned with richly carved oaken ceiling; yet alas! it is in a very dilapidated condition, and evinces how much modern negligence ignores antiquity if it cost anything to uphold. The painted windows too are highly interesting, and the quotations from scripture are written in the most beautiful style of Old English that can be imagined; indeed the writing would serve as a model of Old English calligraphy worthy to be imitated and preserved, now that a taste has arisen in that department. Thomas Earl of Exeter having obtained all the ecclesiastical property in the village, thought it not unadvisable to dedicate some portion of the rich land to the support of an hospital, and in 1602 he founded this refuge for the poor, and endowed it with about 116*l.* a year: it was only a small bit of conscience gift compared to all the other church property acquired, rather reminding one of the celebrated halfpenny-worth of bread and seven shillings worth of sack Jack Falstaff's bill at the hostel indicated, so the proportion of gift to acquisition was about in the same amount. However, this hospital was founded for twelve poor men, two nurses (women), and a warden. The windows are filled with scrolls containing legions. They also contain the arms of Bishops Russell and Longland. At no distant day we hope to see a restoration of the Hospital to its original purposes.—Much has been done in enquiring into ancient charities, but much vigilance has yet to be exercised to ferret out and set to rights many like this. Just like the beneficent gift of a school at Uppingham, meant for that town and the surrounding villages, it is a mere dead letter for the locality. Here again the proportion of Jack Falstaff's bread and sack still holds good. There is a peculiar octagonal tower at the corner of the Hospital gardens, and abutting the street, which is interesting to the archæologist.

Tradition says there were four of these towers. Lyddington formerly possessed a market, which belonged to the Bishop of Lincoln. In Fitzherbert's *Natura Brevium* the form of a writ of nuisance, in Latin, appears: it is directed to the sheriff of Rutland, and in English reads thus: "The King to the Sheriff. . . . Admonish Peter that duly . . . he allows the Bishop of Lincoln to remove a certain market in Uppingham, which Peter de Montfort, father of the aforesaid Peter, whose heir he is, has unduly . . . set up, to the damage of the free market of C., lately Bishop of Lincoln, predecessor of the aforesaid Bishop in Luddington, as he says; and unless he does it, and the aforesaid Bishop indemnifies thee . . . then immediately the aforesaid Peter shall show cause why . . ." The cross (or remaining portion of it) that stood on the site of the market, is now in a yard. It was pulled down within memory by some mischievous bankers or navvies. The mound upon which it stood still remains, in the street near the roads leading to Stoke and Seaton.

"The old cross
 Stood on the market-hill! alas our loss,
 That never saw it there: it is too poor
 This age of ours, in fashioners,—to endure
 That the rich fabrics of those cunning hands
 The old time guided, like the shapelss sands
 Should fall, and fall, and fall,—and not a care
 Be felt to stay the ruin, or to spare
 That which decay makes beautiful."

The manor of Lyddington continued in the possession of the Bishops of Lincoln till the reign of Edward VI., when Bishop Holbeach gave it to the King, who presented it to Gregory Lord Cromwell and his wife for their lives; after which Edward VI. gave it to William Cecil, Lord Burleigh, in whose family it has remained till this day. The extent of the village at the present time, with its many stone mullioned windows, shows it to have been a place of importance. In an old list of county gentry the name of Sir Eusebius Pelsant, Knight, of Liddington, appears.

360.—Skeffington.—Perhaps one of the readers of Leicestershire and Rutland N. & Q. may be able to throw some light on

the following points in connection with the quarterings borne by the family of *Skeffington* of *Skeffington*, co. Leicester. These were somewhat numerous, and the descent of the heiresses through whom they came to the family is well known in most of the cases, but there are five of the quarterings which I have been unable to trace, and it is as to these I should be glad to have any information. They are as follows:—*Lisley*, *Jenney*, *Doiley*, *Childe* and *Colsell*. In the Visitation of 1619 the quarterings of *Skeffington* are given thus:—(1) *Skeffington*; (2) *Oldbeife*; (3) *English*; (4) *Stanhope*; (5) *Malovell*; (6) *Rochford*; (7) gules, an Eagle displayed or, *Lisley*; (8) argent, three Cornish Choughs, ppr. *Jenny*; (9) argent, a fesse dancettée between three crescents gules, *Doiley*; (10) sable, three garbs argent, *Cambridge*; (11) azure, a bend or, at the top an annulet gules, *Donne*; (12) ermine, on a chief indented gules, three escallops or, *Childe*; (13) or, a pale azure, a chief vert., *Colsell*.

These quarterings are not in the correct heraldic order, but this has been rectified by the Heralds in more recent times when they have been thus given:—(1) *Skeffington*; (2) *Oldbeife*; (3) argent, three Cornish Choughs ppr. *Cambridge*; (4) argent, a fesse dancettée, between three crescents gules, *Donne* or *Deane*; (5) *English*; (6) ermine, on a chief indented gules, three escallops or, *Childe*; (7) or, a pale azure, a chief vert., *Colsell*; (8) *Stanhope*; (9) *Malovel*; (10) *Longvilliers*; (11) *Markham*; (12) *Lexington*; (13) *Lexington*, 2nd coat; (14) *Rochford*; (15) gules, an eagle displayed or, *Linsey* or *Lisley*; (16) sable, three garbs argent, *Fenne* or *Jenney*; (17) or, a bend azure, *Doiley*. I have only given the blazon of those quarterings to which I have alluded above, and it will be seen that there is some confusion between the arms of *Cambridge* and *Donne* and those of *Jenney* and *Doiley*.

It would appear that the quarterings *Childe* and *Colsell*, were brought in by *English*, and then, through the *Oldbeife* heiress to *Skeffington*, though I find no pedigree to prove this; and that the other three quarterings, viz.: *Linsey* or *Lisley*, *Fenne* or *Jenney*, and *Doiley*, were brought in by *Rochford*, and then through

the *Stanhope* heiress to *Skeffington*, but the only account I have found of the *Rochford* family (Turnor's *History of Grantham*, pp. 143—145) does not give sufficient genealogical details to elucidate the matter. H.

361.—Bishop Latimer's Visit to Melton Mowbray.—

In the Churchwardens' accounts of this parish there are two items charged for expenses connected with Latimer's visit to this town, viz. : October, 1553-4,

“ Payd to John Hinmane and to Robert Bagworth for rynginge of the great bell for Master latimore sarmon, 2d.”

And again,

“ Payd for Master latymer chags, 2s. 4d.”

From these extracts we gather that this old martyr was at Melton in the autumn of 1553-4, and preached and conducted divine service in the Parish Church. Hugh Latimer was a Leicestershire man, and was born at Thurstaston. His father was a well-to-do farmer, who gave his son a liberal education at Christ Church, Cambridge. He was designed for the priesthood, and at a proper time was ordained to that office. He became a zealous son of the Romish Church, and continued such until, under the influence and teaching of Thomas Bilney, the celebrated martyr, he was induced to renounce the doctrines of the papacy, and to cast in his lot with the Protestant Reformers. Prior to this, however, he had for his zeal and faithfulness been promoted to the Bishopric of Worcester, which he held for a few years. During this time he, with Cranmer, Ridley, and other leading Reformers, exercised their influence in encouraging the reforming tendencies of the King, without approving of many of his evil doings. Henry the 8th greatly esteemed the open, honest, and straightforward faithfulness of Latimer, and received from him such reproof as would not have been taken from any other man, as the following incident will show. On New-year's Day it was customary to make costly presents to the monarch in token of respect. On one occasion Latimer placed upon the table a copy of the New Testament, with a leaf doubled

Bishop Latimer's Visit to Melton Mowbray. 207

down at the passage, "But whoremongers and adulterers God will judge." Everyone that knows the life and character of Henry will recognise the point and force of such a reproof, Growing weary of his office of Bishop, in 1539 he resigned, and retired into the country to enjoy the quietness of private life. An accident some time after obliged him to go up to London to seek for surgical advice. The lynx-eyed Bishop Gardiner and his emissaries were speedily upon his track. Their subtlety soon entangled him. He was committed to the tower, where he was kept a prisoner for six years. During that time he suffered much, but his life was spared. On the death of Henry the 8th, and the accession of his son, Edward 6th, he recovered his liberty, when he was pressed to resume his office of a Bishop, but positively refused. During the short reign of Edward, he laboured to do good in every possible way he could. Leaving Melton he made his way to Coventry, and before reaching that town he was arrested and summoned to appear before the Bishops at London. A short time before this the King had died, and Mary, his sister, had ascended the throne, when the fires of martyrdom were kindled, and the demon of persecution became rampant in the land. It is almost certain that the sermon which he preached in Melton Church was the last he ever did preach. On reaching London and passing through Smithfield, where persons deemed heretics had often been burnt, he said somewhat pleasantly, "This place hath long groaned for me!" After appearing before the Council, where he was treated with great contumely, he was sent to the Tower. His subsequent treatment was bitter and cruel, especially for a man on the verge of 80 years of age. But he stood amidst it all as firm as a rock. The march of that glorious old man to the martyrdom of fire is a scene of which Englishmen, and especially Leicestershire men and women, ought ever to feel proud. His fellow sufferer was Bishop Ridley, a much younger man. On approaching the stake, Latimer addressed him in the following words, "Be of good heart, brother, for God will either assuage the fury of the flame, or else strengthen us to

abide it!" And then, standing in the midst of the fire, and whilst the faggots were being heaped thickly on, he uttered those ever memorable words—words that never ought to be pondered over more than at the present time,—“Be of good cheer, Master Ridley, play the man; we shall this day light such a candle in England, by God’s grace, as I trust shall never go out!” The dying declaration of Latimer was verified, for the immolation of him and his fellow martyr, instead of extinguishing, proved the means of spreading the light of the Gospel, both in England and abroad, so that to use the words of Tertullian, “The flames with which they were enveloped were to them robes of glory, and the funeral pyre was their triumphant chariot.”

It is a most interesting fact, and to the undying honour of Melton Church, that such a man ever occupied its pulpit, and that his voice was ever heard within its walls. It may not be out of place just to say that the item standing the very next to Latimer’s in the Churchwardens’ accounts, viz.: “wyne for my Lord Byshoppe,” was for the Bishop of Lincoln, who afterwards pronounced the sentence which consigned the dear old martyr to the flames.

ROBERT HAZLEWOOD.

362.—Enclosure.—The following is the title of a small quarto tract (A to C in fours), which must be somewhat rare, and which, if not before noticed in your columns, is worthy of a paragraph:—

“A SCRIPTURE-WORD AGAINST
INCLOSURE
VIZ:
SUCH AS DOE UN-PEOPLE TOWNES AND
UN-CORNE FIELDS;
AS ALSO
AGAINST ALL SUCH THAT DAUB OVER
THIS BLACK SINNE WITH UNTEMPERED MORTER.
BY JOHN MOORE,
Minister of the Church at Knaptoft, in Leicester-shire.

Isaiah, v. 20. Woe unto them that call evil good; and good evil:
that put darknesse for light, and light for darknesse; that put bitter
for sweet, and sweet for bitter.

London: Printed for Anthony Williamson, at the ‘Queen’s Armes,’
S. Paul’s Church-yard, 1656.”

The Revd. author is very indignant at the enclosures already made, and more especially at the then threatened enclosures in his County of Leicester. He dedicates his work to his Highnesse the Lord Protectour of England, Scotland and Ireland, and his most Honourable Councill. Then he takes for his text two verses from Amos, referring to the transgressions of Israel and their punishment because they "sold the poor for a payre of shooes"; and he launches out against the sin of enclosure, and compares Leicestershire and the counties adjacent with Israel.

"Now then," he writes, "it is my business to rip up such Inclosure and to manifest how many sins lye within the bowells of this monster, etc., and for the proof I shall bring herein, it is undeniable. Such Inclosure shall be discovered by his bloody hands, and in the very fact be found guilty." A jury of all the honest hearts in Leicestershire and Northamptonshire and counties adjacent must bring in a verdict against such Inclosures of guilty of depopulation and decay of tillage. He follows this up by lamentation. "Behold it with your eyes. O wofull experience . . . Behold what desolation of houses and tillage, of farmers, cottagers, men-servants, mayd-servants, etc., which all lived by the Plow." Finally the "enclosurists" he calls "covertous, merciless men," who suck the estates and crush the bones of the poore; "greedy gripes," and "merciless wretches," and "mammonists," and then he concludes with a scriptural quotation.

ERNEST E. BAKER.

363.—An Eminent Leicester Physician.—Theodore Goulston, son of the Rector of Wymondham, near Melton Mowbray, was born in Northamptonshire, and became probationer Fellow of Merton College, Oxford, in 1596. After applying himself to the study of physic in the University, he practiced for a time with considerable reputation at Wymondham and its neighbourhood. At length, after taking his Doctor's degree in 1610, he removed to London, and became a Fellow of the College of Physicians, and afterwards Censor. He resided in the

Parish of St. Martins, near Ludgate, and was in great esteem as well for classical learning and theology as for the practice of his profession. He died in the year 1632 ; and by an article in his will testified such a regard to the interests of medicine as to entitle him to grateful commemoration. This was a bequest of £200 to purchase a rent charge for the maintenance of an annual Pathological Lecture within the College of Physicians. This was to be read sometime between Michaelmas and Easter by one of the four youngest doctors of the College. A dead body was, if possible, to be procured, and two or more diseases treated of, upon the forenoons and afternoons of three successive days. If institutions of this nature have, by the more improved and regular state of medical education become less necessary, we are not the less obliged to those who founded them at a time when they were more wanted.

T. S.

364.—Empingham Horse Races.—In the *Stamford Mercury* of Thursday, June 11, 1724 (vol. xxiii., No. 25), is the following advertisement :—“On Thursday, the 25th of this Instant June, will be Run for on Empingham Heath, in the county of Rutland, a Purse of Thirty Pound or upwards, by Galloway's 14 Hands or under, Nine Stone the highest, to allow Inch and half-stone. Every Horse, Mare, or Gelding, belonging to a Contributor, to pay Half a Guinea entrance, and such as do not belong to a Contributor, to pay Two Guineas Entrance. The winning Horse, etc., to be sold for Forty Guineas. Every Horse, etc., that Runs for this Plate, to be shewn and entered at the White Horse, in Empingham, on Thursday, the 18th Instant, between the hours of Four and Six in the Afternoon, before William Rowlate, Clerk of the Race, and to be kept in the Town of Empingham till the Day of Running. To Run according to Articles.” The names of the entered horses, etc., and the result are not recorded in any subsequent issue of the paper.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

365.—Hearth Tax Money.—EXCHEQUER LAY SUBSIDY ROLL, LEICESTERSHIRE, 1662.—There are perhaps no class of records of more value to the antiquary and genealogist, than the Exchequer Lay Subsidy Rolls, which, as far as Leicestershire is concerned, commence in 1 Edw. III. (1327), and extend to about 25 Car. II. (1673). These rolls relate chiefly to the various subsidies granted by Parliament to meet the expenses of wars of different periods, and will be found to contain the names of the principal inhabitants of each county to which they refer. One of the latest of these rolls is thus described in the MS. calendar:—

“HEARTH TAX.

<u>134</u>			
322	Leic.’		
		Hundreds of Westgoscote, East Goscote, Goodlaxton and Framland.	} Towns of Leicester and Loughborough.
Car. II.		A roll of 13 large membranes containing a list of the names of Persons in the above-named districts, with the number of Fire hearths with which each was charged.”	

This is nearly a complete roll of the householders of Leicestershire, in an excellent state of preservation, containing, as above stated, the number of fire hearths in respect of which each was taxed, and the following is an exact copy of the returns for the Borough of Leicester, and the suburbs.

The exact date when this tax was levied is not stated, but for various reasons it may be assigned to the early part of the year 1662, during the Mayoralty of Ald. Francis Noble. At that period Leicester was considerably smaller, both in size and population, than some of its neighbouring villages are at the present day, then having a population of something like 3,060 persons.* It contained 605 houses, of which only four are stated to have been unoccupied, and the number of fire-hearths, we are told, was 1,556 in the Borough, 109 in the Bishop’s Fee, 31 in the Abbey Gate, and six in the Castle, making a total of 1,702. The amount of money collected for the 1,556 fire-hearths

* The population of Leicester is now (1894) estimated at 190,000.

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in the Borough was £75 16s., which, supposing a few declined or could not pay, would be equivalent to one shilling for each hearth. It will be noticed that Leicester was then divided into ten wards, each of which was represented by an Alderman of the Corporation, and it may interest the reader to know the districts included in each ward, which have been obtained for this purpose from the ancient Hall Books, belonging to the Corporation.

1. ALD. ABNEY'S WARD.

Southgate Street to the High Cross, including Bakehouse Lane and Redcross Street.

[Dannett Abney, Ald. 1646.]

2. ALD. BLOUNT'S WARD.

Gallowtree (Galltrey) Gate, both sides, and the Round Hill. Part of Humberstone Gate in the Bishop's Fee appears to have been included.

[Thomas Blunt, elected Ald. 1653.]

3. ALD. BAKER'S WARD.

The Saturday Market, both sides of Cank Street, and to the East Gate.

[Alexander Baker elected Ald. 24 Oct., 1660.]

4 and 5. ALD. CLAYE'S WARDS.

Both sides of Sanvey Gate and Soar Lane. From the North Gate to the North Bridge.

[John Clay elected Ald. 24 Oct., 1660.]

6. ALD. CRADOCK'S WARD.

From St. Margaret's Church, Goswell Gate and Belgrave Gate.

[Edmund Cradock, Ald. 1646.]

7. ALD. FRANK'S WARD.

From the High Cross to the North Gate, both sides; St. John's Lane, and the late Parish of St. Peter's.

[William Frank elected Ald. 24 Oct., 1660.]

8. ALD. LUDLAM'S WARD.

Swines Market (now High Street), Parchment Lane (now Bond Street), to the High Cross.

[Richard Ludlam elected Ald. 24 Oct. 1660.]

9. **ALD. STANLEY'S WARD.**

Sheep Market, Loseby Lane, and Holy Rood Lane
(Townhall Lane).

[William Stanley, Ald. 1647.]

10. **ALD. WARD'S WARD.**

The whole of St. Nicholas' Parish, including Applegate
Street and the Black Friars.

[William Ward elected Ald. 1648.]

The Bishop's Fee was then extra parochial, over which the Bishop of Lincoln had authority. Humberstone Gate appears to have been the chief thoroughfare in this district, which is now part of the extensive parish of St. Margaret's. The Abbey Gate is now one of the principal thoroughfares in the little parish of St. Leonard, but was formerly outside the Borough boundary.

In the return for the Newarke nothing is said about the Trinity Hospital, and the several residences which are known to have then existed. Ald. Edmund Cradock died at his residence in the Newarke in 1669, and Edmund Brudenell, of the Newarke, died in Feb. 1686-7. It was then extra parochial, being under Castle guard by an old grant from the Crown.

(1). "BOROUGH OF LEICESTER.

Borough of
Leicester

ALDERMAN ABNEY'S WARD.

	HEARTHS		HEARTHS
Dannett Abney,* gent. ...	14	William Chapman ...	2
Samuell Marshall ...	3	Robert Heyrick * ...	4
William Simpson ...	2	William Mann ...	2
John Paine ...	2	Robert Spence ...	3
Jane Stretton, widdowe ...	1	Henry Hugglescoate ...	3
William Springthorpe ...	2	Richard Dann ...	4
Jonathan Wanley ...	7	John Sturgis ...	2
Edward Wood ...	3	Nathanel Tapper ...	4
Anne Launder, widdowe ...	4	John Bond ...	1
William Ward, sen. ...	2	John Antill ...	3
francis Mottley ...	1	Richard Hill ...	3
William Ellyott ...	4	Christopher Halfpenny ...	1
Robert Greene ...	7	Margaret Linsey, widdowe ...	3
William Ward, jun. ...	3	Nicholas Smith † ...	2
William Turville ...	3	John Wilson ...	1

* Those marked with an asterisk were members of the Corporation.

† Nicholas Smith was a brewer, and in 1672 he issued a tradesman's token.

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HEARTHES				HEARTHES			
Jeffery Wharton	1	John Page	1
John Palmer	1	Robert Millington, gent.	7
James Palmer	...	...	1	Anne Webster, widdowe	...	...	1
Roger Rower	...	...	1	Edmund Walton	...	...	3
Edward Pollard	...	...	5	John Browne	...	...	1
Richard Parsons	...	...	2	William Wikes	...	...	1
Richard Mason	...	...	7	John Travell	...	...	3
John Harris	...	...	3	James Hinman	...	...	4
John Wilkins *	...	...	2	William Coltman	...	...	1
Margt. Boyer, widdowe	...	...	2	Humfry Radford	...	...	1
William Granger	...	...	2	Matthew fisher	...	...	3
William Stevenson	...	...	3	Valentine Abbott	...	...	1
Mary Birstall, widdowe	...	...	1	Jeffery Hinman	...	...	1
William Crampe	...	...	3	Robert Atton...	...	...	2
John Browne, shoemaker	...	...	2	William Atkin	...	...	2
Daniell Pollard	...	...	7	William White	...	...	1
Daniell Smith	...	...	7	Robert Porter	...	...	1
Nathaniel Read	...	...	1	Margaret Armstronge, widdowe	...	...	2
John Headley	...	...	9	Elizabeth Atton, widdowe	...	...	1
Thomas Goadbie	...	...	2	Catharp Stretton	...	...	1
Thomas Drake	...	...	1	Robert Jordain	...	...	2
Thomas Haddon	...	...	1	James Bruce	...	...	1
James Harris	...	...	3	Richard Bruce	...	...	3
William Rivett	...	...	2	Mary Charls, widdowe	...	...	1
George Halfing	...	...	1	ffrancis Jinnigs	...	...	3
Beniamyn King, gent.	...	...	6	John Johnson...	...	...	1
John Hardie	...	...	3	John Belgrave	...	...	2
William Smith	...	...	1	Thomas Law (Qy. Lawrence)	...	...	1
Nathaniell Smith	...	...	1	Thomas Jackson, clerk	...	...	2
Robert Hartshorne	...	...	2	ffrancis Annis...	...	...	1
Edward Tompson	...	...	1	John Mason	...	...	5
William Wilkinson	...	...	1	Isham	...	...	1
Elizabeth Chamberlyne, widdowe	1				
Bertsha Abney, widdowe, †	5				
Phillip Abney	4				

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(2). ALDERMAN BLOUNT'S WARD.

HEARTHES				HEARTHES			
William Marshall	4	Abigall Dowell, widdowe	6
Bartholomew Hawkins	...	...	5	Thomas Simpson	...	...	3
Grace Mabbs, widdowe	...	...	3	Roger Brookesbie	...	...	3
John Wildebore	...	...	1	William Levebie	...	...	3
Susanna Shreadly, widdowe	...	...	1	Phillippa Rivett, widdowe	...	...	3
Robert Norton	...	...	5	William Lash	...	...	7

* An ingenious watchmaker, of whom see *Throsby's History of Leicester*.

† Widow of George Abney, who was bur. at St. Mary's, 3 May, 1661.

‡ Some mistake was made in adding up the number of fire-hearths in this ward, which appears to have been 252.

	HEARTHES
John Norman...	3
Robert Lord ...	2
William Newton ...	15
William Holmes ...	5
francis Bent ...	5
Pollidore Roberts ...	3
francis Bent ...	2
Thomas Browne ...	17
Michael Pawley ...	6
Thomas Lawrence ...	2
Andrew Reyner ...	2

	HEARTHES
William Suter ...	3
John ffawsett † ...	4
William Cooke ...	4
James Poyner ...	4
Roger Ward ...	2
William Holmes Smith ...	2
Henry Greene ...	2
Daniell Brookesbie ...	2
John Beswick ...	1

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(3).

ALDERMAN BAKER'S WARD.

	HEARTHES
francis Noble *	4
Samuell Wanley ...	4
Richard Coleman *	4
William Brookes ...	5
Joseph Barredale ...	2
Thomas Overing ...	6
William Inge, Esqr. ‡	5
Samuel Martin ...	3
Thomas Weightman...	2
Daniell Deakins, * thelder gent.	4
Alexander Baker *	5
John Stringer...	5
Thomas Davies ...	5
Andrew freeman ...	5
Alexander Coates ...	12
francis Ward...	2
John Carr ...	1
Walter Grace ...	1
Henry Mathers ...	1
James ffox ...	5
William Angur ...	7
Mary Stringer, widow	1
William Deane ...	2
William Callis *	3
John Hall, Tinman ...	2

	HEARTHES
George Boyer...	3
Richard ffarrin ...	3
Henry Heywood ...	3
William Stretton ...	2
John Hall, Glasier ...	3
William Spencer ...	2
Thomas Huffin ...	2
William Hall...	2
William Walker ...	2
Anthonic Courtis *	3
John Dand ...	2
Jonathan Cooke ...	4
Daniell Deakin, jun.	3
Daniell Morfin ...	3
John Angell, Clerke §	2
John Heyrick, gent. ...	12
Robert Hicklinge, gent.	5
Thomas Phipps ...	1
Edward Tisley ...	2
Elizabeth Bainebrigge, widd.	2
Robert Stanley ...	3
John Clarke ...	6
Thomas Pochin, Esq. ¶	9
John Hall, Baker ...	2
Thomas Sturgis ...	5

* Those marked with an asterisk were members of the Corporation.

† John Fawsett was a saddler, and lived near the Round Hill in 1675.

‡ He was the son of Ald. Richard Inge, Mayor of Leicester in 1636, and was bur. at Thorpe Constantine, co. Stafford, 23 June, 1662.

§ Rev. John Angel, a native of Gloucestershire, was appointed Confrator of Wigston's Hospital in 1626. He was appointed Vicar of St. Nicholas' during the Commonwealth, and, according to Nichols, died at Grantham, 6 June, 1656.

¶ This was Thomas Pochin, J.P., of Barkby, born 1618, High Sheriff for co. Leicester 1647, died 1693.

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	HEARTHS		HEARTHS
Isabell Hunt, widd. ...	4	William Roberts ...	1
Anne Coates, Spinster ...	3	William Bloxam ...	1
William Orton ...	2	Henry Eaton... ..	1
Richard Parker ...	5	John Brookesbie ...	2
Anne Beckett, widdowe ...	3	John Coleman ...	2
Stephen Lincolne ...	2	francis Ellyott ...	3
William Beckett ...	3	William Noone ...	1
Giles Coker ...	4	George Swallowe ...	1
James Lee ...	7	Mayor, Bayliffes & Burgesses	
Henry Erpe ...	2	in Gainesborrowe ...	1
John Mabbs ...	1	Robert Page, Constable ...	4
John Sheepie... ..	1		
Matthew Coltman ...	1		
			* 235

(4). ALDERMAN CLAYE'S SANVEY GATE WARD.

	HEARTHS		HEARTHS
David Deakins ...	1	William Warburton ...	2
William Haines ...	1	James Palmer ...	1
Henry Coates... ..	2	William Chamberlaine ...	1
Thomas Hartwell ...	1	Thomas Mose ...	1
William Sumner ...	1	William Yates ...	1
Robert Scarborrowe... ..	2	Mary Saunders, widdowe ...	1
Anthonie Norrice ...	1		
Thomas Lister ...	1		17

(5). ALDERMAN CLAYE'S NORTHGATE WARD.

	HEARTHS		HEARTHS
John Boardman, gent. † ...	7	George Care ...	2
John Roberts ...	3	John Mould ...	2
Richard Roberts ...	2	Lawrence Dawson ...	1
Thomas Pippin ...	1	Richard Hardes ...	1
Thomas Patchett ...	1	frances Handie ...	1
Edward Walker ...	1	Richard Cheatell ...	2
Jonathan Cooke ...	4	William Bennett ...	1
Humfry Marshall ...	4	Robert Kinge ...	3
Joane Mason ...	2	Anthonie Gulson ...	1
Hannah Harrison ...	3	Humfry Marshall ...	2
Thomas Bursnall ...	2	John Grose ...	2
francis Clay ...	1	(Three	
Thomas Aires ...	2	names	
John Norrice ...	3	erased)	
Elizabeth Wall ...	2	Henry farrin... ..	3
Thomas Astlin ...	1	Richard Johnson ...	2
Biggs, widdowe... ..	1	Robert Tyler ...	1
John ffoster ...	2	Thomas Peper ...	1

* The number should be 241.

† He was bur. at St. Margaret's 5 Sept, 1667.

HEARTHES				HEARTHES			
John Devonshire	...	...	1	Richard Roberts, in a house			
Barnabus Holdinge	...	...	2	emptie	...	...	2
William Nutt...	...	...	2	Anne Cheatell	...	...	2
(Erased)				William Graunt	...	...	1
John Taft	...	...	1				
Katherine Somerfeld	...	...	4				
Christian, Countess of Deven-							
shire *	...	...	5				—
							95

(6). ALDERMAN CRADOCK'S WARD.

HEARTHES				HEARTHES			
John Yates	...	...	1	Robert Wright	...	...	1
William Wood	...	...	4	Richard Garrott	...	...	1
John Sheepie...	...	...	1	William Johnson	...	...	4
William Orton	...	...	11	Alice Coates, widd.	...	...	1
Alice Baylie, widdowe	...	...	1	John ffowkes	...	...	1
Henry Peale	...	...	3	John Worth	...	...	2
Ralph Smalley, gent.	...	...	9	John Searle	...	...	3
Richard Worrall	...	...	5	William Hartwell, sen.	...	...	3
William Hartwell, jun.	...	...	3	Thomas Derbie	...	...	1
Anne Southingwood, widdow	...	...	4	Ellenor Smith, widdowe	...	...	1
Robert Gamble	...	...	2	frances Mansfeld, widd.	...	...	1
William Chamberlaine	...	...	3	Elizabeth Sumner, widd.	...	...	1
Susanna Davenport, widdowe	...	...	5	William Rudings, jun.	...	...	2
John Ougden...	...	...	3	William Atkinson	...	...	1
Ralph Miles †	...	...	3	John Losebie...	...	...	1
William Arlond	...	...	1	William Headley	...	...	1
Robert Turlington	...	...	2	Mary Cooper, widdowe	...	...	2
Ellenor Greene, widdow	...	...	1	John Beaumont	...	...	2
Edmund Smith	...	...	1	Thomas Hartwell	...	...	1
John Derbie ..	...	...	1	Robert Headley, jun.	...	...	1
Robert Browne	...	...	1	Peter Ward	...	...	1
Edmund Sutton, gent.	...	...	3	Thomas Ward	...	...	2
Henry Heifford	...	...	2	William Langton	...	...	2
William fryer	...	...	1	Stephen Pelsant	...	...	1
Robert Stueson	...	...	2	James Agnes	...	...	1
John Norrice	...	...	3	Robert Coates	...	...	2
William Savage, jun.	...	...	1	Richard Ward	...	...	4
Richard Barton	...	...	1	Lawrence Stafford	...	...	2
William Taylor	...	...	1	Anthonie Maior, gent. ‡	...	...	9
William Rudings, sen.	...	...	1	Anthonie Maior, in another			
Daniell Johnson	...	...	1	house	...	...	2
John Lowth	...	...	1	William Pilkington	...	...	8

* She was the widow of William Cavendish and Earl of Devonshire, who died in 1628, and daughter of Edward Lord Bruce, of Kinlosse.

† Ancestor of the Miles's of Leicester and Keyham.

‡ He was bur. at St. Margaret's, 19 Jan. 1677-8.

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HEARTHES		HEARTHES	
Joane Chamberlaine, widdowe	2	John Abbott ...	4
William Jackson ...	1	Susanna Cooke, widd.	2
Alice Bayley, widdowe	2	William Parsons, sen.	1
francis Younge ..	2	Nathaniell Sims ...	2
Robert Warburton ...	1	William Sumner ...	1
William Bent... ..	1	Robert Reignolds ...	2
Nathaniell Hazlewood	1	John Ley, jun. ...	1
William Stretton ...	3	Thomas Measures ...	1
Abraham Inge ...	2	Robert Burbage ...	1
William Stubbins, gent.	3	Joseph Miles, potter...	1
Edmund Walton ...	1	Richard Heiford ...	1
George Palmer ...	4		
Thomas Rudyard ...	1		
William Newberry ...	1		
The Vicarage house, in the			
Parish of St. Margaret's...	4		

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(7). ALDERMAN FFRANK'S WARD.

HEARTHES		HEARTHES	
Anne Billers, widdowe *	6	John Brookes...	1
Samuell Robinson ...	9	Susanna Cooke, widd.	6
William Robinson ...	1	William Hitchcock ...	3
Daniell Coates ...	1	Peter Milner ...	2
Alice Graves, widdowe	1	John Sellars ...	2
Henry Hemings, gent. †	7	Thomas West... ..	1
John Kestin ...	5	Thomas Woodland ...	1
Thomas Blackstone ...	2	Mary Kimberlin, widd.	2
John Birkhead ...	3	Joseph Wright ...	1
John Norrice ...	4	Robert Buckstons ...	3
Joseph Brisbie ...	1	John Vesey ...	2
francis Parker ...	4	Robert Lee ...	3
John Daintree, gent.	8	Knevitt, Dove, gent.	5
John Wilkinson ...	1	Josiah Birkhead ‡	3
John Horne ...	3	Anthonie Hunt ...	1
Anthonie Phillips ...	1	John Wale ...	7
Anne Somerfeld, widdowe	5	William french ...	1
Dorothie Rudyard, widdowe	3	Edward Mawson ...	3
George Bingham ...	2	Elisha Newcombe ...	2
William Davie ...	2	Thomas Norrice ...	2
Elizabeth Peacock, widd.	4	Richard Parsons ...	2
Thomas Ward ...	1	Hugh Dawes ...	2
Thomas Corton ...	2	George Beebie ...	2
John Atwood ...	2	Edward Plumer ...	2

* Widow of Ald. Edward Billers, Mayor in 1656.

† Henry Hemming, of the Newarke, married Faith, dau. of John Sherman, of Leicester.

‡ Josiah Birkhead, M.A., was head master of the Free School, at Leicester, in 1670, and a benefactor to the Town Library.

Hearth Tax Money.

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	HEARTH	
Henry Mugg ...	1	
Henry Coulson ...	3	
William Stafford ...	2	

	HEARTH	
Robert Lee, in an empty house	3	
James Poyner ...	1	

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(8). ALDERMAN LUDLAM'S WARD.

	HEARTH	
Edward Cholmely, gent.	6	
Edward Palmer, gent.	3	
Thomas Sheene ...	2	
George Pratt ..	1	
Elizabeth Puffer ...	3	
Thomas farrin ...	2	
William Billings ...	2	
Anne Welden...	2	
Thomas Redley ...	2	
John Goodall ...	3	
Nehemiah Brooksbie ...	5	
Richard Springthorpe ...	2	
William Stacey ...	2	
James ffoxon ...	3	
Edward Browne, gent.	6	
Thomas Hunt ...	2	
William Palmer ...	2	
John Huckles † ...	5	
Michael Bonshawe ...	3	
Thomas Henshaw * ...	7	
Joseph Kilbie... ..	1	
Thomas Birstall ...	3	
William Laurence ...	2	
John Humfrey ...	2	
Henry Hungate, Esq. ...	8	
Edward Billings ...	2	
John Bent ...	3	
Richard Ludlam, gent.* ...	5	
Anne Dann, widdowe ...	2	
Robert Tiringham, gent. ...	10	
John Clay, gent. * ..	7	
Dorothie Orton, widdowe ...	4	
Thomas Adcock ...	2	
Jane Major, widdowe ‡ ...	5	
Grace Churchman, widdowe	2	
francis Churchman ...	1	
John Hewitt ...	1	
Thomas Chapman ...	2	
Edward Smith ..	1	

	HEARTH	
Thomas Ludlam * ...	3	
Elizabeth Twicton, widdowe	4	
Joseph Blore ...	5	
William ffrancks, gent. *	6	
William Owen ...	2	
William Coltman ...	7	
Anthony Gilbert *	4	
Thomas Bellimy ...	3	
William Major, gent.	4	
Lucie Pinchback, widdowe ...	3	
Andrew Arnell ...	3	
William Gutteridge ...	2	
John Browne ...	3	
Thomas Ward ...	1	
John Harrison ...	2	
Alice Wormewell ...	2	
Elizabeth Benson ...	1	
George Steares ...	2	
ffrancis Pole ...	2	
John Mason ...	3	
Henry Suter ...	1	
Elizabeth Cooper, widdowe ...	2	
Edward Steevenson ...	6	
William Jeffes ...	3	
ffawstin Gilbert ...	3	
Nicholas Blastock ...	3	
William Lewyn ...	3	
John Jefferie ...	1	
Daniell Heggs ...	2	
Thomas Baxter ..	3	
Edward Palmer, gent. ...	8	
William Lash... ..	5	
Elizabeth Noone, widdowe ...	3	
(Erased)		
Alice Knightly, widdowe ..	2	
Mary Bretton, widdowe ...	5	
Anne Bagnall, widdowe ...	1	

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* Those marked with an asterisk were members of the Corporation.

† Sometime Town Clerk of Leicester.

‡ Probably the widow of John Major, sen., who was bur. at St. Margaret's 14 April, 1661 (see Pedigree of the family, *Nichols' Leic.*, vol. IV., p. 482).

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(9). ALDERMAN STANLEY'S WARD.

	HEARTHES		HEARTHES
William Stanley, gent. *	9	Richard Simpkin	1
William Alsopp	4	George Bent	3
Thomas Gill	7	Elizabeth Smyth	2
Elizabeth Bagnall, widdowe	4	John Saunders	4
George Rayson, gent.	11	Edward Carter, in an emptie	
Alice Palmer, widdowe	4	house	2
Edmund Townesend *	6	John Garland...	1
James Readley	2	IN WILLIAM WIGSTON'S HOSPITAL:	
John Jesson	4	John Merredith,† Doctor of	
William Southwell	6	Divinitie	4
Richard Wilkins	3	Thomas Pestell, Clerk,§ Confrater	3
James Ludlam *	5	Edward Brasbridge	3
William Barton, Clerke †	3	(Erased)	
The Chamberlaines of Leicester		The twoo Comon Kitchens	2
for the Town Hall...	6	The Twelve Almesmen	12
Nathaniell Wanley	2	Katherine Whatton, widd., her	
William Alsopp for the Comon		Almes house in the tenure of	
Backhouse	1	beinge in Wigston's Hospitall	1
William Newton	4		
Edward Palmer, gent., in an			
house that stands emptie	1		
			120

(10). ALDERMAN WARD'S WARD.

	HEARTHES		HEARTHES
Ellen Bonnett, widdowe	3	Samuell Lufkin	1
William Thompson	3	Edward Hunt, sen.	3
Anne Sarson, widdowe	3	William Hankin	3
Edward Heirick	1	George Mountney, gent.	5
Henry Coates...	1	Thomas Badger	1
Alexander Birkerton, gent.	3	William Sims, Clerk ¶	4
Anne Mason, widdowe	2	Alice Burstall, widdow	3
Elizabeth Atton, widdowe	4	John Atkinson	3
Thomas Lewyn	3	William Johnson	2
John Bracberry	1	Robert Langton	2
Anne Coates, widdowe	1	George Ball	4
William Ward	2	Richard Birstall	3
Edward Hunt, jun.	2	William Adcock	2
Robert Ogden	1	Beniamin Stanley	3
Alice Billers, widdowe	5	Paul Smith	1

* Those marked with an asterisk were members of the Corporation.

† He was Vicar of St. Martin's from 1656 to 1679.

‡ John Meredith, D.D., was chosen the ninth master of Wigston's Hospital 3 Feb., 1643-4. He died 18 July, 1665.

§ Sometime Rector of Markfield.

¶ Sometime Confrater of Wigston's Hospital, and Vicar of St. Margaret's from 1659 until his death in 1669.

Hearth Tax Money.

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HEARTHES				HEARTHES			
Dannett Almond	3	Thomas Thompson	4
Richard Kirke	2	Robert Spencer	3
William Echcs	...	...	2	John Coates	...	...	3
Richard Turner	...	...	1	James Palmer...	...	...	2
Anthonie Abell	...	...	1	Henry Newbie	...	...	1
Anthonie Biggs	...	...	1	John Atton	...	...	3
Robert Browne	...	...	3	Richard Roberts	...	...	1
(Erased)				(Erased)			
John Tapper	...	...	3	Susanna Herriek, widdowe...			3
Nathaniell Duncombe	...	...	5	Samuell Marshall	...	...	1
Richard Legitt	...	...	4	William Billings	...	...	2
Samuell Wilson	...	...	3				
William Orton	...	...	4				
David Deacon	...	...	1				

130 hearths.

The number of hearths in the Borrough of Leicester are 1556.

The sume of money is 75*li.* 16*s*."

"BISHOP'S FFE.

HEARTHES				HEARTHES			
Richard Palmer*	...	...	14	Jane Springthorpe	...	...	01
Robert Reynolds	...	...	03	William Coulson refuseth to			
Thomas Manninge	...	...	06	pay...	...	...	01
Richard Cooper	...	...	03	John Harris	...	...	02
Robert Hartshorne	...	...	10	francis Pippinge	...	...	02
Gilbert flawset	...	...	02	Beniamen Billers	...	...	07
Bartholomew Kinge	...	...	04	Richard Johnson	...	...	01
Joseph Brome	...	...	01	Mr. Mather's house...	...	...	03
John Browne	...	...	03	William Auston	...	...	02
Joane Davye	...	...	05	Robert Sheppardson	...	...	04
William Christaine	...	...	01	Elizabeth Cooper, widd.	...	...	03
William Palmer	...	...	01	Thomas Cartwright...	...	...	02
John Day	...	...	05	Thomas Wightman...	...	...	02
Thomas Downes	...	...	02	Jone Dunsterfeld	...	...	01
Thomas Hartshorne	...	...	04	Poultney, widd.	...	...	01
John Burbage refuseth to pay			01	Crampton, widd.	...	...	01
Robert Hartshorne refuseth				Edward Palmer, jun., gent.	...	...	04
to pay	...	...	02	Joane Ashwell	...	...	01
William Tompson	...	...	03	Totus of the hearthes in the			
Thomas Barton	...	...	01	Bishop's fee 109."			

"ABBEY GATE, NERE THE BURROUGH OF LEICESTER.

HEARTHES				HEARTHES			
The Abbey	...	...	4	John Watkinson	...	...	01
Thomas Noble	...	...	01	William Needham	...	...	01
Richard Jarvis	...	...	02	Edward Catlin	...	...	01
William Springthorpe	02	Edward Jancocke	03
John Matchell	04	Henry Loue...	02

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HEARTH ^s				HEARTH ^S			
John ffoxon	01	Nicholas Gimpson	01
George Ball	01	William Turlington...	01
Job Jeffrey ...	...	...	01	Roger Cooper ...	...	...	02
Bartho Wallis ...	...	...	01	Totus of ye Hearthes in ye			
William Cathline ...	...	...	02	Abby Gate 31."			

"NEWARK AND SOUTHFFIELD^S CASTLE OF LEICESTR.

Ralph Dison, gent. 6."

Copied from the original roll preserved in the Public Record Office, London, 1 Oct., 1890, by

HENRY HARTOPP.

366.—Newtown Monition, May 1, 1767.—The Reverend Joseph Hooley Clerk Master of Arts Commissary of the Peculiar and Exempt Jurisdiction of Grooby in the County of Leicester lawfully appointed. To William Smith our sworn Apparitor greeting. We Command You that You Cite or cause to be Cited all and singular the Person and Persons whose Names and Surnames are hereunder written That they and every of thom peremptorily appear before us our Surrogate or other Competent Judge in the Parish Church of Newtown Linford in the County and Jurisdiction aforesaid upon Friday the first day of May next between the Hours of Ten and Twelve of the Clock in the forenoon of the same day to undergo an ordinary Visitation The Rectors Vicars Curates Chaplains and Clerks the Rights due to us by reason of our Visitation as far as respectively concerns them to pay do and perform. And the Churchwardens by virtue of their Corporal Oaths to say and propound the Truth that they shall know upon the several Matters to be inquired of them concerning our said Visitation the Executors of Wills to exhibit the Wills of their respective Deceaseds and to accept of or refuse the Burthion of the Execution thereof respectively the Possessors or Occupiers of the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of any Person deceased intestate to accept or refuse Administration thereof restively. And furthor to do and receive what shall be just in the Premes.

Given under the Seal of our Office the Twenty-seventh day of April in the Year of our Lord 1767.

GLENFIELD.—Mr. Edward Lilley, Rector.

William Kendrick, Churchwarden ; William Kendrick, John Hassall, L.

ANSTY.—Mr. Daniel Ball, Curate.

George Downes and Tho. Martin, Churchwardens ; Edwd. Bates, A. Danl. Glover, L.

RATEY.—Mr. Joseph Hooley, Vicar.

Thomas Bunney and John Holyland, Churchwardens ; John Geary, Edwd. Wright, John Hollyland, L. ; and Daniel Marvin and Edwd. Wright.

NEWTOWN LINFORD.—Mr. Joseph Hooley, Minister.

Wm. Smith and Richard Biddle, Churchwardens ; John Mee, Wm. Smith, L.

SWITHLAND.—Mr. Joseph Lloyd, Rector.

John Dykes, Churchwarden ; John Clark, Matthew Ayres, L.

CROPSTON.—Richard Birchnal, Chappel Warden ; Wm. Thornton, L.

STANTON-UNDER-BARDON.—Mr. Coulton, Vicar.

William Wood, Chappel Warden, Resd.

Ann Fletcher singlewoman to answer why she does not do Ponnance.

Frances Burbage to answer the like.

[We omit details of five indictments.]

John Frost to administor for the Goods and Chattels Rights and Credits of Richd. Frost his late Brother deced. reced. 1. 7. 8.

Alice Spires to administor for the like of John Spires her late Husband deced. reced. 1. 7. 8.

John Biggs—Deed of Gift—Citation and Dismission Fees.

J. A. L. BEASLEY.

367.—*Pye, Sir R.*—Can anyone inform me what became of Sir R. Pye, the Governor of Leicester, and other officers who were taken by the King's Army after the Siege of Leicester? There was a certain Captain Rawlins, who was recommended by Cromwell to Fairfax, and, according to Sprigge, secured a body of horse, under Sir Robert Pye. Are there, in or near Leicester, any graves of the Soldiers who fought in the Parliamentary Wars?

T. L. RAWLINS.

Rhyl, N. Wales

368.—**Leicestershire and Rutland Wills**, *continued from page 182.*—

**Richard Belgrave, of Sytberston (Syston),
co. Leicester.**

A short Will dated 20 Sept., 1508. To be buried in the churchyard within what Parish it may please god I depart in. To the parson or curate of the same church my best beast for my mortuary. Lands in Syttherston. My sons, John Belgrave and William Belgrave. My daughters, Anne, Bridget and Katherine. Wife Margery and son John to be Exors.

Proved at Lambeth 15 May, 1509. [Bennet. fo. 17.]

Thomas Towers, of Uppingham, co. Rutland.

A short Will dated 10 Aug., 15—. To be buried in the churchyard of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Uppingham. For my mortuary my best goods after the custom and manner of the country. To the cathedral church of Lincoln ijd. Residue to my wife Elizabeth, executrix.

Sir Thomas Burpas }
Thomas Keisby } Witnesses.

Proved in the Archdeaconry Court of Leicester, in 1516.
[Register Book of Wills at Leicester, 1515—1526. fo. 17]

**Thomas Wigston, Canon of the Newarke,
Leicester.**

Will dated 9 Feb., 1536. To be buried in the college church of the Newarke, in Leicester. To the mother church of Lincoln, xiiid.

Master William Gillot, Canon of the Newarke to be sole Executor, and brother Roger Wigston to be Supervisor.

Richard Fowler }
John Hardy }
John Harwar }
John Dalderbe }
Thomas Harryson }
Robert Hill }
Edward Ryvett } Witnesses.

Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury by the sole Exor., 8 Sep., 1537. [Crumwell. fo. 6.]

[Thomas Wigston was a younger brother of the benevolent William Wigston, the Founder of the Hospital in Leicester.]

**Edward Drewe, priest and parson of Brawnston,
co. Leicester.**

Will dated 23 Aug., 1533. To be bur. in the chapel of St. Cuthlake, of Brawnstone. To the churches of Knipton and Croxton, xii*d.* each.

George Perpoynte to be sole Exor.

John Burton, vicar of Eaton	} Witnesses.
John Choose, priest of Harston	

Proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 27 Oct., 1533, and in the Archdeaconry Court of Leicester 9 May, 1534.

[Hogen. fo. 7.]

NOTE.—The first four abstracts (quoted in Part V., Vol. III.) were reproduced by consent of A. Gibbons, Esq., from his very interesting volume on *Early Lincoln Wills*, but the reference was then unavoidably omitted.

HENRY HARTOPP.

**Richard Stokisley, parson of Northluffenham,
co. Rutland.**

Dated 24 Dec., 1526. To the reparation of the church, 6*s.* 8*d.*; the mother church of Lincoln, 6*d.* To the building of the Trinity chapel of the parish church of Eston (? Easton, Northamps.), 6*s.* 8*d.* To the reparation of the parish churches of Thornhoo (Thornhaugh) and Wittering, 3*s.* 4*d.* each; and to those of Ketton, S. Luffenham, Toylton (? Tilton), Lingding (Lyndon), and Edyweston, 20*d.* each. To John Splendlove my best brown cow, 6 ewes, 6 lambs, and 6*s.* 8*d.* in money. To my godson Richd. Sherman, 3 of my cart horses, not the best or the worst, with all the cart gears and plough gears thereto belonging; my second best cart with all belonging to it, and a plough likewise; 20 qrs. of malt; 10 ewes; 10 lambs; my best doved cow; my second best feather bed, with the second covering, the second

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pair of blankets, and a pair of sheets, a sparver, bolster, pillows, and a bedstock ; my second brass pot and pan, pair of pot hooks, bracelet ; two pewter platters ; 2 pewter dishes and 2 saucers of pewter ; 2 cushens ; a banker ; a board nailed to two tressels ; second spreuse chest ; a pitch ; a muck fork ; a shovel ; second table cloth towel ; 2 napkins. To John Sherman my little boy, my second doved cow ; 3 ewes ; and 3 lambs. To Thomas and Bottry, 3s. 4d. To Beatrix Templeman my servant, my young doved cow ; 2 ewes ; 2 lambs ; a brass possuet ; 2nd ketel ; and 6s. 8d. in money, in recompense of wearing her stuff. To Edw. Hopkyns my lad, 2 ewes ; 2 lambs ; and 20d. To Richd. Sherwood my servant, an ewe and a lamb. To everyone of my grandchildren a lamb-hog, after the discretion of mine executor. Rest of goods to my brother and sole executor, John Stokisley, to dispose of as he shall think fit, praying him to be good to our poor kinsfolk. Pr. by exor. 26 May, 1527. P.C.C., 33 Porch.

Everard Digby, of Stoke Dry, co. Rutland, Esq.

18 Jan., 1508/9. My body to be bur. in the church of St. Peter at Tylton "afore thymage of all the blessed saints at our lady(s) altar there." To the reparation of the church, 6s. 8d. ; and a webb of lead which the churchmaster of the said church hath. To the high altar of St. Denis, Drystoke, for tithes negligently forgotten, 2s. ; and to the reparations, 6s. 8d. To my son John, for life, lands in Uppingham Preston, Pisbrook, and Esynden, remainder to eldest son Everard and his heirs. To my dau. Alice, land at Bowden and Foxton. To my dau. Kate, a nun, at Sempringham, 20s. To my dau. Daringould (who subsequently m. Robt. Hunt, of Stokedaubney, co. Northamps. ; their son John was ancestor to the Lyndon branch, v. Visit of Northamps., 1618), 2 kine and 2 ewes. To the church of Skevynton, 6s. 8d. ; Weppyngham, 20s. ; and of Liddington, 3s. 4d. To the abbot of Wolton, 6s. 8d. ; and to every canon of his house, 8d., if they be at my burial. I will that a priest be found to sing for my soul for 3 years after my dec. My son Everard sole exor. Witnesses, Sir

Willm. Dallison, parson of Stoke Dry; Willm. Skevington, Everard Darby, John Dallison, gt., Sir Robt. Kirkeby, chanon of Welton; and Sir Thos. Northampton, chanon of Launde. Pr. in P.C.C. 12 Feb., 1508-9. [Reg. 11. Bennett].

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

369.—The Cross at Barrow, Rutland.—In the village of Barrow (a hamlet to Cottesmore), in the county of Rutland, there is an old Cross. It stands on the Village Green, and is in a very good state of preservation. It is built in tiers like a Market Cross, but Barrow is a very small village, there being only about 140 inhabitants, and there are no traces of its ever having been much larger than it is at present, so that it can never have had a market. The base of the Cross is about 8 feet by 5 feet. The second tier is about 3 feet square, from which rises a pillar about three feet high. What can have been the origin of the Cross?

EDWARD COSTALL.

370.—On the Sale of the Mace* :—

In times of yore, when famed Jack Straw
Sought to establish Lynch's Law,
And rebel mobs with furious strife
Made Richard tremble for his life;
Stout Walworth then upheld the Crown,
And with his Mace knocked Tyler down.

But mark the different state of things
The march of intellect now brings;
Confusion prospers in the land,
The Mayor and mob are hand in hand;
And, to complete the altered case,
The men of Straw knock down the Mace.

* It was knocked down to Mrs. Lawton for £85, at a sale by auction, at Leicester, Jan. 29, 1836.

A. J. G.

371.—**The Correct Name for Gallowtree Gate.**—Mr. F. T. Mott's suggested alteration of this name is not new, I have heard the same before, but it may probably have been originated by Mr. Mott himself. I do not agree with him that the name wants altering, or that it was derived from the name of the Hundred, or from the old Roman road called the "Gartre Road." As to this name, he says that this road "has never been called by any other name since it lost its Latin title of 'Via Devana.'" If Mr. Mott will refer to *Nichols' History* of this county, in the vol. containing the Introduction to the Town of Leicester, page cxlvii., he will find as follows, "Mr. Leman on the Roman Roads and Stations in Leicestershire. :—

The roads which pass through this county are the Watling Street, The Foss, and (a way leading across the Island from Colchester to Chester, which *I shall call*) the Via Devana." This quotation from a work of Mr. Leman, published about the beginning of the century, is conclusive as to the origin of this name, the Romans had no names to their roads or they would have been mentioned in the Itineraries. The Gartre Road was not the military road to London from Leicester. In the VI. *Iter.* of Antoninus we find the Roman Military Road from Lincoln to London, to be by the Foss, through Leicester (*Ratis*), to High Cross, and from thence by the Watling Street to London, which, at the time the Itinerary was compiled, was one of the Capital Cities of Roman Britain, Colchester having been the previous Capital of the Romans. The names of all the old roads, though made by the Romans, are Saxon, viz., *Watling, Ermine, Icknield, Gartre, etc.* The course of the Gartre Road approaching Leicester is very evident, from Stoughton it proceeds on the line of the Stoughton and Evington footpath, and the New Walk, from where it entered the Roman South Gate of the town, near Wicliffe Street. The present site known as Southgates was the mediæval Southgate which was the entrance from the mediæval road from London to Leicester by Welford.

Another reason for thinking that Gallowtree was not a corruption of Gartree is that these corruptions generally shorten

names, and there are other instances of the name in other places, as The Gallowgate at Glasgow. There are objections to altering this name it is part of the history of the Town, and there is no gallows tree now, and Mr. Mott says the name is mentioned as being in a title to property as far back as Queen Elizabeth, and if altered now there might be a confusion in titles, and it is but a name. If altered, "Galltree" would be better.

I may mention that the New Walk is perhaps the oldest road in Leicester, it was first named the Queen's Walk. It was so called probably about the same time as King Street, Princess Street, Regent Street, etc., were named. The Leicester fancy for calling places by this adjunct "New" is very old. We have "The Newarke" of mediæval times, and "New Street," probably of the time of the Dissolution of Monasteries, and now we have "New Leicester," "New Humberstone," "New Evington," "New Found Pool," etc.

GEORGE C. BELLAIRS.

372.—The House of Anne of Cleves, Melton Mowbray.

—The ancient fabric which stands at the south-east of the churchyard, is a very old building, as every passing observer will suppose. Internally and externally it presents indications of great antiquity. It was, at a very early period, the residence of a number of priests, who ministered to the spiritual necessities of the lepers belonging to the Hospital which formerly existed at Burton Lazars, founded by Roger de Mowbray. This property was for a long time possessed by the authorities of Melton Priory, and was used by them for religious purposes during the period of their ownership. This house, we are informed, was at first used as a Chantry, "for about fourteen priests; which being repaired, was afterwards the parsonage house, and belonged to the Impropriator." In the last sentence we see the reason why it is sometimes still called the Old Rectory House. By purchase or confiscation, numerous changes befel the ownership of the Melton estate. In the reign of Henry VIII., this manor, including the house now referred to, had fallen into the possession of the Crown. At first this

property was given by King Henry to his favourite, Thomas Cromwell, Earl of Essex, who was made Vicar-General, and one of Henry's principal agents in throwing off the Pope's authority, and in originating the work of the Reformation. Like many other of the King's favourites, Cromwell soon lost the monarch's favour, and in 1540 was beheaded most unjustly. Immediately after his execution, the manor and advowson were given to Anne of Cleves, one of Henry's repudiated wives, for her maintenance and support.*

Anne of Cleves had a much safer and more comfortable descent from her lofty and dangerous position, than all other competitors for royal conjugal honours. Having divorced his first wife, beheaded his second, and his third having died in child-bearing, the King then marries his fourth wife, viz. :—the lady in question, who after enjoying the honours of regal wedded life for the brief space of four or five months, was quietly put aside by divorcement, to make way for another. Having been thus discarded as a wife, she was ordered by royal authority to bear "the style and title of Lady Anne of Cleves," and for her support, amongst other gifts, she was presented with the aforesaid house and manor of Melton Mowbray. Whether she ever occupied this dwelling it is difficult now to say, but that she did so I think most improbable. After enjoying her brief exaltation, she showed her good sense by quietly settling down to her altered circumstances, no doubt deeming it better to be plain Lady Anne of Cleves with her head

* This manor, with the impropriation and advowson of the vicarage (being with many other possessions in the hands of King Henry the VIII. as forfeited estates of attainted rebels), together with divers other lands, profits, rents, &c., was given to Thomas, Lord Cromwell, the famous Vicar-General, who by tradition, is said to have resided sometime in Melton, in a house over against the Church, in the east. This nobleman having been beheaded for high treason in 1540, the manor and advowson were given by the King to the Lady Anne of Cleves, his repudiated wife, for her support during life, provided she resided in England. * * * This lady was alive and residing in this country in 1547, when the reversion of the said manor and parsonage was granted by Edward the VI. to John Dudley, Earl of Warwick, charged with all former incumbance. In an old terrier, or rental of the lands and tenements pertaining to the manor in Lewes, in the town and parish of Melton Mowbray, renewed 26th November, 1550, the Lord Berkley being then lord, the lands belonging to the manor are called Lewes, or the King's law.—*Nichols, p. 247.*

on, than to be Queen of England with her head off. It was on the whole a cool affair. No charge of misconduct was ever alleged against her. Her divorcement was simply the result of her husband's capricious disposition. He was disappointed in her personal appearance, and took a dislike to her from the very first. We are told, when he first saw her, he found her large and tall indeed, as he could wish, but utterly destitute of beauty and grace, very unlike the picture of her he had received; he swore that she was a great Flanders mare and declared that he never could possibly bear her any affection. Notwithstanding this unfavourable representation of her personal appearance, yet it must be admitted that she possessed a good measure of self-command and womanly common sense. Between the two there was evidently not much love lost in either case. One writer says, "Anne was blest with a happy insensibility of temper, even in the point which most nearly affects her sex, and the king's aversion towards her, as well as his prosecution of the divorce, had never given her the least uneasiness. She willingly hearkened to terms of accommodation with him, and when he offered to adopt her as his sister, to give her place next the Queen and his own daughter, and to make settlement of £3000 a year upon her, she accepted the conditions and gave her consent to the divorce." Notwithstanding what she passed through, and in spite of her humiliation and change of position, we find her flitting about the court of Edward the VI. with a light heart, and also mingling in the blaze and splendour of the coronation of Queen Mary. She lived to see her successor, Henry's fifth wife, Catherine Howard, beheaded, himself die, and his sixth wife, Katherine Parr, become a widow, marry again and shortly afterwards die in her confinement. So much about Anne of Clewes and her connection with the old house under consideration.

This ancient domicile bears all the marks of great antiquity. Some of the walls are at least a yard in thickness, and are sustained by several massive buttresses. So substantial is the building, that it seems capable of standing as many hundred years in the future as it has stood in the past. It is the property of Captain Blake.

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The window at the north end, which has long been blocked up, is worthy of special notice.

It may be interesting to some readers to state that during the time that improvements were being made, a curious oval-shaped copper badge or token was found in the soil under the floor. In the centre is the following device: - a mailed hand grasping a spear-headed banner, resting upon or springing out of a mural crown, under which are several small figures of a crescent form. The inscription round it is as follows:—*Formosa Quæ Honesta*, which signifies, "what is honourable is beautiful." Some may ask, do not the crescent figures indicate a reference to the Crusades? What connection it has had with this house or its former occupants, no voice depones.

R. HAZLEWOOD.

373.—**Cock Fighting.**—The subjoined is copied from a *Leicester and Nottingham Journal*, of 1768:—

This is to give NOTICE.

TO all Gentlemen Cockers, that
there will be a *Main of Cocks* Fought
at the House of Mr. JOHN NEAL, at
Hathern Turn, on the 28th and 29th of
June, 1768; between the Gentlemen of
Leicestershire, and the Gentlemen of
Nottinghamshire, to Shew and Weigh
21 Cocks for the Main and to Fight for
Two Guineas a Battle, and Ten the odd
Battle, and Ten Byes or One Guinea a
Battle.

THOMAS BINGHAM, for	} Feeders
<i>Leicestershire</i> ,	
NICHOLAS COOPER, for	
<i>Nottinghamshire</i> ,	

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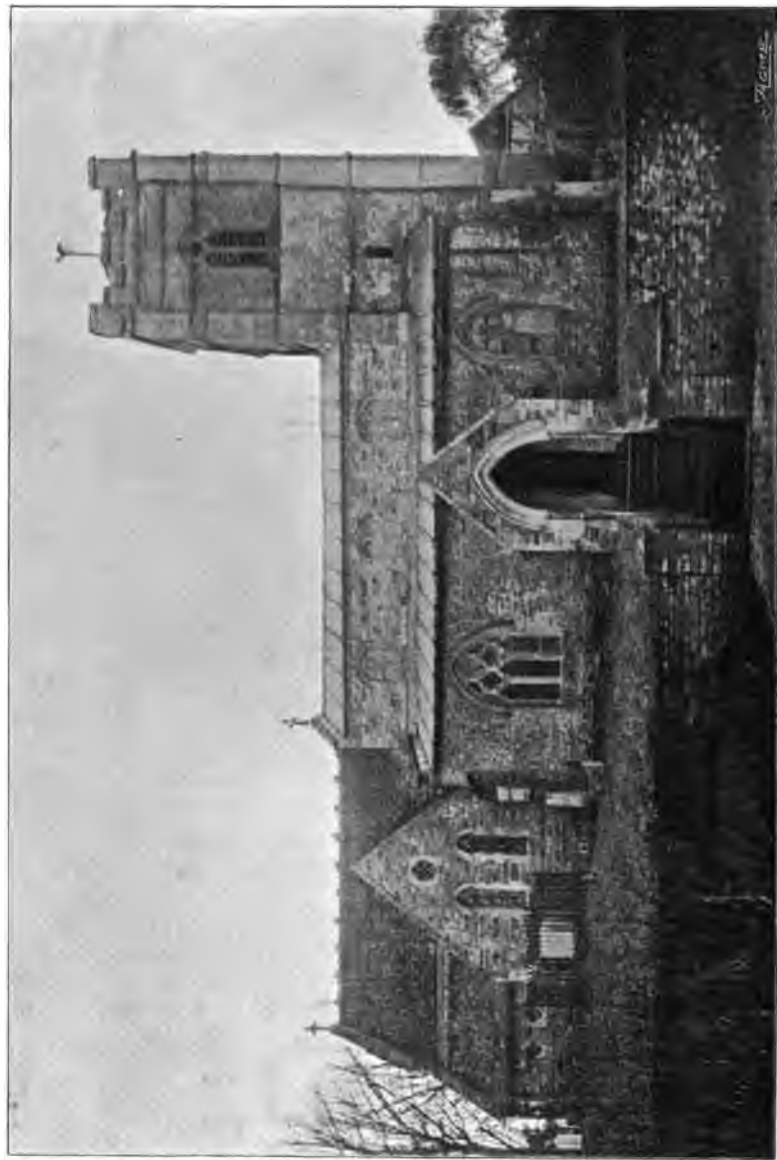
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WING CHURCH, RUTLAND.

374.—Rutland Churches.—**WING.**—The church is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul: its plan consists of nave, north and south aisles, chancel, vestry, north and south porches, and tower at the west end. The nave piers and arches are Norman (12th century). Originally, the nave consisted of three bays, but half of the westernmost bay on either side has been cut away to erect the Decorated (14th century) tower in its present position. The circular pillars of the south aisle are massive: the caps are enriched with the escallop ornament, and the bases are of a classic type, similar to several in the nave of Peterborough Cathedral. The soffits of the arches are deeply moulded, and the upper members exhibit the double chevron ornament. The circular piers on the north side are less massive: the caps are enriched with the stiff leaf ornament, under polygonal abaci: the arches are chamfered: the windows of the aisles and clerestory are Decorated. The east window of three lights is also of the time of Edward I., the tracery being of an unusual character, consisting of trefoils of different forms. In the south wall of the chancel are the remains of a sedilia for two priests, and a piscina of six foils; and in the north wall there is a blocked locker or aumbry. The east wall above the altar has been recently decorated with a broad band of gold and colours exhibiting five quatrefoils, each set in a circle, on a diaper ground. The quatrefoils are filled respectively with the emblems of the Trinity, the arms of the See of Peterborough, a cross, a fleur-de-lis, and the sacred monogram. This style of decoration is inexpensive, and might be introduced in every church that does not possess a reredos, and thereby obliterate the nakedness frequently seen in this important part of the fabric. On the north wall of the chancel is the following text in illuminated letters:—"Let everything that hath breath praise the Lord." The chancel arch rises from corbels terminating in heads: the pulpit is Jacobean, the carving (introduced in the time of Elizabeth) it contains having been injudiciously painted, the colour being yellow. The octagonal font has plain faces: it is not in its proper position, having been removed from near the south entrance to the west end of the north aisle, where there is a blocked pointed

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window. Modern furniture has not yet been introduced here; and an unsightly singing-gallery blocks up the tower arch. The inner doorway of the north porch is transitional Norman, and the south porch is Early English: all the roofs are quite plain. The tower is of three stages: the first is pierced with a window of two lights, the second is blank, the third is pierced with a window of two lights transomed, the whole terminating with a cornice of quatrefoils and an embattled parapet. Owing to the apparently unsafe state of the tower in 1841, the spire was taken down: it was octagonal in plan, and had two tiers of lights in the cardinal faces. The finial (the cock of St. Peter) now crowns the tower roof. From the foregoing, it will be seen that the church consists of Norman, Early English, and Decorated styles of architecture, the last-named greatly predominating, the whole of the tower and most of the windows being work of the time of Edward I.

On the chancel south wall, above the piscina, a square tablet inserted in the wall contains this inscription:—"Hic infra jacent corpora Joannis et Elizabethæ Brumfeild in spe Resurrectionis-Valete amici et discite mori Anno Dom., 1732-3. Catherina Brumfeild obt. Feb. 1, 1756."

On the chancel south wall a marble tablet has this inscription:—"In memory of John Sharpe, Esq., who died May ye 17, 1737, aged 69 years. Also of Mary, his wife, died December ye 18, 1731, aged 68 years." In the churchyard there are several table monuments perpetuating the memory of other members of this family.

A white marble tablet containing the following inscription is on the north wall of the chancel:—"Underneath repose the remains of the Rev. James Turner, 2d son of the Rev. James Turner, Vicar of Garthorpe, in the county of Leicester, 19 years Rector of this parish, an upright, unassuming, yet zealous servant of his God. He died April 19, 1774, aged 64. Also the remains of Catherine, his wife, daughter of John Crichloe, of Grantham, Gent. She died Dec. 31, 1781, aged 69. To them in pious gratitude is dedicated this memorial by their eldest son, the Rev. Baptist Noel Turner, who succeeded to this Rectory."

Within iron palisades on the south side of the churchyard, are various monuments erected to perpetuate the memories of members of the Gilson and Sheild families. On the panels of the southernmost table tomb are the following inscriptions:—"Sacred to the memory of William Gilson, Esq., son of John and Mary Gilson, of Seaton, and nephew of Barton Green, of Martinsthorpe, who died 22d June, 1837, in the 80th year of his age."—"Beneath repose the remains of Catherine, wife of William Gilson, Esq., and daughter of Robert and Elizabeth Sheild, of this place, who died the 8th of August, 1837, aged 71 years."—South of this tomb lies interred the body of Miss Mary Gilson, daughter of William and Catherine Gilson, who died the 9th of August, 1831, aged 31 years."—"These tablets are inscribed by three brothers and an only surviving sister to perpetuate the remembrance of their kind parents and a much loved sister."

On the next table monument are the following inscriptions:—"Beneath rests the remains of Robt. Sheild, Gent., who departed this life May the 29th, 1802, aged 75 years."—"Beneath lies Elizabeth, the wife of Robert Sheild, Gent., who died May the 4th, 1804, aged 67 years."—"Here lieth the body of Thomas Sheild, who departed this life April 1, 1737, in the 55th year of his age. Also Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Sheild, who died April 29, 1755, aged 58 years."—"In memory of Elizabeth Johnson, widow, who died suddenly January 22, 1783, aged 58 years."

On another table tomb are the following inscriptions:—"Beneath lie the remains of Robert Sheild, Esq., son of Robert and Elizabeth Sheild, who died the 4th of February, 1851, aged 75 years."—"From affectionate regard to the memory of Robert Sheild, Esq., this tablet was erected by his three nephews and nieces."

There are two flat slabs—one recording the death of Robt. Sheild (died October 30, 1718, aged 79), and the other that of Susannah, his wife (died October, 1719, aged 70).

This inscription—"Miss Mary Gilson, died August, 1831, aged 30 years"—is on a round moulded border, within which grow choice flowering plants.

When *Wright's History of Rutland* was published, a sepulchral brass in the chancel contained this inscription :—" Pray for the soulle of Mastyr Robert Gilbert, late Parson of this Parishe Chyrch of Wyng, and for all Christen Soules, whych decessed the xi. day of December, in the yere of our Lord, 1503." And at the same time was painted on the wall—"Templum Sancti Petri Dominus Henricus de Clipstoe, in Forestia de Shirwood, in Comitatu, Nottinghamiæ me fecit." Neither of the above memorials are in the church at the present day.

In 1206, there was a suit concerning the right of the advowson of the church of Wing, and four years afterwards it was found to be in the Prior of St. Neots to hold of Thurston lord of Wing and his heirs; and for that the said Prior granted to the Abbot of Thorney and his successors the moiety of the mill at Wing.

Wing is not mentioned in Domesday Book. Soon after the Conquest it belonged to a Norman family named Montfort, or Mountford. Hugh de Montfort, commonly called "Hugh with a beard," son of Thurstan de Bastenburgh, accompanied William the Conqueror from Normandy, and aided that Duke's triumph at Hastings, for which eminent service he obtained many lordships: at the time of the general survey he possessed 28 in Kent, 16 in Essex, 51 in Suffolk, 19 in Norfolk, besides possessions in other counties. He lost his life in a duel with Walkeline de Ferrars, to whom that fine specimen of Anglo-Norman architecture, Oakham Hall, is attributed. It would seem that he was of a very turbulent disposition: in 1176 this Baron of Oakham was fined 100 marcs for trespassing in the King's forests, in 1181 he paid 100s. for a pardon, and in 1188 he was amerced in 100*l.* because of a duel upon a robbery which was ill kept in his court. He was succeeded by his son, also named Hugh, who had issue by his first wife two sons, Robert and Hugh, both of whom died without issue. By his second wife he had issue one daughter, who married Gilbert de Gant, the issue of whom was a son, named Hugh. This offspring, in consequence of his mother being a very rich heiress, assumed the name of Montfort. This fourth Hugh de Montfort, supporting those who endeavoured to advance William, son of

Robert Curthose to the throne against Henry I., and entering Normandy with what forces he could collect, was taken prisoner, and continued in confinement 14 years. The year of his death is not known. He had issue by his first wife Adeline, daughter of Robert Earl of Mellent, two sons and two daughters, his successor being his eldest son Robert, who in 1163 (9 Henry II.), having charged Henry de Essex, the King's standard bearer, with cowardice, vanquished him in a duel. This Robert de Montfort gave a moiety of Wing to the monks of Thorney: Thurstan, his brother and heir, would have avoided the gift, but was compelled by King Stephen to make it good, and by special charter, for the health of his soul, for the souls of his wife and sons, and especially for the soul of his brother Robert, and the souls of all his ancestors and successors, he granted to the said monks one half of the town of Wing, with the moiety of the church and mill, excepting the fee of Thurstan his esquire, and the fee of Ralph Fitz Nigel, for which grant those monks gave to Robert his son a marc of gold. Thurstan, the brother and successor of Robert de Montford, built the castle of Beldesert, for generations the chief seat of the family in the county of Warwick. He was succeeded by his son Henry, whose successor was another Thurstan, who died in 1216, leaving issue Peter, his son and heir, then in minority. This Peter, on the breaking out of the Barons' Wars, was one of the most forward amongst them, being one of the twenty-four chosen to rule the kingdom. After the signal victory of the Barons at Lewes, they agreeing amongst themselves that nine select persons should be authorised to exercise the regal power, he was the chief of them, having a particular power above the rest specified by the commission, "That whatever he should swear to, the King must be obliged by it." Shortly afterwards he was slain. About half-a-mile on the north side of Evesham, across the wider part of the land around which and the town the Avon flows in a horse-shoe form, a lofty tower marks the site of the great battle of the 13th century, and a secluded spring still preserves De Montford's memory as "Leicester's Well." Early in August, 1265, his herald stood on the clock tower of the Abbey and saw

approaching what were supposed to be the banners of the younger De Montfort; but a second glance a little later showed that a ruse had been adopted, and that the banners had been changed. The younger De Montfort, bolder and rasher than his sire, had been defeated at Kenilworth by Prince Edward, who was advancing to the south. De Montfort saw that battle was inevitable, and defeat as sure; but he nerved himself for his terrible fate, bade those of his followers depart who chose to do so, and drew up his scanty forces against an army so overwhelming that the old chroniclers call the battle the "Murder of Evesham." The fatal fight was soon decided: De Montfort fell bravely in the field, and his lifeless body was shamefully and vilely used, but finally buried in the Abbey choir. Thus the bold, far-seeing, and accomplished De Montfort fell, and closed the great Barons' war. By Alice daughter of Henry de Aldithley, a great Baron in the county of Stafford, he had issue three sons—William, Peter, and Robert. William, by gift of his father, had the manor of Uppingham, and Robert came into the possession of Wing and other lands in the county of Rutland. Peter, his son, was wounded and taken prisoner at Evesham: he, however, received the benefit of the Dictum de Kenilworth: he died in 1287 (15 Edward I.), leaving issue by Maud, his wife, John and Elizabeth. John was summoned to Parliament in 1295, but died the next year, leaving issue by Alice his wife, daughter of William de la Paunch, two sons (John and Peter), and two daughters (Elizabeth and Maud). The last-named John was summoned to Parliament in 1314: he was slain in the battle of Stryvelin, against the Scots, leaving no issue. His successor was his brother Peter, then in priest's orders, but on coming to the inheritance his sacred function was dispensed with, and he became a knight and had summons to Parliament from 1327 to 1349. He died in 1357, leaving no legitimate issue to inherit. His wife was Margaret, daughter of Lord Furnival, by whom he had an only son, named Guy, who married Margaret, daughter of Thos. Beauchamp Earl of Warwick, but died without issue. By an old concubine, named Lora de Ullenhale, daughter of Rd. Ullenhale, Warwickshire, he had issue Sir John Montfort,

Knight, whose posterity in the male line flourished for several generations at Coleshill, in that county, until the attainder of Sir Simon de Montford, *temp.* Henry VII., whose descendant continued at Bescote, Staffordshire. The monks of Thorney had also by the gift of Ralph Fitz Nigel three bovates of land in Wing. John de Stuteville gave to God and the church of Thorney also one half of the town of Wing, with the church there, to hold in free alms for the health of his soul, and the souls of his wife, brethren, ancestors, and successors, and of all the faithful of God separated, and for the fraternity of the place. This grant was made in 1151. These gifts to Thorney Abbey were confirmed to it by the bull of Pope Alexander III., in 1162. In 1316 there were three lords of Wing, viz. : the Abbot of Thorney, the Prior of St. Neot's, and Peter de Montfort. Immediately before the dissolution of the monasteries, the Abbot of Thorney was sole lord of the manor of Wing. At the suppression of the religious houses the manor was in lease to Henry Lacy and Robert Lacy (father and son), by indenture under the seal of the monastery, dated Sept. 30, 1536, for the term of 92 years, at the rent of 10*l.*, payable yearly at the feasts of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin and of St. Martin. The lessees were to keep, or cause to be kept, the yearly courts there, and to receive for their fee 20*s.* out of the rents of the said manor. The rents of the customary tenants of the manor were at that time 4*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*, payable at Michaelmas and at Lady-day.

The following, of Wing, have served the office of High Sheriff of the county :—1690, John Allen ; 1711, John Sharpe ; 1739, Richard Sharpe ; 1776, Henry Sharpe ; 1797, Thomas Hunt ; 1807, Wm. Sheild ; 1810, Wm. Gilson ; 1846, John Gilson.—In 1333, Thomas de Wenge (Wing) represented this county in Parliament.

The present lord of the manor is the Marquis of Exeter.

By the side of a wide lane a few hundred yards eastward of the church, is an interesting relic of the middle ages, in excellent preservation—a turf maze, an engraving of which appears in the volume of Reports and Papers of the associated Architectural

Societies for 1858, being one of a series of engravings of mazes and labyrinths accompanying an elaborate paper read by the Rev. Canon Trollope, F.S.A., Rector of Leasingham, and honorary secretary of the Architectural Society of the Diocese of Lincoln, at a meeting held at Ripon. The rev. gentleman, in his paper, says that mazes and labyrinths became instruments of performing penance for non-fulfilment of vows of pilgrimage to the Holy Land, and were called "*Chemins de Jerusalem*," as being emblematical of the difficulties attending a journey to the real Jerusalem; whence the centre of these curious designs was not unfrequently termed "*Ciel*." They were also used as a penance for sins of omission and commission in general; penitents being ordered to follow out all the sinuous courses of these labyrinths upon their hands and knees, to repeat so many prayers at fixed stations, and others when they reached the central "*Ciel*," which in several cases took a whole hour to effect, whence these works were not unfrequently termed "*La lieue*." Aneient turf mazes (says the rev. gentleman) either exist or are known to have existed in Scotland and Wales as well as in England; whilst shepherds and other persons are still in the habit of re-cutting these, or occasionally forming new ones, copied from more ancient designs handed down from a remote period. Such works were to be seen at Strathmore and other parts of North Britain: they occurred likewise in Wales, where they were termed "*Caerdroia*," or *Troy-walls*, allusion to which is made in "*Drych y Prif Oesoedd*" and other Welsh histories; and they have been found in various localities throughout England, namely, in the vicinity of the Solway, Cumberland (where the herdsmen still cut on the grassy plains of Burgh and Rockliff marshes a labyrinthine figure, termed the *Walls of Troy*); at Ripon and Asenby, in Yorkshire; at Alkborough, Louth, Appleby, and Horncastle, in Lincolnshire; at Sneinton and Clifton, in Notts.; at Wing and Lyddington, in Rutland; on Boughton Green, in Northamptonshire; at Comberton, Cambridge-shire, called the "*Mazles*"; at Hilton, Hunts.; Dunstable, Bedfordshire; Saffron Walden, Essex; Winchester, Hants.; West Ashton, Wilts.; on the Cotswold Hills, Gloucestershire; at

Pimpurn, and at Leigh, in Yetminster, Dorset. The last-named is called the "Miz-Maze." Many of them have now been destroyed. That at Alkborough, Lincolnshire, overlooking the Humber, has become very imperfect: it is 44 feet in diameter, and closely resembles in plan and design one in marble incised upon one of the porch piers of Lucca cathedral. That at Wing is 40 feet in diameter, and belongs to the same class as that at Alkborough. The Rev. Edward Trollope informs us that his paper has excited a good deal of interest amongst the French archaeological bodies, and the turf mazes are especially interesting to them, as they have none, while we have no pavement mazes. Amongst his foreign correspondents upon the subject were M. Didrou, the conductor of the *Bulletin Monumental*; M. Bonin, of Evereux; and the Abbé Cochet, of Dieppe. There is a tradition at Wing respecting the maze there that it was cut by a blind shepherd. It is well cared for.

The poor of Wing are or were benefitted by several small charities. The sum of 1*l.* 4*s.* is paid annually by the overseers of the poor as interest of 24*l.*, the amount of several old benefactions. There is an entry in the overseer's book, stating that it appeared at a parish meeting, held the 21st Desember, 1815, that the sum in the hands of the parish, of which the interest was to be yearly distributed to the poor at Christmas, amounted to 24*l.* The interest is laid out in coals, which are distributed on St. Thomas' day among the poor widows and the other poorest persons of the parish, at the discretion of the overseers. The yearly sum of 3*s.* 4*d.*, or thereabouts, has been customarily paid for the use of the poor by the ancestors of Mr. Thos. White, of Wing, proprietors of his estate in this parish. It is unknown how the payment commenced, and no writings are to be found respecting it. When Mr. White succeeded to the estate, (says the Charity Commissioners' Report, printed in 1839), 6*s.* a year was paid in lieu of the former payment to the overseers of the poor for the purchase of coals given away at Christmas. Another sum of 6*s.* a year was paid by the late Mr. Rd. Gregory, of Wing, a proprietor of an estate in the parish, as a customary payment in his family. There are no deeds or other

evidence to show the origin of this payment. Mr. Gregory died about 1837: his estate was divided amongst several grandchildren and descendants, and no payments have been made since his death. A further sum of 13s. 4d. a year was paid by the ancestors of Mr. Henry Sharpe, of this parish, and has been continued with a small addition made to it by himself. This sum was understood by Mr. Sharpe to be payable in respect of a "yard land" in the open field of Wing. The open field has been enclosed, having been purchased with other land from Mr. Sharpe. There is no documentary evidence of the commencement or former existence of the annual payment, unless it be the same with an annual sum of 13s. 4d. mentioned in a parish register book, under date of the year 1688, and which is therein stated to be given out of a "yard land" in Wing, then in possession of Francis Mason, Robert Allen, and Francis Allen, to be distributed to the poor of Wing. Mr. Gilson appears to have had no notice of any charge on his land when he purchased, and the 13s. 4d. a year has since been paid by Mr. Sharpe to the overseers of the poor, or distributed among poor persons by himself at Christmas. The *Monasticon* says that Hugh de Grantemainil possessed the "yard land" at Wing, which he gave to the monks of Thorney.

375.—Burnaby of Watford.—Among the Marriage Licences preserved at Canterbury I note that one was granted to Humphry Burnabye, of Watford, in co. Northampton, gentleman, to marry Cicely Reames, of Biddenden, virgin. John Reames, of Biddenden, gentleman, was a bondsman. The Licence was granted 13 July, 1604, with permission to marry at St. Margaret's, Canterbury, where, under date of 14 July, 1604, I find the entry: Humphrey (*sic*) Burnabye (*sic*) of Watforde, in Northampton; and Cicelie Reames, of Biddenden. Married by Licence. Sd/. J. M. Cowper, Canterbury.—From *Northants. Notes and Queries*, vol. iv., part 28, page 114, No. 609.

E. E. BURNABY.

376.—Court of Wards.—Inq. p.m., vol. II., p. 88, Rutland. Roger Dygby. Inquisition taken at Uppingham, 21 Jan., XI. Elizabeth (1568/9) before Edw. Ellowes, Esqre., Escheator, after the death of Roger Dygby, Esqre. Sir John D., Kt., was seised in fee of the Manor of Southluffenham and 10 messuages, a cottage, 362a. of land . . . and a half of meadow (41)a. of pasture in Southluffenham; 3 messuages, a cottage, 55a. of land, 31a. of meadow and 15a. of pasture in Pylton; a messuage, 14a. of land, 1½a. of meadow, 24a. 3r. of pasture, in Baroughdon; a toft, 5a. of land, 2a. of meadow and 3a. of pasture in Tyxover; a messuage, 41a. of land, 5a. of meadow, and 2a. of pasture, in Seaton; 24a. of land and 7a. of meadow in Thorpe by the Water; a messuage, 29a. of land, and 7a. of pasture in Pysbroke; 3 messuages, 6 cottages, 256a. of land and a half, 32a. of meadow, 130a. of pasture, and 2a. of wood, in Northluffenham; and 7 messuages, 2 cottages, 157a. of land, 8½a. (of) meadow, and 45a. of pasture, in Morecote.

And Sir J. D., being so seised, a fine was made at Westminster 23 H. VIII., and afterwards recorded in the Octaves of St. Hillary in the same year (20 Jan., 1531/2) between Rouland Dygby, clk., and John Wymarke, gent., ptff's., and the said Sir John D., kt., and Saunchia his wife, deforciant, of the aforesaid Manor and others the premises by the name of the Manor of Southluffenham, and 80 messuages, 20 tofts, 1500a. of land, 300a. of meadow, 500a. of pasture, 20a. of wood, and 100s. rent in Southluffenham, Northluffenham, Sculthropp, Pylton, Morecote, Baroughdon, Tixover, Seaton, Thorpe, and Pisbrok. Sir John and Saunchia acknowledged the same to be the right of Rouland, and remised the same to the said Rouland and John Wymarke and the heirs of Rouland for ever. And in consideration of this, R. D. & J. W. granted to the said Sir John and Saunchia the said Manor and 50 messuages, 20 tofts, 1000a. of land, 200a. of meadow, 40a. of pasture, 10a. of wood (and) 40s. rent in Southluffenham, Northluffenham, Sculthropp, and Pilton, parcel of the said tenemeuts and gave them back to hold for the lives of Sir John and Saunchia and the longer liver, remainder after their

decease to Simon Digby the elder and Katherine Clapham* and the heirs male of the body of Simon lawfully begotten, in default the premises after their dec. are to remain entirely to John, son and heir of Willm. D., and his heirs male, in default to the heirs male of the body of the said William, remainder to the lawful heirs male of the said Sir John D. or to the right heirs of Sir John.

And Rouland D. and John W. granted 30 messuages, 10 tofts, 500a. of land, 100a. of meadow, 100a. of pasture, 10a. of wood, and 60s. rent in Morecote, Barroughdon, Tixover, Seaton, Thorpe, and Pisbroke, the residue of the said tenements to the said Sir J. D., Kt., and gave them back to him, and after his death they were to go to the said Simon D. and his male heirs of his body lawfully begotten, remainder severally to John D. the son, Willm. D., Sir John D., and to the right heirs of the said Sir John. And on 2 May XXV. H. 8 (1533) at E. Kettleby, co. Leic., Saunchia died, and Sir John D. died 25 May, XXV. H. 8 (1533) at E.

* She was da. of Christopher, s. and h. of Willm. Clapham, of Beamsley, co. York, and his wife Joan, da. to Sir Wm. Scargyll of Leade Hall, by his 1st wife Anne, da. of . . . Smyth, of Withcote, Leic. Christopher's father m. 2nd, . . . da. of Ratcliff of Stamford, and died, says the Yorks. Visit., 1563/4, s. p. Whether this lady was of any and what kin to the founder of my *alma mater*, our Free Grammar School, I should like to know. The family was of great note at Bethmesley (now called Beamsley), a township in the parishes of Skipton and Addingham, Yorks., an estate they inherited by the female line from the Mauleverers. At the east end of Bolton Priory is a chantry belonging to Bethmesley Hall, where, according to tradition, the Claphams were buried upright. Of this family were John, a zealous partizan of the house of Lancaster, who, two days after the battle of Danesmoor, fought on the 26 July, 1468, beheaded with his own hands, Jasper, Earl of Pembroke, in the church porch of Banbury. Wordsworth has alluded to this in his *White Doe of Rylstone*, wherein he says:—

"Pass pass, who will yon chantry door,
And through the chink in the fractured floor;
Look down and see a ghastly sight,
A vault where the bodies are buried upright!
There face to face, and hand by hand,
The Claphams and Mauleverers stand;
And in his place among son and sire,
Is John de Clapham, that fierce Esquire,
A valiant man, and a name of dread,
In the ruthless wars of the White and Red;
Who dragged Earl Pembroke from Banbury Church,
And smote off his head on the stones of the porch."

In later times a descendant of the family, Christopher, resided at Stamford and Uffington, co. Lincoln. He was captain of a troupe of volunteers at

Kettleby, and after his death the manor and premises in Southluffenham, Northluffenham, Sculthropp and Pilton, remainder to Simon D. and Katherine, and the manor and premises in Morecote, Baroughdon, Tixover, Seaton, Thorpe and Pisbroke descended also to Simon after Sir John's death. And after the fine was made Simon married Katherine Clapham, and Ruth died at Southluffenham, 14 Aug., 5 and 6, P. & M. (1558). Simon survived her, and he died 14 May, II. Eliz. (1568) at Northluffenham, and Roger D. was son and heir male of the body of Simon lawfully begotten, and was aged on the day of his father's death 25 years and more.

And Simon D., gent., is kinsman and heir of the said Sir John D., kt., named in the fine, namely:—son of the said William D., s. and h. of the said Sir John, and Simon was on the day of taking this Inquisition, and on the day of Roger D.'s death of full age, namely 27 years and more, is still living and at Bedell, co. York.

The said R. D. was seised in fee of a barn and 3a. of arrable land Southluffenham lately possessed by William Bentley and formerly in by one William Peck, and formerly purchased by the said R. D.,

Stamford, made a freeman of the borough 17 Nov., 1658, a compliment he appreciated, as he gave a silver (loving) cup yet preserved (with other gifts) to the corporation. It weighs 27 ozs., and the cover 8 ozs. Around the rim, in script letters, is this inscription:—"Christopher Clapham, Esq., free-man of the Towne of Stamford, 1658, giveth this Cupp for ever to the Towne to goe from Alderman to Alderman." On one side are the arms of the donor—*arg., on a bend sa. 6 fleurs-de-lis or, impaling Oldfield of Spalding or, on a pile vert, 3 garbs of the field*. On the other side of the cup are the arms of the borough. His 2nd wife was Margaret, da. of Ant. Oldfield, of Spalding, esq. (bapt. there 30 Apl., 1607, bur. at St. Mary's, Stamford, 30 Jan., 1673/4), widow of Roger Moyle, of West Twyford, one of the prothonotaries of the court of Common Pleas. At a common hall of this borough held 4 Jan., 1658/9, Christopher C. and John Weaver, esq., were by the alderman, and capital burgesses and the whole commonalty of the said borough assembled unanimously elected M.P., a post he held barely 3 months. Knted. at Whitehall, 8 June, 1660, H. S. for this county, 1612, and bur. at St. Mary's, Stamford, 16 Aug., 1686, will dated 5 May, pr. 6 Dec., 1686 in P.C.C. (Reg. 162 Lloyd). According to the pedigree in *Thoresby's Leeds*, (Whittaker) vol. ii. p. 218, George and Thomas, brothers of Sir Christopher, are stated to have been slain in the cause of Royalty—George at Newcastle, and Thomas at Preston.

of Wm. Bentley by charter dated 13 June, 26 H. 8 (1534). The said Roger was seised in fee of a small close and 2a. of pasture in Southluffenham formerly purchased by the said Simon of Willm. Boint of Southluffenham by charter dated 3 May, 32 H. 8 (1540), also of 2a. of meadow in Southluffenham, purchased by the said Simon of Thos. Weldon, of Eirby (Kirby) co. Northampton, husbandman, by charter dated 29 July, 2 and 3 P. and M. (1555) which 2a. were parcel of the (dissolved) Chantry of St. Mary and St. Anne in Bulwick, co. Northampton. And the said Roger, by charter dated 11 May, 3 Eliz. (1561) gave to Kenelm Digby, of Stoke Dry, Jonn Cheyne of Agmondesham (Amersham), co. Bucks., esq., and Rouland Wymark, of Northluffenham, gent., their heirs and assigns, all his manors, &c., in Southluffenham to hold to the use of the said Roger, and Mary his wife, and the heirs male, and of the said Roger, &c., and in default, then to the use of the heirs male of Simon D., father of the said Roger, of Sir J. D., dec., of the said Sir John, the right heirs of the said Sir John for ever, by virtue whereof Roger was seised in fee tail, and Mary for life. The said Roger died on 20 Dec. last (1568) at Northluffenham, and Mary (is) still living at N. Roger, by indenture dated 29 Sept. 6 Eliz. (1564) leased all his tenements in Pilton to Willm. Cooke, of Pilton, by the name of a messuage, &c., in Pilton, or within the lands of Pilton, or within the lands of Pilton, Morcott, and Sculthroppe, then held and occupied by Wm. Cooke to hold to the said William, Thomas his elder son, and Robert his younger son for 21 years, at a yearly rent of 5*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* (payable) at Lady-Day and Michaelmas equally. And Roger, being seised in fee tail as aforesaid of a messuage, 50a. of land, 23a. of pasture, and 5a. of meadow in Northluffenham, parcel of the said tenements in N., demised the same to John Seaton, husbandman, by the name of a messuage then occupied by Edw. Pepper, &c., &c., to hold from Michaelmas next following for 9 years, at a yearly rental of 37*s.* (payable) at the feasts of St. Mary the Virgin and Michaelmas equally, as by indenture made between Roger of the one part and John Seaton of the other part, dated 14 Jan., 6 Eliz. (1563/4). And Roger being seised in fee tail of

all his lands, &c., in Baroughdon granted the same to Jasper Clerke, to hold in fee, the same were held of Lord (Sir) William Cecill as of his manor of Baroughdon, by fealty and the yearly rent of 20*d.* and suit of court every 3 weeks, and they are worth p.a. (clear) 9*s.* 4*d.* And Roger, being seised in fee tail of his lands, &c., in Tixover, granted the same to Eustace Peck to hold in fee, and they are held of Sir Henry Sidney, Kt., as of his Manor of Tixover, by fealty, and the rent of 3½*d.* p.a., and they are worth p.a. (clear) 8*s.* And James D. is son and heir male of the said Roger and on 23rd Nov. last (1568) was aged 5 years.

And Roger was seized in fee of a messuage, 24*a.* of land, and 7*a.* of pasture in Northluffenham, formerly purchased by him of Edw. Tilton, of Pisbrooke, husbandman. And the Manor, &c., in Southluffenham is held of the said (Sir) Willm. Cecill as of his hundred of Wrangindike by fealty and rent of 26*s.* 3*d.* yearly to be paid to (Sir) W. C., also suit of court every 3 weeks, and they are worth p.a. (clear) 13*l.* 5*s.* 0½*d.* And the messuage, &c., in Pilton are held of the said (Sir) William as of his Hundred by fealty and suit of court every 3 weeks, and are worth p.a. (clear) 4*l.* And the messuage, &c., in Seaton are held of Michael Catysby,* esq., as of his manor of Seaton, by fealty and the rent of 4*s.* 2*d.* p.a., and are worth p.a. (clear) 28*s.* And the 24*a.* of land and 7*a.* of meadow in Thorpe are held of Michael Catisby as of his Manor of Seaton by fealty and yearly rent of 2*s.* 9½*d.*, and are worth p.a. (clear) 20*s.* 4*d.* And the messuage, &c., in Pisbroke are held of (Sir) Willm. Cecill as of his hundred of Wrangdyke by fealty and suit of court every 3 weeks, and are worth p.a. (clear) 33*s.* 4*d.* And 2*a.* of wood parcel of the 3 messuages, &c., in Northluffenham are held of Anthony Colly, esqre., as of his Manor of Glayston

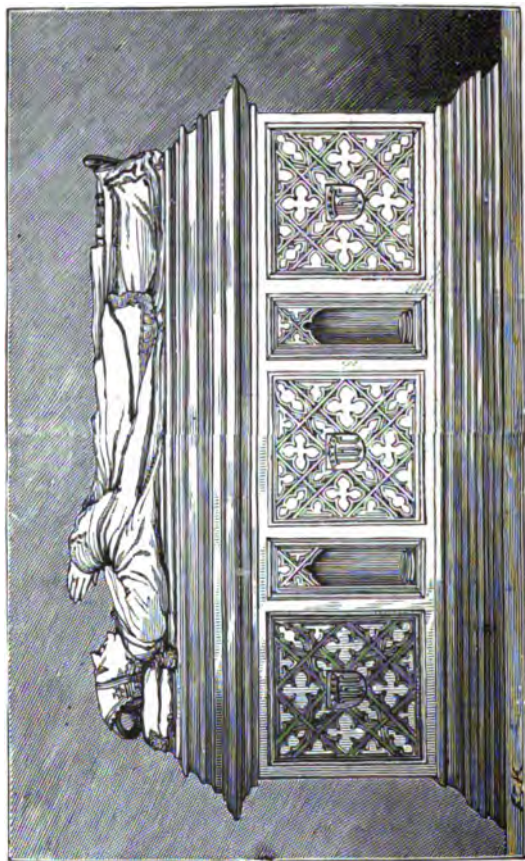
* This family was long seated in this village, descended from Sir John Catesby, Knt., Justice of the Common Bench. They bore *arg.*, *2 lions pass. guard. sa.*, *crowned or.* Crest, *a leopard pass. guard. arg.*, *pelletée.*—Visit. of Northampton, Harl. MS., 1094, fo. 93. Michael C., named in the text, married Ann, da. of James or John Odim, or Oblone, and had 3 sons and a da., Wiborn. The latter, temp. Rutland Visit., was the wife of Richd. Weston, a Justice of the Common Pleas, of Roxwell, Essex; he d. 16 July, 1572. (Sir) Jerome, only son and heir (d. 31 Dec., 1603).

by fealty only, and are worth p.a. (clear) 2s. And a messuage, 2 cottages, 63½a. of land, 10a. of meadow, and 50a. of pasture, parcel of the 3 messuages, &c., in Northluffenham, are held of Sir James Harrington, Kt., as of his Manor of Northluffenham, by fealty and yearly rent of 12½d., and are worth p.a. (clear) 4l. And a messuage, 2 cottages, 133a. of land, 20a. of meadow, 60a. of pasture, parcel of the 3 messuages, &c., in Northluffenham, are held of John Bassett, gt., as of his Manor of Northluffenham by fealty and yearly rent of 4d., and are worth p.a. (clear) 6l. And a messuage, 2 cottages, 60a. of land, 2a. of meadow, 20a. of pasture, the residue of 3 messuages, &c., in Northluffenham are held of the said (Sir) James Harrington as of his Manor of Northluffenham parcel of the late Priory of Broke by fealty and yearly rent of 6s. 11½d., and are worth p.a. (clear) 40s. And that 6 messuages, 1 cottage, 133a. of land, 8½a. of meadow, 34a. of pasture, parcel of the 7 messuages, &c., in Morcott, are held of the Queen in capite by the third part of a knight's fee, and are worth p.a. (clear) 4l. 13s. 4d. And that a messuage, a cottage, 24a. of land, 11a. of pasture, the residue of the 7 messuages in Morcott were held of the said (Sir) Willm. Cicill as of his hundred of Wrangdyke by fealty, the yearly rent of 18d. suit of court every 3 weeks, and are worth p.a. (clear) 26s. And the barn and 3a. of arrable land in Southluffenham, purchased of Willm. Bentley are held of the said (Sir) Willm. Cicill as of his Manor of Southluffenham by fealty only and are worth p.a. (clear) 12d. And the small enclosure and 2a. of pasture in Southluffenham, purchased by the said Simon of Willm. Boint, are held of (Sir) Willm. Cicill as of his Manor of Southluffenham by fealty only, and are worth p.a. (clear) 16d. And the 2a. of meadow in Southluffenham, purchased by Simon of Thos. Weldon, are held of the Queen as of the manor of Eastgreenwich of fealty only, and are worth p.a. (clear) 2s. And the premises purchased of Edward Tilton are held of John Bassett as of his Manor of Northluffenham, by fealty and rent of 20s., and are worth p.a. (clear) 20s.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.





BISHOP PENNY'S TOMB IN S. MARGARET'S CHURCH, LEICESTER.

377.—Bishop Penny's Tomb in St. Margaret's Church, Leicester.—The attention of visitors to this Church is naturally attracted to the altar tomb, which adorns the chancel, of Dr. John Penny, one of the last Abbots of Leicester, and sometime Bishop of Bangor and Carlisle. This interesting memorial of the early part of the sixteenth century, formerly occupied a position near the west end of the north aisle, but was some years ago carefully restored and placed in its present position. The effigy of the Bishop, attired in the episcopal costume of that age, is of alabaster marble of excellent workmanship and design. It is mounted on a modern base of stone, but, as will be seen in *Nichols' and Throsby's Leicester*, it originally rested on a plinth and was covered with a canopy of stone. Unfortunately, it is without an inscription or any trace of arms. The Bishop is figured embracing with his left arm a crosier with a head like a mace reaching to his feet, with a ring on the fourth finger of his right hand and on the second and fourth fingers of the left. The figure measures 5 feet 8 inches in length, including the mitre which exceeds the head about 2 inches.

This is undoubtedly the identical marble monument referred to by Burton in 1622, as that of John Middleton, Bishop of——. The historian evidently confounded it with the marble monument formerly in this church, in memory of John Middleton, Mayor of Leicester in 1578, who died in 1588.

John Penny, LL.D., of Lincoln College, Oxford, described by Wood as an eminent Canonist, was the eldest son of Ald. John Penny, of the parish of St. Margaret's, Leicester, and it is probable was born here about the year 1455. He became a monk of the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis, Leicester, about 1481, in which year his father was elected Mayor of Leicester. In 1485, John Shepished, Abbot of Leicester, died, and on the 23rd of August of that year, the day after the memorable battle of Bosworth Field, John Penny and William Stoughton, monks of Leicester Abbey, were sent on behalf of their monastery to the new King, Henry VII., then in Leicester, to obtain leave to elect their Prior, Gilbert Manchester, as successor. The royal assent to this election

was received in the following October. In 1493, John Penny became Prior of Leicester Abbey, and was admitted Abbot of Leicester in succession to Gilbert Manchester, 7 calend., July, 1496, in which year his father died and was buried in St. Margaret's Church.* On September 14th, 1503, Abbot Penny obtained the small Priory of Bradley, co. Leicester, *in commendam*, continuing to hold both monasteries until 1509, with the Bishopric of Bangor, to which he succeeded Dr. Pigott in 1504. He was consecrated Bishop of Bangor in Aug., 1505, and by the Pope's bull dated 10 cal., Oct., 1508, he was translated to the See of Carlisle when he resigned his minor offices. He is said to have died at Leicester Abbey, whilst on a visit, at the end of the year 1519, or early in 1520, and according to Throsby his body by his own direction was buried in St. Margaret's Church [*vide History of Leicester, p. 277*]. Leland who visited Leicester a few years after the death of the Bishop, in describing St. Margaret's Church, says:—"John Peny, first abbate of Leircester, then bisshop of Bangor and Cairluel, is here buried in an alabaster tumb." [*Itinerary, vol I., p. 18*]. There can be little doubt that the body of the Bishop was interred within the walls of the Church he loved so well, and where the remains of his parents were already resting. Had he been buried at the Abbey as is supposed by some, it is questionable whether his monument could have been removed. It is more probable that it would have suffered total destruction like the great Cardinal Wolsey's at the dissolution of the monastery in 1537.

Dr. Penny was a great benefactor towards the restoration of St. Margaret's Church, and whilst Abbot of Leicester he considerably

* The Bishop's father, Ald. John Penny died about April, 1496. By his will, dated 24th March, 1495-6, he desired to be buried near the chancel of St. Margaret's Church, and bequeathed 3s. 4d. to the altar, a cope and two tunicles with their belongings, to the said Church, formerly the gift of Alice Slater. He bequeathed two silver spoons, worth 6s. 8d., to the Guild of St. Margaret. In this curious record he mentions his wife Isabella, sons William Penny, and John Penny, Canon of the Monastery at Leicester, and daughter Alice. Wife and son John, and Richard (Overen?), vicar of St. Margaret's, to be Exors. Witnesses Sir John Spycer, priest of St. Margaret's, William Gardern and Thomas Penny. [*Register Book of Wills, 1515-1526, fo. 342.*]

improved the Abbey. Leland informs us that "this Penny made the new bricke workes of Leicester Abby and much of the brick walles." The greater part of the brick walls referred to by Leland are still standing, and the initials, J. P., can still be seen in the ornamental brickwork in about the centre of the old wall in Abbey Lane. He is also recorded to have bequeathed a piece of land for the erection of a Grammar School in Leicester, but this gift was unfortunately misappropriated by the trustee.

HENRY HARTOPP.

378.—Melton Mowbray.—Extracts from the Town Records during the Reigns of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.—Some years ago, a large number of very interesting old documents were found relating to the above subjects. Being in a dilapidated condition, they were in a great measure restored and placed among the archives of the Church under the designation of the Town Records. From these accounts a large selection was made by Thomas North, esq., and read at a meeting of the Archæological Society, held in Melton Mowbray in the year 1865, and subsequently published in the report of the Transactions of that Society; these accounts are full of local interest. It must be borne in mind that those which relate to the churchwardens include the exciting times of the Reformation, under Edward VI., the return of Popery in the time of Mary, and the restoration of Protestantism under Queen Elizabeth. Those of the constables are limited to the reign of Elizabeth. The one refers to the temporal, the other to the spiritual interests of the parish, and from both one may get some glimpses of the social condition of Melton Mowbray upwards of 300 years ago. I will first take those of the churchwardens. In doing so I will give the original spelling, from which we shall discover that Spelling Bees were not then in extensive use. The earliest entry is in 1546, the year before Edward VI. came to the throne, when N. Collyshawe and John Rousse were the "chyrchewardyns."

" Mem. gathered for sent purker (St. Sepulchre) light viis.
 Pyd. for schowerygthe towne harms iis.
 Pyd. for schoweryng the candlestykes afore the hye allter ...viid.
 Itm. recd. of the vicar for owld Imigis xiid.
 " " John Godiere for Imigies xsd.
 Pyd. the Organist's Salary, L. Caker, for ½ a year iiii. ivd.
 Pyd. for a sallitre in yinglishe (a Psalter in English)..... xiid.
 Pyd. for keeping the boke of crysting, weding and beryng, xiid.
 Pyd. to the Ryngers at the dyрге for Kng (Edard the 6th) viiid."

Queen Mary having ascended the throne, we find the altar and images restored :—

" Pyd. to John Hassen for a Hale Wartre strynkyll (Holy water sprinkle) id.
 Pyd. to Hales Wyght for making a nobs, a manse (Alice Wright for making an alb and an amice) xiiid.
 Pyd. to John Gadder for settying up Mary an John, &c. ... xvs.

In 1565, there appears to have been a clearing-out of some old and useless sacred lumber, the proceeds of which the church-wardens enter in their accounts in the following words :—

" We charge hus (us) with s'ten (certain) implements and olde stufe (stuff) sold by hole enabntance (whole inhabitants) of Melton."

Then follow some curious items. A little further on is found a memorandum to the following effect :—

" There remeyneth the dew to ys acompt (this account) by Simon Shawcrosse's ffor ye buryall of ij. wyffes, xiiir. ivd."

A year or two afterwards, Simon Shawcross's account turns up again in the following words :—

" Symon Shawcrosse still owes for hys towe wyffes buryall in the church, xir. viiid."

Poor Simon ! he little thought that he would have an unsettled account standing so long against him.

I will leave the next item to our juvenile friends to make out :—

" Pead for a ceattechesme, xvd."

The following is a singular charge :—

" Geven to a pore man that Realed (railed) in the churche because he could get nothing, iiii."

This was doubtless a beggar's "dodge," or "last shift," to call public attention to his necessities.

The next item I give is an unusual one, "for a novere glass" (an hour glass). This was a very needful article in those days,

when clocks and watches were extremely scarce. The preacher, when he began his sermon, used to place his glass on the side of the pulpit, and when the sand had all passed out, he reversed it, and continued his discourse, often to a slumbering, unconscious congregation.

I will now proceed to give a few extracts from the Constables' accounts.

Queen Elizabeth began her reign in 1582, at which time Melton contained eighty families, reckoning five in a family, a population of about 400. About twenty years after this date, the town estate began to assume a more definite shape and form. In 1582, a public meeting was held, trustees or feoffees were elected, and townwardens were chosen for the management of the estate. In 1600, the annual income was £25 16s. Since then, immense additions have been made, so much so, that in 1878 the annual income reached £1119 2s. 9½d.

At the time just named, (1582) very few small country market towns could have been better looked after, if the number of its officials is to form any criterion. Besides the Townwardens, there were four Spinneywardens, a Herdsmen, a "Swineheard," a "Hailward," a "Crowescharer," Bridgmasters, Overseers for Pavements, Collectors for the Poor, Constables, Vicar, Churchwardens, Schoolmaster, Usher, Keeper of the Clock and Chimes; and as if these were not sufficient, the inhabitants appointed Abraham Shelton to be the "Town's husbonde for overseeing the busyness of the town till mondaye come a yeare, and we promise to allowe hime for his fee xxs., and more if he deserve it."

Some of these duties which these offices involved were not very onerous. Those which belonged to the management of the poor, however, were not always of a very pleasant character, especially the administration of flogging. The Poor Law system at that time had no existence. Some of the regulations for relieving and punishing vagrants were of a singular character. It was enacted that if any parish had in it more impotent poor persons than it was able to relieve, then the Justices of the Peace might licence so many of them as they should think good, to beg in one or

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more hundreds in the same county. If any were found begging without a license, or beyond the limits specified therein, the offender was to be whipped, or put into the stocks for three days and nights, and supplied with bread and water only. In the Records we find several entries such as :—

“ 1601.—Pd. to bluett that was taken vagrant after his ‘ whipping,’ 2*d*.
Given to Robert Moody for whipping tow pore folkes, 2*d*.”

Feminine backs did not escape this kind of flagellation, for we read :—

“ Paid for whipping bess knowles, 4*d*.”

Numbers of entries of a similar kind are recorded. What amount of physical suffering the flogging involved, of course one cannot say. A great deal would depend upon the individuals who underwent it, as well as upon those who inflicted it. The latter, in many cases, would be influenced more by the *Argumentum ad Pocketem*, than the *Argumentum ad Hominem*; and in order to prevent their speedy return to the town, they would be tempted to lay on the lash more heavily.

Besides the whipping punishment, there was confinement in the stocks. This was an ancient mode of chastising transgressors. The Melton stocks stood in King Street, near to where the Temperance Hall now stands. Their use was continued until a comparatively recent date. In addition to the stocks, Melton had another instrument of punishment, viz. : the Cuckstool. This was a sort of chair of a peculiar construction, and was intended for refractory and loose-tongued women. The offender was placed in it, and carried through the town amidst the shouts and scoffs of the uproarious populace. Amongst the items charged, we find :—

“ For a chere for the Cuckestoole, and for a locke and stapell, 2*s*.”

From an early period several crosses stood in the town, such as the “Shepe Crosse” in Spitalgate; “Butter Crosse” in the Market Place; the “Corn Crosse” at the West End; and the “Sage Crosse” in Sherrard Street. The last-named one has been removed very recently. As far back as 1584, there is the following entry :—

"The Stockstone at Thorpe Crosse was sold to John Wythers for towne shillings and towne pence; and to plante and sette one Ashe tree, or a Thorne, and to renewe the same till it pleas God theye grow."

A similar entry was made about the same date, respecting Kettleby Crosse, which, when sold, realized 5s. If these crosses were ancient ones 300 years ago, how long it must have been since they were first erected.

I will refer to another subject mentioned in these Records, and then close the paper.

There are several charges for keeping up the Beacon Light in this neighbourhood. One of these Beacons was set up at Buckminster, and Melton, as well as adjacent places had to contribute to its maintenance. Hence we read:—

"1596.—Pd. to Hugh Lacy and Robert Odam for the Toun charges for watching of the Beakin, 4s.

Pd. to Andrew Layse towards the makinge of a beakin at buckminster, the sum of 5s."

These Beacon Lights were no doubt in extensive use in the days of Queen Elizabeth, especially during the time of the attempted invasion by the Spanish Armada, in 1588. They would doubtless be continued many years afterwards. In those days, when electricity and steam as mediums of rapid communications were unknown, it was necessary in times of threatened invasion, to have recourse to such a mode of giving alarm. Down to the time of the early part of the present century, these flaming messengers were in use. When the first Napoleon threatened England with invasion, this island home of ours was environed with them. So complete were the arrangements, that at a given signal these fiery tongues were seen all over the land. Many places have still their well-known eminences which bear the name of Beacon Hill, or Beacon Field. I have often heard old people relate amusing stories of false alarms, and laughable mistakes in the working of them. Sometimes the authorities would light them to test the people's watchfulness. It would no doubt prove most annoying to be aroused out of bed in the dead of the night and to hasten miles away to some general rendezvous, to find it either a mistake or a hoax.

R. H.

379.—**Leicestershire and Rutland Wills**, *continued from page 227* :—

Dorothy Halford, now of **Little Peatling**, co. **Leicester**, late the wife of **Richd. Halford**, late of **Edithweston**, co. **Rutland**, **Esq.**

8 Mch., 1630/1. My body to be bur. in the chancel or church of Little Peatling or Edithweston, or elsewhere, when I depart this life. To the poor of Wing, co. Bucks., where I was born, 20s. ; of Edithweston, where I have lived, 20s. ; and to the poor of the parish wherein I die, 20s. To my eldest son Richard H. 5*l.*, to his 2 sons Chas. and John 10s. each to buy a silver spoon. I will and appoint that my son Thomas shall pay, or cause to be paid unto my other children 580*l.*, thus to Jane Burton's* children 100*l.* whereof my godson Thomas B. to have 40*l.* and the other three 20*l.* each. To my dau. Susanne Rosset† and her children 60*l.* whereof the said Susanna to have 10*l.*, my god-dau. Dorothy R. 40*l.*, and Richd. R. her brother 10*l.* To my son Roger Halford 120*l.* to be paid unto him at the south porch of the church of Edithweston 12 months after my decease. To my dau. Dorothy Cooper‡ 300*l.* to enjoy the interest thereof for her life and then to revert to her children, and in the event of her dying s.p. then it was to revert to my son Thomas H. whom I make exor. Appoints as overseers of this my will, my brother Richd. Moore, of the Upper Wyeld, co. Bucks., esq., brother Marmaduke Moore, of Loddington, co. Leic., gent., and cozen Willm. Bradgate, of Little Peatling, co. Leic., gt., and gives to each a gold ring of half an oz. weight. To my sister Bradgate 7*l.* to buy her a guilded cup. To my sister Jane Moore, wife of my brother Mason Moore, 20s. to buy her a ring. To my brother Robt. Moor 10*l.* To my cozen Lydia Day and to Jane Day§ 20s. each

* 1615, Mr. Wm. Burton and Mrs. Jane Halford, m. Sept. 15.—*Edithweston p.r.*

† 1626, Mr. Francis Rosse and Mrs. Susannah Halford, 22 June, per licentia.—*Edithweston p.r.*

‡ 1626/7, Mr. John Cooper and Mrs. Dorothy Halford, 5 Feb., per lic.—*Edithweston, p.r.*

§ 1630, Mr. Richd. Halford and Mrs. Jane Day, Sept. 8, at Thorny, Northamps.—*Edithweston p.r.*

for to buy a ring. To my godson Marmaduke Moore 10*l*. To every one of Bradgates children 20*s*. to buy a seal ring. All the rest of my goods to exors. (? overseers) except linen and plate. To my daus. Jane Burton, Susanna Ross, and Dorothy Cooper, the linen, and the plate thus: To Thos. Halford a double gilt bowl and 4 silver spoons; to dau. Burton, the little silver bowl; to dau. Cooper, 2 silver salts.—Pr. in P.C.C., 31 Aug., 1632 (Audley, 86).

A ped. of the Halford family is given in *Nichols' Leicestershire*, Vol. II., p. 876., and Visit of Rutland, 1618-9.

**Anne Swillington, of Liddington, co. Rutland,
widow, late wife of Geo. S., of Liddington, esq.**

The 30th October, 1562. My body to be bur. in the chancel of Liddington by my late husband. To the Cathedral Church of Lincoln, 12*l*.; Vicar of Liddington, 20*l*.; poor man's box of Liddington, 6*s*. 8*d*. To my dau. Margaret Fielding 20*l*., my saddle and all other apparel. To Geo. Nonne, 6*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*. To Laur. Hill, 20*l*. To every one of my servants that are in my service one quarter's wages. My exors. shall provide 4 gravestones, that is to say, one for my late husband and me with our arms of (? on) the same stone, one for my lady Turvill my mother, with my father's arms and hers, one for my dau. Margaret S., and one for my dau. Eliz. S. with my father's and my arms over their grave-stones. To Anne Digby, wife of Kenelm D., of Stokedry, esq., all these parcels of stuff hereafter following, *i.e.*, one bedstead in the parlor, with the feather bed and all the clothes that is used with it that I now lie in, one bedstead in the chamber over the parlor with the down bed and a covering of the best, 2 fustian blankets, 1 bolster of down, 1 bedstead in the inner chamber over the hall, with the feather bed, linen, brass, pots, &c., 2 best yearling colts, and the lease of the parsonage of Liddington. To Everard Digby, son and heir of Kenelm D., of Stokedry, my best stone pot, with a cover of silver and double gilt. To my godson John Digby, son of Kenelm D., 7 Jack(els) and steel coats, 1 shirt of

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mail, 4 pair of Allmeyn ryvets,* 6 pair of splintes, 8 sallettes, 8 gorgettes of mail, 3 hand gures, 2 crossbows, 6 bells, 2 steel caps, and 4 sheaves of arrows, 2 bows, 1 steel saddle, and my best stoned horse. To Margery, dau. of Kenelm D., one white stone pot with a cover of silver and gilt and 40s. To Anne, da. of the said Kenelm, my goddau., my "byllyment" of gold, being 34 pieces and 20*l.* To Kath. D., da. of Kenelm D., one red stone pot with a cover of silver and 40s. To Eliz. Digby, da. of Kenelm D., my late husband's goddau., one drinking pot of silver, parcel gilt with a cover and 40s. To Ursula Digby, da. to Kenelm D., and goddau. to Margery Swillington, 1 silver cup, white, with a cover parcel gilt and 40s. To Kenelm Digby, esq., my best gelding, and to his wife Anne, my gelding that I ride on. To John Digby, my godson, the great bible in English. To Richd. North my horse-keeper 40s., one of my best kye, a mattress, a bolster, 2 pairs of good middle sheets and 2 good coverlets To my servant John Harrison one bay colt that is in the close beneath the barn. To John Waterman 1 cow. To Mr. Fielding 20*l.* and my bay gelding that was last broken. To Mr. Luse Williams 100 of my best weathers and the lease of Judas and Preslayes closes, and that of 8a. of meadow in Loughboro' meadow. To Kath. Wadran 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* To Robt. Stonesby 1 cow. To Mrs. Luse Williams my virginalls. During the lease of Liddington parsonage I will that Anne Digby shall have yearly, during the years yet to come, 20 mks. To Willm. Fylding son to Faustyne F . . . If any doubt arises respecting this my will, the same to be settled by my exors., Thos. Waldran, of Easton; Geo. None, of Barrow; and Jno. Browne, of Liddington, butcher; and gives to each 40s. Supervisors Kenelm Digby, of Stokedry, esq.; his wife Anne, and nephews Willm. Brodburne, and Hy. Turvill. Rest of goods, &c., to my da. Margaret Fielding's children, and, if she has but one, to that child only. Witnesses: Kenelm Digby, George Lord Zouch,

* "Allman ryvatts."—According to Mushen, (1617) are "a certain kinde of Armour, or Corslet, for the body of a man, with the sleeves or braces of maile, or plates of iron, for the defence of the armes, so-called because they be rivetted, or buckled after the old Almar fashion. For *Riser* in French is to rivet or clinch, as the turning back the point of a maile, or such like; and Alman is German, or High Dutchman."

Geo. None, Geo. Waldran, the mark of Jno. Brown, Jno. Nebon, Laur. Hill, Richd. North, Willm. Harrison, Edw. Both, and others. Pr. in P.C.C., 5 June, 1567. (19 Stonerd.)

Nichols' Leicestershire, Vol. II., p. 465, says :—"Sir Wm. Turvile of Normanton Turvile, knt., who d. 1549, m. 1, Ellen, da. of Sir John Ferrers of Tamworth; 2, Joan, da. of Sir John Warburton, of Arley; by the latter he had *i.a.* Mary, ux . . . Waldron, Anne, ux (George) Swillington, and Eliz., ux Wm. Lister, of Somerby. A junior branch of the Turviles were seated at Aston Flamville, Leics. Henry T., who d. 1671, æt. 69, had 3 wives, the 3rd, Grace (viv. 1685), was da. and coh. of Humph. Berry, of Berry Norbert, Devon; Eliz., their 4th da., bapt. at Aston Flamille, 9 Jan., 1643/4, m. Eleazer Allen of Uppingham, Rotel; Dorothy, sister of Henry Turvile, m. Rd. Berry, brother of Humph. B. named above.

The arms of the Fielding family of Mastrop (Martinsthorpe) are thus entered (but no pedigree) in the Rutland Visit. of 1618/9 : Quarterly of 9—1. *Arg. on a fess az., 3 lozenges or* (FIELDING). 2. *Erm., on a fess vert, 3 escallops or* (NAPTON). 3. (*Az.*) 3 *stirrups (or)* (PUREFOY). 4. *A leopard's face betw. a chief and a chev. (. . .)*. 5. *Per pale gu. and sa., a lion ramp. arg.* (BOLLERS). 6. *Gu. a bend arg. betw. 6 martlets (arg.)* (SEYTON). 7. *Arg. on a chev. sa., 3 escallops or, in chief a fox courant, within a bordure engr. (. . .)*. 8. (*Arg.*) *a fesse dancettée gu. in chief 3 leopard's faces sa.* (POUTNEY). 9. *Gu., a saltire vair* (WILLINGTON).

Wright, the historian, in his ped. of the family *Hist. of Rutland*, 1684, p. 89, sub. Martinsthorpe, says they have held the manor since the reign of Hen. 6. Willm. Fielding, knt., who d. 2 E. 6, m. Eliz., da. of Thos. Pultney, of Misterton, Leices., knt. Basil, their eldest son, m. Goditha, da. and coh. of Willm. Willington, of Burcheston, co. Warw., esq. The ped. in *Wright's History* does not show how the Willington & Swillington families were connected.

I think (I am now taxing my memory) some ten or twelve years back, that the will of testatrix's husband is in P.C.C. Reg., Buck.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

380.—**Leicester Free Grammar School.**—The following is a copy of certain notes respecting this Institution :—

- 1630.—Mr. Burrows, master.
 Mr. Richard Parker, under-usher, dismissed.
- 1627.—Mr. Angel, master. Offered £20 in 1636 to resign.
- 1638.—Mr. John Billers, master.
- 1647.—Wm. Griffiths, head master.
 Wm. Troy, usher.
 Wm. Coltman, under-usher.
 Wm. Coltman, under-usher, discharged to keep the schoole,
 1648, by the Mayor and Justices, having been near 20 years
 under-usher.
- 1649.—Mr. Willis proposed for master by Mr. Lee, who afterwards
 wrote to Mr. Bohemeni that his brother might supply the
 schoole.
- 1651.—Mr. Wood, master, from Croydon, agreed at a Common Hall
 that, if Mr. Wood came to the free school and be approved
 by the Mayor and Visitors, he shall have the house.
- 1655.—Richd. Duckworth, master.
 Jos. Birkhead, usher.
 Claym made by the master of the Hospital, that it is the
 undoubted power of his place to present a Schoole master.
- 1658.—Wm. Lewin, head master.
- 1659.—Richd. Richardson, master.
 Thos. Holman, usher.
- 1662.—Mr. David Thomas, under-master, recommended by Mr.
 Meredith, warden of All Souls' and master of the Hospital.
- 1667.—Mr. Nath. Hull, master, recommended by Dr. Busby, at the
 Mayor's request.
- 1671.—Mr. Wells invited by the Mayor and Senrs. to take the schoole.
- 1674.—Mr. Rue elected master by the Mayor and Senrs.
 Mr. Clarke, head usher, by Mayor and Senrs.
- 1675.—Mr. Wakeman, master, by the Mayor and Senrs.
 Wm. Davy, under-usher, to hold during pleasure of the Mayor
 and Aldn., who have been Mayor.
- 1671.—Mr. W. Thomas, master, elected at a Common Hall.
- 1684.—Mr. Keen.
- 1689.—Mr. Kilby, head usher, 'Com. Hall.
- 1699.—James Ludlam, under-usher, ditto.
- 1701.—Mr. Hardy, head usher, Com. Hall.
- 1703.—Mr. Adcock, under-usher.
 Mr. Clayton, master, by Mayor and Senrs.
- 1714.—Mr. Elly, head usher, by the Mayor and Senrs.
- 1734.—Mr. Makepeace, the same.
 Mr. Cooper, the same.
- 1739.—Mr. Andrews, the same.

R. H.

381.—Early Deed relating to Somerby, co. Leicester.

—The following is a translation of an old deed in my possession, dated 10 Jan., 1478-9 :—

Know all men by these presents that we, Nicholas Runwell and Eleanor his wife have remitted, released, and altogether for us and our heirs in perpetuity, quit claimed to John Dansey of Somerby, and Alice his wife, all manner of actions as well real as personal, which against the same John and Alice we have ever had, have or in any way whatsoever may been able to have by reason of any debt, account, agreement, transgression, contract or demand, or any other thing, cause or deed whatsoever, from the foundation of the world to the day of the completion of these presents. In witness whereof to these presents we have affixed our seal. Given the tenth day of January in the reign of King Edward the Fourth after the conquest, the eighteenth.

In 1498, it appeared that ——— Dansay, deceased, was seized of certain lands and tenements in Somerby, held of the King as of the honour of Lancaster. *Nichols' Leicestershire, II., p. 319.*

HENRY HARTOPP.

382.—The Old Conduit in Leicester Market Place.—

In the town accounts for the year 1689-90, appear these items :—

Item.—Paid John Hall for mending and repairing

Conduit pipes and cistern	2	0	0
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Item.—Paid to Widow Brooks for her year's salary

for opening and shutting the Conduit					
doors daily	...	...	...	...	0 15 0

Item.—Paid to Richard Skelton for a large staple

and other ironwork done to the Conduit					
door	...	...	...	...	0 0 10

In this year's accounts occur several items in reference to Colonel Eppinger's visit to Leicester ; also of troops of soldiers passing through the town to Coventry and to Derby ; also concerning the Dutch major, Danish officers, and French prisoners.

Item.—Spent when Mr. Mayor went to see the

Conduit pipes mended	0	3	4
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Items also occur relating to visits of the Mayor and Companies to the Earl of Stamford at Bradgate, where they dined, accompanied by the Town Clerk, the Mayor's Clerk, and the Mace Bearer. Mention is made of an elm tree planted this year in the Market Place.

R. H.

383.—Bredon-on-the-Hill (see vol. iii., p. 198).—A grant (circ. A.D. 1144) to the Augustine Monastery of St. Oswald, at Nostell, Yorkshire, by the founder, Robert de Ferrers Earl of Nottingham, comprises (inter alia) "*Ecclesiam sanctæ Mariæ et sancti Hardulfi de Bredona.*" My very learned friend Prebendary Wace, D.D., cannot find any saint named Hardulph, but suggests that after the Norman conquest the fame may have come over to England of Hadulphus bishop of Cambrai and Arras, who died A.D. 728, and whose tomb became celebrated for the miracles said to have been worked there.

I may take this opportunity of supplying an addition to the very imperfect list of the Vicars of Bredon given in *Nichols' Leicestershire* (vol. iii., pt. ii., p. 689, West Goscote). We there find :—

"John Persey	1429
John . . .	1519
Robert Sherard	1534"

But the District Probate Registry at Leicester contains a copy of the will, proved on 6 Aug., 1515, in the Archdeaconry Court, of Sir Hew Sherard, "Vicare off Bredon." The Testator bequeaths his soul to Almighty God to our Lady Saint Marie to all the holy company of heaven his body to be buried in the quire of the church aforesaid before the High Altar of our Lady and Saint Thomas. He bequeaths a legacy (amount illegible) to our Lady of Lincoln, also "for my mortuary my best gods which is a bede and a bolster," a sum for to find tapers of wax before our Lady and the . . . in the quire, the which money is to be delivered to the church wardens of Bredon, to S . . . church of Gayton (in Northamptonshire I suppose) for to buy a lamp to burn, &c., to our Lady of Stow (in the county of Lincoln no doubt) and to S . . . Baptist and to every of them a taper of wax. The residue

of all his goods he wills and bequeaths unto Sir Rawff Sherard his brother whom he makes his executor, he to dispose for the health of the Testator's soul as he shall think most expedient. No witnesses.

In the churchyard of Bredon is a headstone with an inscription that I have not seen in print. It is as follows :—

RELEAS'D FROM THE EVILS OF THIS FRAIL WORLD
IN PIOUS EXPECTATION OF THE REWARD OF HIS VIRTUES.
JOHN JOHNSON,
DEPARTED THIS LIFE JAN. XIX., MDCCLX., AGED L.
HE WAS MANY YEARS
THE ESTEEM'D AND FAITHFUL SERVANT
OF
THE HONBLE. LAURENCE SHIRLEY, ESQR.,
WITH UNSHAKEN INTEGRITY
HE CONTINUED IN THE OFFICE OF STEWARD
TO
HIS SON THE LATE RT. HONBLE. LAURENCE EARL FERRERS,
TILL NEAR THE FATAL PERIOD OF HIS LIFE,
UNCORRUPTED BY ANY VIEWS OF SELF-INTEREST,
NO HOPES NO FEARS
COULD DIVERT HIM FROM THE STEADY PURSUIT OF THAT PATH
HIS DUTY TO GOD AND MAN POINTED OUT.
HE WAS A WORTHY EXAMPLE OF
THE TENDER FATHER, THE AFFECTIONATE HUSBAND,
THE FIRM AND VALUABLE FRIEND,
THE SINCERE AND HUMBLE CHRISTIAN.
HIS MANY EXCELLENT QUALITIES
RENDERED HIM HIGHLY RESPECTED
AND HIS UNTIMELY DEATH
MUCH LAMENTED.

The subject of the above epitaph was the unfortunate gentleman for whose murder the mad Earl, his master, referred to in the inscription as the late Earl, was condemned and executed.

Lincoln's Inn.

M. I. JOYCE.

384.—John Marshall, Bishop of Llandaff, 1478-1495, and Bottesford Church.—This Bishop of whom very little is recorded, was born at Bottesford, in Leicestershire, about the year 1420. He belonged to an old family, who for centuries held a good position and ranked amongst the foremost families of that parish. It is believed that Henry Marshall, or Mareschall, Bishop

of Exeter in 1194, a great benefactor to his Cathedral who died in 1206, was of this family. To this prelate the erection of the south side of the nave of Bottesford Church has been ascribed. That the Bishop of Exeter, and John Marshall, Bishop of Llandaff, three centuries later were of the same family seems probable, from the fact that the arms of both Sees are still to be seen in Bottesford Church.

The south transept was originally a chantry chapel, and John Marshall appears to have been chaplain of the same prior to his translation to the Bishopric of Llandaff. In Nichols' time (1792), there remained in one of the clerestory windows over the transept, painted in the glass, the figure of a Bishop with a crosier crossed, and a book with five small figures kneeling at a faldstool, two males and three females, and the figure of a saint or pope with a staff and the arms: Argent a beehive sable. Underneath was this broken inscription:—"Orate pro atibus . . . Mareshall capellani Jobanne Mareshall" Nothing, however, remains of these figures and the inscription in the glass, they having long since disappeared.

Over one of the piers which flank the south transept still remains the figure of a Bishop in a kneeling position on a shield, with the arms of the See of Exeter on the right, and impaling those of the See of Llandaff on the left, with the letter **M**, in base, and the figure of a priest in a descending attitude.

John Marshall, Bishop of Llandaff, died in January, 1495, and by his own desire his body was buried in the north part of the choir, beneath the steps of the high altar of his Cathedral. By his Will, bearing date 3 Jan., 1495, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 23 Feb., 1495, [*Register Book, Vox, fo. 30.*] he bequeathed to Merton College, Oxford, £20 for maintaining the choir services there, and he also gave the whole of his books to the library of the said College. He bequeathed 100 marks to the priest to celebrate masses for his soul and the souls of his friends in the chantry of the church of Bottesford, in the village where he was born, in the diocese of Lincoln, if it could be done appropriately. He gave to the said chantry in Bottesford Church



BOTTESFORD CHURCH.

a small missal, a chalice, a chest in the keeping of Henry Marshall, and a pair of vestments. To Sir John Wyr, chaplain of Bottesford, he bequeathed a silver bowl with a cover, should he happen to be living at his decease; and to Sir Thomas Vincent 20 marks for two years' stipend for services in the Church of Bottesford. He further bequeathed to the said Sir Thomas Vincent his best office book, his best surplice and best chalice, and a small missal for his use while he continued to celebrate in the said Church, and afterwards, the said missal, vestments, and chalice were to pass to his successor, or whatever priest should celebrate in the said chantry of Bottesford in perpetuity. It is evident from these particulars in the Bishop's Will, that the missing inscription in the clerestory window, mentioned above, referred to John Marshall, Bishop of Llandaff. It is not improbable, however, that the chantry mentioned was originally founded by Henry Marshall, Bishop of Exeter, in the 12th century, and that it received support from other members of his family.

The great charm of Bottesford Church to-day is its chancel, in which are several imposing and costly monuments to the first eight Earls of Rutland. This part of the ancient fabric has a striking appearance, not unlike one of the side chapels in Westminster Abbey. Of these monuments and their inscriptions, a full account will be found in *Eller's History of Belvoir Castle*, and an account of the monument of Francis, 6th Earl of Rutland, 1632, will be found in *Leicestershire & Rutland Notes & Queries*, vol. I., p. 250.

HENRY HARTOPP.

385.—Witchcraft at Glen.—In the *Annual Register* for 1760, an instance is told how a dispute arose in Glen, in Leicestershire, between two old women, each of whom vehemently accused the other of witchcraft. When they waxed wrath enough, they challenged each other to the ordeal of swimming. They accordingly soon put on a Godiva aspect, and had their thumbs and great toes tied together cross-wise; and then, with a strong rope bound round their waists, they were thrown into a pool of water. One of them sank immediately; but the other struggled

for a short time on the surface, which the mob deemed an infallible sign of her guilt; so they pulled them both out, and insisted that the buoyant old lass should immediately impeach all her accomplices. She told them that in the neighbouring village of Burton Overy there were several old women "as much witches as she was." A student in astrology, or "white witch," coming up at the time, directed the mob to proceed to Burton Overy in search of the old women they had been told of. One poor old creature, on whom they had fixed the strongest suspicion, locked the outer door, and listened to their remarks from an outer window. They informed her that she had been accused of witchcraft, and that they had all come a long way, and were very anxious to duck her, so that her innocence might be made known to the world. While the frightened woman was proposing an armistice, they were breaking in; and they forcibly conducted her to a gravel-pit, where, fortunately, was a pool of water sufficient for their experiment. The thumb and toe tying preliminaries having been gone through, she was immersed several times, so that there could be no mistake. Not being able to come to an unanimous verdict, they left her on the side of the pond to go home or die, as she thought fit. Next day they "went for" two other unfortunates, and paid them the same attention, for which two of the men were sentenced to the pillory, and to be imprisoned for a month, and twenty others were fined in small sums, and bound over to keep the peace for a year.

386.—Wightman of Peckleton (Query).—On 15 May, 1677, Articles of Agreement were entered into in contemplation of a marriage (afterwards solemnized) between Henry Presbury and Mary Weightman (Wightman) of Peckleton, spinster, the Trustees being Joseph Weightman of Peckleton, gent., and William Robyns of Osgathorpe. This Joseph Weightman was the father of John, rector of Desford, who died in 1735. What was his relationship to Mary Presbury?

Mary died before 1684. She is not mentioned in the Wightman pedigree in *Nichols' Leicestershire*, Vol. IV., p. 876.

A. W. WHATMORE.

387.—Extraordinary Fox Chase with the Cottesmore Hounds, the property of the Earl of Lonsdale, on the 15th of December, 1809.—The following is an account of as a severe and well-run a chase as the annals of Fox Hunting can boast :—

The Fox was unkennelled at Woodwell Head ; having run through and about that celebrated Cover, for the space of ten or fifteen minutes, he broke away ; and after being forced through a drain, made for Edmondthorpe ; from thence he proceeded to Coston, Buckminster, Woolsthorpe, and leaving Coltersworth to the left, proceeded near North Witham to Witham Wood ; skirting the south of Easton Wood, he made for Easton town, and by the south of Stoke Pasture to Humberstone Gorse, leaving which on the left, he went near Swallow Hole, and passed between Croxton and the Park, by the cover on the side of the Hill near to Branston, thence by the reservoir head to Easton, by Branston Bar, passing through Croxton Park near the old kennel, so by Beskerby House, leaving the Oaks on the North, and proceeding near to Saltby, run to ground at Herring's Gorse, after an almost unexampled Chase of three hours and fifteen minutes, the Hounds being close to the Fox almost all the distance.—Herring's Gorse is in the Duke of Rutland's Hunt, and the etiquette of the Chase forbids the breaking another Sportsman's ground—so Reynard escaped for another day's sport.

The time employed was three hours and fifteen minutes, and the distance, as the crow flies, $31\frac{1}{2}$ miles : allowing fifteen minutes for the time employed in and near Woodwell Head, we may suppose the Hounds to have run $11\frac{1}{2}$ miles in the first hour, and 20 miles in the two succeeding ; and as it is well known to Sportsmen that 12 miles are *never* run in less than one hour over an inclosed country, this must be considered as a most extraordinary day, and must be enough to prove that the Earl of Lonsdale's Hounds are not exceeded in stoutness, bottom, and wind, by the most celebrated Pack that England can boast. Of horses and men we can say nothing positively, as we have reason to believe not one fairly lived out the day with the Hounds.

388.—William Wigston or Wyggeston, the Founder of the Hospital in Leicester, and his Family.—Much has been written about William Wigston, otherwise Wyggeston, and his Hospital in Leicester, but it is a curious fact that no writer has yet favoured us with the correct parentage, or a good biography of the benevolent Founder of the institution which perpetuates his name.

The object of this paper is not to criticise the labours of others, but to bring to light some hidden and hitherto unpublished facts concerning the Founder, and to give a more faithful account of his family. These additional particulars have been chiefly derived from the old family Wills and other authentic records, which have been specially examined for this purpose.

William Wigston, the subject of our notice, was the eldest son of Ald. John Wigston, merchant of Leicester, who was Mayor in 1469 and 1480. He was born in or about the year 1472, probably in the Newarke, where his father resided for many years. In 1493, at the age of twenty-one, he was admitted into the Merchants' Guild of Leicester, that is to say he became a Freeman of the Borough. His name occurs in the Hall Book of that date as "William Wyggston," but he is generally described in the records as "William Wyggeston the younger," or "junior," a distinction which was given to identify him from his cousin of the same name, who was about fourteen years his senior. Like his father and other members of the family, he was a wool merchant, and belonged to the Staple of Calais, that is, he was one of those merchants who enjoyed the privilege of carrying his wool for sale to Calais, then an English possession. This privilege, which he shared with only a few others in Leicester, must, in a great measure, account for his prosperous business career. According to the Latin inscription on the monument removed from the old to the new Hospital chapel, William Wigston was four times Mayor of the Staple of Calais, and he therefore must have been a man of consequence away from his native town. His name also occurs upon the King's roll of the knights, esquires, and gentlemen of Leicestershire in 1501-2. On St. Matthew's Day (21 Sept.), 1499, when only twenty-seven years of

age, he was elected Mayor of Leicester in succession to his cousin "William Wyggeston the elder," and he was again elected to that office in 1510. The Corporation records show that he was an energetic Mayor, the entries being chiefly regulations concerning the markets, the cleansing of the town, the repairs of the streets and bridges, and the payment of neglected town debts. In 1503-4, he represented the Borough in the Parliament at Westminster. He resigned the Corporation in 1523, and his name does not appear in the list of Magistrates after September, 1523.

The Founder seems to have done his duty according to his knowledge and belief in church matters; being in conviction and feeling a devout Roman Catholic, he held the views of his church relative to works of faith and charity. On May 16th, 1511, in conjunction with his two younger brothers, Thomas and Roger Wigston, and William Bolte, he obtained Letters Patent from King Henry VIII. to found and endow a Chantry* for two priests, in perpetuity, within the Collegiate Church of the Newarke. The Chantry House for the residence of the priests still stands in the Newarke, now thickly covered with ivy, with the arms of Wigston carved over the main entrance, but the church to which it belonged was, at the Reformation, demolished.

Though twice married, the Founder had no son to succeed to his name and wealth, and as the time had passed by for the endowment of religious houses and monasteries, he adopted other means for disposing of his riches. Accordingly, in 1513, he conceived and executed the idea of founding a Hospital* in Leicester. Having associated himself with his brothers already named, and William Fysher, priest, he obtained the King's Letters Patent, dated 13 July, 1513, which empowered him to "found, erect, create, make and establish" a certain Hospital for twelve poor men, with two chaplains. The structure, which was to be called the Hospital of William Wyggeston, junior, was erected at the west side of St. Martin's churchyard, on a piece of ground purchased by his father from John Belgrave in the 15th century,

*For a full account of this Chantry and the Hospital, see Mr. Cowie's interesting little volume on the Wyggeston Hospital and Schools, pp. 5, 18.

and for upwards of 350 years it sheltered the recipients of the Founder's bounty.

William Wigston married firstly Isabella Gyllott, sister of Ald. Richard Gyllott,* Mayor of Leicester in 1497 [*Vide Will of Richard Gyllott*, proved at Leicester in 1519], but by her, who died about the year 1508, and was buried in the Collegiate Church of the Newarke, he had no issue. He married secondly, about 1509, Agnes, widow of William Forth or Ford, Merchant of Coventry, and daughter of William Pysford, citizen and grocer of Coventry, but by her who survived him, he had no issue. It was chiefly through this second marriage that the benevolent Wigston conceived the idea of founding a Hospital here. His wife's former husband, William Ford, had previous to 1507, founded a Hospital for five men and seven women, at the side of the burial ground of the Grey Friars' Monastery in Coventry.† William Pysford, his father-in-law and executor, gave other lands to it and increased the number of inmates. The latter died in 1518, and his Will was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 1518 [Ayloffe, fo. 9], his son-in-law, William Wigston, being executor.

In 1528, William Wigston, Agnes his wife, and others, were parties to an Indenture dated 4 May, 1528, concerning an alteration in the management of Ford's Hospital, Chantry and Trusts in Coventry. According to Dugdale in his *History of Warwickshire*, p. 117, William Wigston being empowered by the Will of his father-in-law, Wm. Pysford, did for the better ordering of the said Hospital, ordain that there should be but five men and their wives and a nurse, and each couple to have sevenpence half-penny a week, and the nurse the same. It will be seen from these facts that William Wigston was closely connected with the City of Coventry.

The Founder died at Leicester 8 July, 1536, at the age of about 64 years, and was buried according to his desire in the Collegiate Church of the Newarke, on the north side of the chapel

* This Ald. was probably a son of Richard Gyllott, Mayor of Leicester in 1467.

† *Vide Will of Wm. Forth*, proved P.C.C., 1508.

there which he had founded, and by the side of his first wife Isabella. Inquisition Post Mortem was taken at Sleaford, co. Lincoln, 11 Aug., 36 Henry VIII. (1543). It was found that he died seized of lands in Alyngton and Denton, co. Lincoln, and that William Wigston the younger, his nephew, was his next heir, to wit the son of Sir Roger Wigston, Knight, brother of the said William Wigston. The Founder's Will bearing date 26 June, 1536, is a long and interesting record; singularly, however, it has been overlooked by our local historians. It was proved by Agnes Wigston, his widow, in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 19 Aug., 1536 [Hogen, fo. 39. Original Filed]. It commences thus:—

“IN THE NAME OF THE HIGH and most blessed Trynity. I, William Wigston of leycestr, sonne of John Wigston, late of the same, marchaunte of the Staple at Calais, being in good healthe and of hole mynde and memorye, make this my last Will and testament in maner and forme followinge.” A few extracts are here printed for the first time:—“To the mother Church of Lincoln, vjs. viij*l*. Twenty Pounds to be given to poor people at my funeral by penny dole. My “hospitall by me founded in sainete martyn's churchyard of leycestr.” My cousin John Wigston and his children, son of my uncle Thomas Wigston. My cousin Dame Amye Gillott. My cousin Edward Burton of the Newarke. Gowns to my brothers Thomas and Roger Wiggston. My nephew William, son of my brother Roger Wigston. My cousins John Harwar, Sir William Harwar (priest), and Elizabeth Staples, children of my late sister Margaret Harwar. My wife's daughters Johane Barnes and Mary Trotter, £100 each, and to her son (in law) Henry Barnes, £20.

EXECUTORS.—Wife Agnes Wigston, brother Magister Thomas Wigston, William Gillott, sir Robert Pachett, and Magister Walter Burrow. My wife to be principal.

SUPERVISOR.—The Right Rev. Father in God, John, Bishop of Lincoln.

WITNESSES.—William Bradley, vicar; John Hardy, Not' Pub'; Thomas Cowper, clerk; Thomas Thorp, clerk; Roger Gillott; Randoll Wood; and John Oldeham.

According to Nichols, the Founder died before the Hospital was erected, but the foregoing account proves that the benevolent Wigston lived many years after its completion. The Founder's widow Agnes, only survived her husband a few years, dying at Leicester in the summer of 1541; she was buried in the Collegiate Church in the Newarke, by the side of her husband. By her Will, dated 16 May, 1541, and proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 11 Oct., 1541 [Alenger, fo. 35], she bequeathed £20 and the tithes of the South Fields to the "beidhouse" of her late husband in Leicester. Mentions her husband's beadhouse in Coventry; names her daughter Jone Barnes, brother Newton, and cousins William Harwar, John Harwar, and Roger Gillott.

Leland, who visited Leicester about 1540, in describing the notable interments in the Collegiate Church in the Newarke, says:—"And yn the Northe syde of the chirche ly 3 Wygstons, greate benefactors to the college. One of them was a prebendarie there, and made the free Grammer-schole" (Itineray 1, p. —). The three Wigston's referred to by Leland were doubtless the Founder's father, John Wigston, died 1512, the Founder himself, and his brother Thomas Wigston, clerk; all of whom were interred, with other members of the family, in the chantry chapel erected by the Founder.

HENRY HARTOPP.

(To be Continued.)

389.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch Castle.—The date (1399) given on p. 160 for the foundation of Ashby Castle, cannot, we think, have been the date intended. It is generally agreed that a castle was founded at Ashby by Robert de Belmeis, shortly after the Norman Conquest. There is, indeed, no direct intention of any castle until the one built by William, Lord Hastings, in 1474, but the Charter of Philip de Belmeis to the Canons of Dorchester furnishes *some ground* for believing that one existed between 1140 and 1145. The year 1399, assigned by Mr. Sladen, marks, however, an epoch in the history of the manor, since it is the date of the death of Hugh la Zouch, the last Baron Zouch of Ashby. Will Mr. Sladen oblige us with his reference?

A. W. WHATMORE.

390.—*Leicestershire and Rutland Wills, continued from page 259:—*

William Boden, als Bodenbam, of Ryball, co. Rutland., Knt.

9 June, 1613. Body to be bur. in the south part of the church of Ryhall, right under the "Scutchine" that is there made for me and Sence, my wife, which "Scuchine" I would have new made in "mettall," and some part of the Quarles arms joined there to shew that my second wife was a Quarles. To my now wife Isabel, 100*l.*, all such rings, jewels, and apparel as appertains to her marriage. If she likes to dwell in Dunyngton house she can do so, and paying to my exor. 30*l.* p.a. for it. To my son William, 20*l.* p.a. To my son John, 24*l.* p.a. for six years, to maintain him at Cambridge, and 10*l.* towards his commencing B.A., and 20*l.* towards his commencing M.A., also 300*l.* in six years after, and that my exor. do the best he can to prefer him in the Ministry if he prove learned and fit for the same. To my son Edw., 300*l.* at 24. To my 3 das. Anne, Eliz. and Sence, 300*l.* each on attaining the age of 20 years or day of marriage, and 20 mks. ea., p.a., towards their maintenance. To my da. Sara. Goodryck, a piece of gold, 33*s.* 4*d.* value, an annuity of 10*l.*, and to her da. Frances G., 10*l.* at day of marriage. To my sons Watts and Goodryck, 5*l.* ea. To my da.-in-law Lady Bogge, and to her da. Anne B., 5*l.* ea. To my brother Mr. Fras. Harrington, 40*s.* for a ring. To loving friend Mr. John Chirme,* 40*s.* Cousin Mr. John Browne, of Stamford, 10*l.*; my sister Joane Batman, 5*l.*, if she be still living. To my nephews John and Henry Silliard, 40*s.* each. To my loving neighbour Mr. Richard Swanne,† the minister of Rihall, 5*l.*, on condition that he pays certain dues that are owing to me. To the repairs of the church of Rihall, 40*s.*, and to the repair of the bridges, 3*l.* To my cousin Mr. Robt. Green

* Probably the same J.C. of St. Martin's, Stamford, Baron, whose will dated 15 Jan., 10 Car. I. (1634/5), pr. in P.C.C. 10 June, 1635. Reg. Sadler 63. He was bur. at St. Martin's, 20 May, 1635.

† Richd. S., clk., comp. pr. pri. for the rectory of Ryhall, cum membris 30 Sept., 25 Eliz. (1583).

(whom I would have to preach at my funeral) if he able,* if not, Mr. King of Cottesmore, or Mr. Hargrave, 20s. ea. ; to him that preaches, 40s. To loving friend Mrs. Susanna Allen, wife of Mr. Barth A., 20s., for her care and attendance during my illness. Various bequests to servants and retainers, and gives rest of goods, &c., to my son Fras. B., sole exor. By an addition, testator gave to his wife Isabel, one of the best geldings that I have, or 10*l.* in money, and her riding furniture of black velvet. To the child that da. Goodryck now goeth with, 10*l.* at 20, and towards her charges in childbed, 5*l.* Dated 27 July, and pr. in P.C.C., 29 Nov., 1613 (Reg. 96 Capell).

Testator was kned. at Hampton Court, Aug., 1608. Sir Fras., his son, received the honor at Burley, Rutland, 6 Aug., 1616. A ped. of the family is given in *Blore's Rutland*, p. 49, but it and the will differ a little. I have seen John Bodenham's (whether of the same family I am unable to say for certain.) *Politeuphuia*, Wits—Commonwealth (a collection of sententious extracts from the ancient moral philosophers, &c.), newly corrected and amended (edited and continued by Nichs Ling) 12 Mo. 1688.

Kenelme Watson, Watson of Lyddington, co. Rutland.

Eldest son Anthony W. to have all my leases, debts, goods, and chattels whatsoever, excepting only £600 in a bag ensealed and delivered to Ursula W. my dau., and £500 in another bag ensealed and delivered to Kenelme W. my younger son. And I do further appoint that Ant. W. my eldest son shall distribute £20 in such sort as shall be appointed by me and to my only executor. Also that Ant. have all my copyhold lands at Lyddington whereof I have any estate of inheritance. To my daughter Ursula W., one bed with all the furniture. An annuity of 20/- for life, payable yearly to John Edmonds, my servant. One of the witnesses was Robt. Sheffield. Dated last of Dec., 1597, pr. 10 April, 1598, in P.C.C. (Lewyn 30).

* R.G., clk., comp. pr. primit. for Mkt. Overton rectory, 6 Oct., 22 Eliz. (1580).

Ursula Watson, of Liddington, dau. unto Master Kelham (Kenelme) W., of Liddington, dec.

31 Aug., 1599. My body to be bur. in the chapel of L., near to my predecessors. To my brother Ant. W., £140. To my brother Kelham (Kenelme), my sealed bond in the fields of Seaton, mortgaged to me by Master Robt. Sheffield, esq., in leu of £200 I lent to the said Mast. S. To my brothers Anthony and K., both my bracelets, and to K. my gold ring and chain. To sister Watson, £5 and my table. £5 to be paid into the hands of my brother Anthony W., and Master Ruddell, minister of Liddington, to lend to the 5 poorest couples of Liddington. To Master Ruddell, £3. To each godchild, 10/-. To the making of a causey between the church gate and the porch, 20/-. To both my cousins Broughton's of Seaton, a gold ring of 10/- price. Rest of goods to my brothers Anthony and Kelham, sole exors. At the end are the names of certain creditors, viz. (i.a.) cousin Norridge (Norwich)* of Brampton, £20; uncle Eusebius W.; Faustian (W.) £13 13s. 4d.; and Fras. Dixwell, £20. Pr. in P.C.C. 23 Apl., 1600. (Reg. 26 Wallop).

Fras. Dixwell, whose name occurs in the will as a creditor, was a descendant of Willm. D. (arms—*ar. a chev. gu. betw. 3 fleurs-de-lis sa.*), of Churchover, Warwicks., living 1563, and his wife Eliz., da. of Jno. Knight, of Muscott, Northamps. Their eld. da. . . . m. (says Visit of Warr., 1619), Watson, of Liddington, co. Kent (Rutland). Edw. Watson, of Liddington, esq., d. 10 Oct., 1530. *Collins' Peerage* says his wife Emma was da. and coh. of Anthony Smith, esq., and had an only son Edw., who d. 12 May, 1584. Edw. W., father to Edw. who d. in 1530, was living

* Simon Norwich, esq., d. 23 Apl., 1588, m. 1. Grace, da. of Edn. Griffin, esq., Attorney-Gen. to Queen Mary; 2d. Bridget, da. of Roger Smith, of Oakham, esq. Sir Chas. N., of Brampton, co. Northampton, d. 1605, m. Anne, eld. da. of Sir Edw. Watson, of Rockingham Castle, their grandson, Sir John N., who m. 1. Anne, da. of Sir Roger Smith, of Edmondthorpe, Leics., Knt., was cr. a Bart. 29 July, 1641, a dignity that expired on the dec. unnm. of Sir Wm., 4th Bart., Jan., 1742. Sir John, 1st Bt., d. Oct. 1661. His eld. da. Anne, m. Geo. Tresham, of Newton, Northamps., esq., and his 2nd., Mary, m. Walter Kirkham, of Fineshade, in the same county, esq. Arms of Norwich—*Party per pale, gu. and az., a lion ramp., erm.*

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in 1460, had a family of 15 children, and Edw. of Liddington (d. 1530) was the eldest son. Visit of London, 1568, says Barbara, da. of . . . (? Edw.) Watson (arms—*ar. on a chev. engr. as. betw. 3 marilets sa., as many crescents or, each charged with a torteaux*), of Liddington, m. (Sir) Richd. Campion, Kt., L.M. of London, 1565. (Arms of Campion—*or, on a fesse gu., betw. 3 trefoils, slipped ermines, an eagle displ. of the field, within a bordure engr. as.*) Thos. Dudley, of Clopton, Northants. (an. 1537), son of Wm. C. and Eliz. (da. of Aug. Porter, of Belton, Lincs.), m. Mary, da. of Edw. Watson, of Liddington. Their son, Edw. C., who d. in 1608, m. Margaret, da. of Kenelm Digby, of Stoke Dry, Rutland, and were parents of Wm. C., cr. a Bart. 1 Aug., 1660, d. 18 Sept., 1670. Edw. Watson, of Rockingham Castle, co. Northampton, esq., H.S. of the co. 1592. Knted. May, 1603, d. 1 Mch., 1616/7, aged 67, m. in April, 1567, Anne, only da. of Kenelm Digby, of Drystoke, Rutland, esq., (H.S. of the co. in 1541, 49, 54, 61, 67, and 85; M.P. for the same from 1st to 14 Eliz., inclusive, d. 1590), she d. 16 Feb. 1611/2, leaving issue 2 sons and 4 daus. Lewis, eld. son, Knted. at Grafton, Northamps., 29 Aug., 1608, a Baronet 23 June, 1621, H.S. of the co. 9 Car. 1, and in consideration of his loyalty, advanced to the dignity of a Baron (Rockingham of Rockingham), 29 Jan., 1644/5, d. 29 Jan., 1652(3). He m. 1. Hon. Catherine Bertie, da. of Peregrine, Lord Willoughby de Eresby, but had no surviving issue; 2. Eleanor, da. of Sir Geo. Manners, of Haddon, co. Derby, Knt. The Rockingham family were an offshoot of the Liddington stem, but not having at hand the Northamps. Visit. of 1619, I am unable to say how. The arms slightly vary, the crescents being uncharged.

George Durant, of Baradon, co. Rutland, Esq.

The 25 April, 1594. My body to be bur. by my father in my chapel at Baradon. To the poor of Baradon, 40s. to be bestowed upon them at the day of my burial. All my messuages, lands, tenements, goods, chattels, and hereditaments whatsoever both in possession and reversion I give as followeth:—All my lands, tenements, and appurtenances to my sister Anne which I have in

the counties of Rutland, Northampton, and Lincoln, her heirs and assigns for ever, provided always that she marry or match herself with a man whose name shall be Durrant, as with any of John Durant's sons, of Cottesmore, whom she can best fancy, though she tarry these four or five years for any of them, for that my mind and will is she should maintain the name of Durant and to uphold and continue the house in that name during God's will and pleasure. Item: To the two eldest sons of Francis Hunt each 10*l*. To my mother 100*l*, and do heartily desire her to forgive me if I have offended her. To Mr. Johnson's 2 scholars, the one being at Uppingham and the other at Oakham, 100*l*. each. To Mr. Johnson's almshouses in Uppingham (? and Oakham) 100*l*. To my poor kinsfolk Edithes children, Catherines, and my aunt Crofte's children 100*l*. between them. To my man Rt. Durant Goodwin 10*l*, my man Anthony Manton 40*s*. over and above their wages, and to my men Roger 20*s*., and Sherman 10*s*. over and above their wages. Unto the two Flowers, Robert and Anthony,* 20*l*. each to be given into the hands of some honest man to keep them while they live. To John Crosse a lease for 21 years of the house which Brampston of Rockingham now hath in occupation, to begin at the termination of Brampston's lease. To Rowland Barker 40*l*., and I do earnestly intreat my honble. good lord and friend Edward Lord Zouch to intertain him into his service and to bring him up in nourature and learning. To

* Doubtless of the Whitwell family who entered their ped. in the Rutland Visit. of 1618/9, taken by Augustine Vincent, Rouge Rose Pursuivant of Arms, Marshall and Deputy unto Wm. Camden, Clar. (*Harl. MS.*, 1094 and 1558). The family arms, as entered in the Visit. of 1618/9, are quarterly of 8:—1 and 8. *Ermines*, a cinquefoil ermine (FLOWER); 2. *Ar.*, a bend. engr. and a canton sa. (DALBYE); 3. *Erm.*, on a bend sa. 3 quatrefoils ar. (SALTEBYE); 4. *Sa.*, a chev. vair betw. 3 leopards' heads erased or (TANSLEY); 5. *Ar.*, a chev. betw. 3 eagles displ. gu. (FRAUNCES); 6. *Az.*, a cross fretty betw. 4 martlets ar. (PLESSINGTON); 7. *Gu.*, a chev. vair. betw. 6 mullets or. (TISSINGTON). Crest: A flower erm., foliated vert. The Herald says "I have seene these quarterings for this Family":—1. *Ermines*, a cinquefoil ermine; 2. *Ar.*, on an escocheon az. a maunch or; 3. *Gu.*, betw. two chevrons ar. a mullet or; 4. *Ar.* on a chev. within a bordure engr. gu. 3 bezants; 5. *Ar.*, a chev. vert. betw. 3 fls.-de-lis sa; 6. *Az.* a cross betw. 4 martlets or; 7. *Or*, a lion ramp. az., over all a bend compony or and gu.

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my wench Emma Jervis 5*l*. I will that Reynold Freeman shall have a lease of 21 years of the house he now dwelleth in. All my goods moveable and immoveable which I know if thoroughly looked after will amount unto above 1000*l*. Cousin John Allyn, of Buckminster, co. Leicester, and Mr. (Robt.) Ratcliffe, of Threckencott (Tickencote), co. Rutland, exors., and for their pains and travail therein give to each 40*l*., and most honble. friend the said Edw. Lord Zouch supervisor, and give unto him 100*l*. All the rest of goods to da. (*sic*) Anne towards setting her up in house-keeping. If goods and chattels be not sufficient to pay my legacies then I will that by the advice and consent of my said Lord Z. and exors., my wood at Baradon and Bratofte may be sold, and some guilett of my lands which they shall think best for the performance of these my legacies and the overplus, if any, to my sister Anne. Pr. in P.C.C. 15 June, 1594 (Reg. 54 Dixey).

The par. regis. of Barrowden do not commence before 1603. On the east wall of the north aisle of the church is a monument to Rowland Durrant, esq. (probably testator's father) who d. 18 Apl., 1588, aged 70. M.P. for Stamford. 1st Mary* Dorothy, da. and coh. of Rowland D., m. Fras. Hunt,† 3rd son (before 1618) of Jno H. of Stokeaubney and Lindon, and Amie his wife (da. of Sir Thos. Cave of Stam(n)ford, Northants., knt.) Fras. H., d.c. 1650, his 4th son, Durant H., m. bef. 1622, Margery, da. of . . . v. Rutland Visit., 1681/2. The two sons of Fras. Hunt unnamed in Geo. Durant's will would be Jno., who m. Mary (d.c. 1655) da. of Thos. Wolsley, of Wolsley Bridge, Staff., knt., and Charles. Their father m. 2, Eliz., d. of Richd. Wollaston, of Frescot, co. Staff., sister of John W. now living, she d.c. 1681. The Durants of Cottesmore and Barowden entered their ped. (but

* 1551, Rowlande Durant, gent., and Dorothe Conyers weare married the second daie of September, Anno Dni. 1551.—Wakerley, Northamps. p.r.

† Arms: *Quarterly 1 and 4 az., a bend betw. 6 leopards' faces or* (HUNT); *2 and 3. Ar., a fess sa. betw. 3 garbs vert* (RIDOL). Crest: *A leopard's head betw. 2 wings expanded or*. "A Petent of the first coat and creast to John H. of Lindon in coun. Rutland, esq., by Robt. Cooke. Clar. 20 July, 1585. 27 Q. Elizabeth." Another Quarterly: 1. HUNT; 2. (probably for RIDOL); 3. (Durant); 4. *Ar., a fess sa. betw. 3 cocks gu.* (—).

the latter branch not fully) in Visit. of 1618/9. Geo. D. (testator) of B., I take to be the 2nd son of John, of Cottesmore, by his 2nd w. Margaret, da. of The ped. ends with Thos. D. (s. of Jno. of Walsoken, Norf., who d. 5 July, 1546, by Lucy (Flett) his 2 w.) who dwelled at Bowdon, co. Leic., and after dyed at Westminster, 1603, and was bur. at St. Margrett's there, m. Agnes (d. 8 May, 1577) d. of Robt. Danhalt, of St. Giles, and had 6 sons, viz. : Simon, captaine of a ship wth Sr Thos. Candish (Cavendish) never herd of, John s.p., Ingram s.p., Thomas s.p., Henery slaine in the wars in France, and Robt. of St. Clement Danes, London, d. s.p., m. Grace da. of Humfrey Ellis of Bunsaw coun. Darby. Arms of Durant—Quarterly : 1. *Sa., a cross crosslet ermine* (DURANT) ; 2. *Ar., 2 ar., 2 bars, and in chief 3 fls.-de-lis, gu.* (St. LISE)* ; 3. *Sa., a fess dancettée and in chief 3 fls.-de-lis ar.* ; 4. *Gu., a chev. betw. 3 lions' gambes erased ermine*, Crest : *A boar pass. ar., bristled or, vulned over the left shoulder gu.*

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

391.—Execution of the Luddites, 1817.—Towle's execution was followed by that of his accomplices ; his evidence, privately given to Mr. Pochin, High Sheriff, having unveiled their wide-spread conspiracy, and enabled the officers of justice to bring them to trial. On the 31st of March, and 1st of April, John Clarke, Thomas Savidge, William Withers, John Amos, John Crowther, Joshua Mitchell, William Towle, and James Watson, were convicted at Leicester Castle of being concerned in the attempt to shoot John Asher at Loughborough, on the premises of Messrs. Heathcote and Boden. Clarke and Watson were reprieved.

"About half-past five o'clock on Thursday morning, April 17th, the undermentioned men were removed from the County Gaol in a covered cart, escorted by a squadron of hussars to the New Bridewell, near to the Infirmary, where they immediately proceeded to prayer, and continued devoutly engaged during the greater

* This coat for St. Lisle is impaled with Durant in Camden's grants, July, 1606.

part of the morning. About twelve o'clock they made their appearance on the platform, chained together by the wrist. Savidge was placed first; Mitchell, second; Amos, third; Wm. Towle, fourth; Crowther, fifth; and Withers, sixth. Almost throughout the whole of the awful ceremony, they conducted themselves with a degree of firmness seldom witnessed on such a melancholy occasion. Though not insensible to religious impressions, they appeared to wait their approaching end with a degree of composure we scarcely know how to express. Savidge was a fine, tall, well-dressed man, and appeared to be offering up his prayers with great earnestness when he was tied up. Mitchell, a well-made, bold-looking, well-dressed man, did not appear quite so devout. He assisted in adjusting Savidge's rope, as well as his own, with an unexampled coolness worthy of a better fate. Amos, a tall, strong, decent-dressed man, witnessed his fate with a smile upon his countenance, and seemed to be a man possessing great strength of mind. Towle, a fresh-looking youth, betrayed no symptoms of agitation until the close of the tragic scene, when, on the cap being pulled over his face, he evidently seemed much affected. Crowther also seemed much agitated towards the last, as did Withers, which he evinced in a restlessness in standing. A troop of Hussars was in attendance. The Yeomanry Cavalry were also in readiness, in case any attempt at rescue or disorder should have been made. Happily, the whole passed over without interruption. The malefactors gratefully acknowledged having experienced every accommodation which the humanity of the High Sheriff and the gaoler was capable of affording under the circumstances. The bodies of the victims were placed in shells and put into two carts, in which they were taken to Nottingham for interment. They arrived at that place on Friday morning, about three o'clock. Mitchell, Amos, Withers, and Crowther were interred in St. Mary's Churchyard; the former (Mitchell) at about five in the morning; the three latter about five in the afternoon; and Savidge was interred in the New Burying-ground about the same hour as the latter, amidst a large concourse of people. Towle was taken to Chilwell, where his friends resided. Savidge

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(aged 31) left a wife and five children ; Amos (aged 30) a wife and five children ; Mitchell (aged 29) unmarried ; Withers (aged 33) a wife and one child ; Crowther (aged 40) a wife and five children : these were natives of Nottingham ; and Towle (aged 22) a wife and one child, a native of Chilwell."

It is sometimes argued that capital punishment is ineffective in deterring men from the commission of great crimes. In the case of the Luddite Insurrection however, it cannot be denied the terrible example made by the hanging of six of the leaders did effect its intended purpose, for nothing was heard afterwards of the lawless and previously irrepressible movement. The Luddites had for six or seven years kept a large district in Nottinghamshire and Leicestershire in complete terror. They held possession of Loughborough by armed force, in defiance of the Magistracy and Constabulary. They even openly coerced a judge and jury sitting in the Assize Court at Nottingham, but after the gallows in Infirmary Square had done its work, they were for ever defeated and crushed. Happily, the laws affecting working men have been rendered more just and humane, and they find in them protection against the evils to which they were formerly exposed and legitimate means for the redress of real grievance.

R. HAZLEWOOD.

392.—The Sheffield Family, of Seaton, co. Rutland.

—Arms.—Quarterly . 1 and 4. *Or, a fess betw. 6 garbs gu.* (SHEFFIELD) ; 2 and 3. *Arg., 2 bars and in chief 3 fleurs-de-lis gu.* (ST. LIS).

In the Rutland Visit. of 1618/9 is entered their pedigree commencing with Willm. Sheffield, who married Eliz., da. and coh. of Rowland St. Liz., and left John, who m. Agnes, da. of . . . Promis., and had John, Willm., Raffe, Elizabeth, who d. s.p., and Alice wife of William Simpson.

William, son of John and Agnes, m. Agnes. da. of Bayster, and had John, Raffe, Sentlis, Julian, Maud s.p., Elizabeth s.p., Elizabeth Julian s.p.

John m. Elizabeth, da. of . . . Petiver. Thomas. George, ob. sp. Joane, ux. John Walthrop, and had a son, Edward W.

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Edward S., s. of John, m. Margaret, da. of . . . Morgan, and were parents of George S. of Seaton, in co. Rutland, m. Elizabeth d. of Robt. Harrison of Stow, in co. North., and had Christopher, ob. s.p. Ellinor, ob. s.p.

1. Robert S. of S., s. and h., m. Dorothy, da. of . . . Broughton, of Cawston in co. Warr., and had John and Dorothy; both d. s.p.
2. Sampson S., of S., 2 sonne, 1618, m. Elizabeth, d. of Robt. Wodroffe, of London, and had (1) Sampson S., s. and h. æt. 12a°, 1618. (2) Elizabeth. (3) Sara. (4) Agnes, Mary, Deliverance. Anne, sister to Sampson and Rt. S., name is only entered.
3. George S., of S., 3 sonne, m. . . . da. of . . . Burdett, of . . . in co. Warr., and had 2 childr., James and Bridgett.
4. William S. of Lidington in co. Rutland, 4 sonne, 1618.
5. Edward.
6. Kenelm.
7. Kenelm.
8. John.
ob. s.p.

Noate yt in ye visitation in ye office, this descent begineth with George that marid w'th Elizabeth Harrison, and all ye descents above him weare taken out of a very auntient Rowle in w'ch Rowle ye Coate of Sheffield was set out in Collers as it is above tricked, viz. : fflower de luces in stead of Garbes, neither is there in the sayd Vissitation that brother and sister of George, viz. : Christopher and Elynor, who had both dyed without issue.

The parish register* commences 1538. There is a hiatus from 1590/1, 98, and also for the years 1606, 08, and 09. Some 3 or 4 pages in the first vol. presents a very glossy appearance as if some liquid had been spilt over them, and in one or two instances the ink is very faded, so that the entries can not be deciphered,

* Extracts therefrom relative to this and other families I am indebted to the late Rev. T. Heycock, rector, who most courteously permitted me to take copious notes.

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otherwise the books are in excellent condition and have been well kept. Throughout the period of the civil commotion in this country, the entries are well written and regularly kept, and which period in many registers I have seen is sadly defective. The following entries supply data to the pedigree :—

- 1563. Will'mus Sheffield, bapt. 25 Apl.
- 1564/5. Edwardus „ „ Feb. 15.
- 1579. Joh'es Sheffield fil. Geo., bapt. May 21.
- 1580. Rob'tus Todd et Anna Sheffield, mar. Oct. 9.
- 1599. Dorothea Sheffield fil Rob'ti Sheffield, bapt. Sept. 3.
- 1600. Emma Sheffield, uxor Gulielmus Sheffield, bur. Dec. 20.
- 1603. Elizabeth Sheffield, bur. June 23.
- 1613. Deliverance Sheffield, fil Sampson's Sheffield, bapt.
July 4.
- 1618. George Sheffield, bur. Sept. 24.
- 1621/2. Will'mus „ „ Mch. 7.
- 1624. Elizabeth „ bapt. May 31, bur. 28 Apl., 1625.
- 1633/4. Christian Sheffield, fil Sampson Sheffield, bapt. Feb. 18.
- 1635. Elizabeth fil Sampsonis Sheffield bapt. May 31.
- 1619. Sampsonis Sheffield, bur. Dec. 10.
- 1623/4. Michael Catesby and Theodosia Sheffield mar. Jan. 19.
Barrowden, Rutland, par. reg.
- 1597/8. Willi. Sheffield, gent., and Mary fframpton. ge., mar.
Feb. 26.*
- 1605. Marie Sheffield, bur. no day nor month entered.
- 1620. John Seiffeld, bur. May 3. St. Martin's, Stamford,
Baron par. regs.

Stamford.

JUSTIN SIMPSON.

* Richd. Frampton, of Thetford Hall, co. Lincoln, gent., in his will dated 7 May, 1600, and pr. in P.C.C. 16 June following (Reg. 30 Wallop) bequeathed all my freehold lands and houses with the orchards and gardens thereunto belonging in Easton, co. Northampton, unto my son-in-law William Sheffield, gent., and to my da. Mary, his wife, and their heirs. To my da. Mary Sheffield one of my best mares with her foal, or £10 in money at her choice, and to her husband Willm. Sheffield, 40s. to make him a ring.

393.—Sale of the Mace (370).—At the sale at Sotheby's, 4-6 May, 1893, of the Bateman (Lombardale House) heirlooms, a silver mace given by Charles I. to the Corporation of Leicester, made 587.
JUSTIN SIMPSON.

394.—Orator Henley.—In the year 1692, was born in Melton Mowbray unto the then Vicar of the parish, a son who, in after years became one of the most noted men of his day, viz.: John Henley, better known in history as Orator Henley. He was educated at the public school of Melton. At the age of seventeen he entered St. John's College, Cambridge. In 1712 he obtained his degree of Batchelor of Arts, and soon after became Head Master of the school of his native town. At that early period his great mental gifts and eccentricities began to develop themselves. His marvellous acquirements as a linguist were shown in a work which he published about that time, wherein he evidences an acquaintance with ten different languages. Having entered into Holy Orders he occasionally preached in this town.

In 1721 he gave up his office of Schoolmaster at Melton and went to London, where he became reader and occasional preacher at St. George's Chapel, Queen Square, and afterwards filled a similar position at St. John's, Bedford Row.

An insatiable ambition, and an all-absorbing love of popularity seemed now to take possession of him. He chafed under the restraints which the orders and forms of the Church of England imposed upon him and resolved to throw them off. Not realizing that exaggerated opinion of his abilities which he himself had formed, and meeting with no Church preferment which he thought was worthy of him, he therefore severed his connection with the Establishment, and opened a public room on his own account in Butcher's Row, Newport Market, which he called the Oratory. The building stood in the midst of a semi-barbarous population, consisting to a great extent of butchers, hence the name of Butcher's Row. Finding himself free from clerical restraints, he began to let loose the pent up flood of intellectual vanity and pride, mixed with harsh and angry denunciations of all such as

were not found amongst his admirers, especially against Church authorities, and such as in any way obstructed his proceedings. His rough, rude auditors were excited and captivated by his wild and extravagant out-pourings. His violent gesticulations, his outrageous personal allusions, together with his jests and irreverent illustrations, all mightily pleased his uncultivated hearers, but at the same time offended and alienated many of his best friends.

He plunged headlong into the stream of political excitement, and once a week he made some passing event of the day the subject of his discourse. His furious tirades exposed him to the censure of the government, and brought upon him the lash of the law. In spite of all he went on preaching, lecturing, publishing, denouncing the great, and pandering to the passions of the multitude, until at length he became little better than a pulpit maniac and a clerical buffoon. And yet there was about him at times a marvellous and overpowering eloquence, a strange versatility of genius, and a most amazing amount of scholarly learning, which made him one of the marvels of that day.

For some time his Oratory was attended by wondering crowds. In a pecuniary sense at first it was quite a paying concern. The charge for admission to those who were not connected with the place was sixpence, while his regular supporters and friends were admitted by a medal, which he presented to them, bearing a star in the ascendant, no doubt in allusion to himself.

In the course of time his popularity began to wane, the funds fell off, the Oratory became deserted, and in 1753, he died.

He left behind him a great mass of literary nonsense. He directed in his will that his MSS. should be sold, and in that solemn transaction the ruling passion of self-esteem was predominant. He estimated them to amount to 6,000, which "I value," he said, "at one guinea a piece."

Poor Henley became a fine subject for the caricaturist of that day, such as Hogarth and others. One of these caricatures is before us. It represents Henley in his pulpit, half clergyman, half fox. His pulpit is supported by a pig, emblematic of the

swinish multitude which formed a great part of his congregation, and at the bottom is a brazen head with the following words underneath :—

“ Bel and Dragon’s chaplains were,
More moderate than you by far.”

Another represented him as a fox, seated in his pulpit, with a monkey acting as clerk, peeping through the bunghole of a tub with a grin, and exhibiting a handful of money. In the course of his wild career he ventured to touch Alexander Pope, that terrible censor of the age. Pope’s anger was roused, and in his satirical poem, the *Drunciad*, he gibbets the Orator and holds him up to scorn. The following are some of the lines :—

“ Imbrowned with native bronze, lo ! Henley stands,
Tuning his voice, and balancing his hands ;
How fluent nonsense trickles from his tongue !
How sweet the periods, neither said nor sung,
Still break the benches, Henley, with thy strain,
While Sherlock, Hare, and Gibbon preach in vain.
O great restorer of the good old stage,
Preacher at once and Zany of the age !
O worthy though of Egypt’s wise abode !
A decent priest where monkeys are the gods !
But fate with butchers placed thy priestly stall,
Meek modern faith to murder, hack and maul.”

The father of this erratic son was the Vicar of Melton Mowbray for 40 years. He was a most godly and devoted man. His maternal grandfather was the Rev. John Dowell, M.A., a learned and excellent divine, who preceded the Orator’s father in the same Vicarage 30 years. From this it is evident that Henley sprang from a good stock. There can scarcely be a doubt about his mental condition. The poor fellow’s eccentricities were the result of some intellectual disturbance, and Christian charity says :—

“ Be to his faults a little blind,
But to his virtues very kind.”

R. HAZLEWOOD.

395.—Letters of John Nichols, Historian of Leicestershire (*continued*):—

(Letter LXIV.)

March 22, 1810.

Yours of yesterday with the two sheets, is this moment received—and I only trouble you with these thanks, that I may now send a Magazine, for October, for Mr. Ludford, which I, by mistake, left out of his parcel, and which he may have any time when he comes or sends to Hinckley, or through Mr. Chessher.

I hope you have received my large cargo by Tuesday's Mail.

(LXV.)

March 31, 1810.

I duly received your kind favour of Monday last, with the whole of the Hinckley Sheets, which I shall now work off; and you shall have a fair copy of the whole, with the plates as soon as ready. I shall now proceed with the Biographical Articles for Hinckley, of which you shall see Proofs.

Inclosed is a small note to add to the manor, when you have perused it.

Mr. Ludford has sent me (at 3 times) what he has to say on the Bracebridge's, and I have sent him (by Post) a Proof of it—of which, I now also send you the rough Proof for your own inspection. I shall expect soon to hear from him again; he has also got the Purefoy Pedigree for the Harper's; I thank you for your hint concerning the Ibstock Proofs, and will try Mr. Twisleton when they are ready.

(LXVI.)

April 30, 1810.

I return you, with many thanks, several of your scraps, for which I have found proper corners—and I also send you Four Sheets of Hinckley as finally worked off—but, when you have the whole before you, I shall leave a small space for any welcome correction, or after-thought, at the end of the Biography,—of which you now receive a Proof of Ten Pages, which I hope will not give you much trouble.

You mentioned in one of your notes (which I cannot at the present find) some purchase by the Noels from the Parrs. I have the particulars of a purchase at Fleckney in 1665 by Verney Noel; but no others.

Hope soon to send you more worked off Sheets, and more Proofs of Biography.

(LXVII.)

May 25, 1810.

With this you will receive two more finished Sheets of Hinckley, and the whole remainder of the Biography—all which you will be so good as to return as soon as with convenience to yourself you can. I have written to Mr. Foster—but have told him I should not wait longer than the 4th of June.

I hope very soon to send you a perfect copy of Hinckley—but shall reserve the concluding leaf for any additional observations or material corrections that

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may occur. Perhaps you may find the date of Mr. Amner's birth in the Register of Hinckley,—or add something to Mr. Cardale.

P.S.—I send a new Proof of the Brokesby and Parr Pedigrees, having made additions—(I want nothing of Mr. Foster, but the death of the late Mr. F.'s wife)—or the dates (if he choose), of his younger Brothers and Sisters.

(LXVIII.)

June 7, 1810.

On the chance of a parcel going from the Row, I send this, with 3 more Sheets of Hinckley as finished; and hope you received a parcel a few days ago (through Mrs. Iliffe's conveyance) by a private hand.

I now send a corrected copy of Kirkby and Shilton, which you will be so good as to forward either to Mr. Noel, or to young Mr. Lynes, with a request that they will submit it to Lord Wentworth, when they have made their own remarks—or return it first (if thought fit,) for any further corrections.

Who is the present owner of Tooley Park, which used formerly to be called Shilton Park?

(LXIX.)

June 25, 1810.

Your kind favour, with the Sheets of Biography, I duly received, and shall make some additions to Brokesby, &c., and to the Parr and Foster Pedigree. You shall see the Brokesby again.

I send you 5 more Sheets of Hinckley printed off—and I hope some returns of the Biography.

Also the Kirkby Proofs for Mr. Lynes—and if he should not be in the country, for Mr. Noel. I do not recollect that you sent me the Verses on Captain Noel. You sent a reference where to find them—but I have mislaid it. Be so good as to send me a copy of the Verses, or to say where I can find them.

At the end of Shilton you will see, I have added a page of Tooley Park, formerly called Shilton Park.

Whereabouts was Kirkby Old Parks? I suppose Kirkby Becks.

P.S.—Saint Monday prevents my sending more than 2 Sheets of Kirkby,—keep them till I send the rest, by the Magazines on Saturday.

(LXX.)

June 30, 1810.

I must begin with asking pardon for the trouble I gave you in my last about the Verses on Captain Noel; as I have since found them (see the Kirkby Proof). You now receive also the remainder of Kirkby with Shilton Park, and of Leicester Forest, (and a view of Kirkby) all which may go to Mr. Lynes, for Lord Wentworth's inspection. Perhaps you may have something to add to Tooley Park.

I have written to Dr. Madan, with the Proof of Ibstock; and will trouble you, when an opportunity offers, to forward it to the Rectory at Ibstock. If no private hand offers, perhaps some carrier will take it, and I will thankfully pay the expence.

I hope you received the clean sheets of Hinckley. The Brokesby Pedigree (with Parr and Foster) I keep back for further information from the Parrs.

Cannot you learn at Hinckley when Mr. Foster's last wife died.

The Letter to Mr. Ludford may go by the Hinckley Post office to Atherstone, This is sent another way.

(LXXI.)

July 31, 1810.

I duly received your last kind favour, with Mr. Jee's corrections, and the account and drawings of Sapcote by Mr. Spencer and his ingenious son. I write to both in this parcel, unsealed; and will trouble you to wafer, and send them.

I have heard also from Mr. Foster—and send you his Letter, and an answer to it, likewise unsealed.

The Biography is not yet printed off, but I send you a new Proof of the whole, which you will be so good as to return as soon as you have perused it. The Brokesby and Parr Pedigree has travelled to Norwich and to Hatton; and is increased by the way.

Dr. Parr is extremely desirous to know when Anne Brokesby died. He knew her well; and visited her at the Hall house at Hinckley in 1759, Surely there must be many living who knew her—very likely Mrs. Iliff did—I should like to make it out when she died—and when her sister Elizabeth died. The Stoke Register would perhaps tell. You will see I have very much enlarged the life of Brokesby. Who was Ellerker Brokesby? And who was his sister Lucy Trymnel? Mrs. Brokesby (in her Letter) begins dear Aunt, and ends dear Sister. But this I suppose was from one of her daughters being her child, who begun from herself and ended from her Mother.

I am getting on with Narborough, Huncote, Newbold Verdon, Norton, and Bilston.

Hoping to hear from you soon, and to see you at Hinckley in September.

Since writing the above I have received from Dr. Parr the copy of the Pedigree which you was so good as to send him. And you have now 3 Sheets of the conclusion; all which I shall be glad to have back as soon as is convenient to you.

I have sent to Dr. Parr a copy of the corrected Pedigree.

(LXXII.)

Aug. 20, 1810.

One of my daughters being on the wing to Hinckley, I send a Proof of Markfield, Nailston, and Narborough—not for you to take the trouble of going to either—but for your inspection at home—and then be so good as to send them to Mr. Jee, who may probably improve them by some remarks.

A duplicate of Markfield and Bardon is sent to Mr. Hood—and of Nailston to Mr. Adnutt—and Narborough will be sent to Mr. Pares of Leicester.

You will probably hear again from me by the Magazines—and I hope to see you at Hinckley about the 11th or 12th of September. In the meantime, if you have Mr. Madan's Proof of Ibstock, or the Sheets of Kirkby, be so good as to send them, if no private conveyance occurs, by the Mail, or the Liverpool Coach.

The Biographical Sheets of Hinckley are again at Hatton, under the revision of Dr. Parr.

I send 2 Peckleton Pedigrees for Mr. Jee's correction—and I hope very soon to begin my History of that parish.

396.—The Proprietary School.—This establishment, which was an important element in Leicester life half-a-century ago, is almost forgotten by the present generation. As I was one of its first pupils, some reminiscences of it may be worth preserving ; and perhaps some old "Collegiate boy" will give us a similar sketch of the rival institution.

The Collegiate School was founded before the Proprietary, but being distinctly a church school, the Nonconformists of the town and county felt it necessary to provide a separate but similar institution for their own boys. My father became a shareholder, and all his five boys had more or less the benefit of it. When this "Proprietary" School was opened in 1837, we were living at Loughborough. My elder brother was already in business. I was twelve years old, and was sent as a boarder to the Head Master's house, the house now occupied by Mr. Alfred Paget, close to the school.

The school building was erected by an architect of the name of Hansom, I think, the same who built the Belvoir Street Chapel. It was intended to represent a Romano-Greek temple, but the necessity of providing side windows spoilt the simplicity of the design, and the further necessity of imitating stone by perishable stucco made the whole a gigantic sham. Nevertheless, the portico at the east end is a stately and well-proportioned structure in the Tuscan style.

The interior of the building consisted of about half-a-dozen class rooms on the ground floor, and a large general school room above, the latter being furnished with eight or ten double-sloped oak desks with lockers, placed longitudinally in two rows near to the side walls, the master's desk being on a raised dais at the end opposite the large door. There must have been lockers for 80 or 100 boys. I do not think the number of pupils ever exceeded 120 ; it was usually under 100. Cyrus Edmonds the Head Master was a cultured gentleman of rare gifts and bright pleasing manners ; a facile writer and a brilliant talker. He was not a man to run in the old ruts, but planned his curriculum in his own way, and endeavoured to make his boys feel a real interest in their studies.

He was ably seconded by his lieutenant James Francis Hollings, a man of a different type but equal ability ; a more deeply-learned man, and one who studied science as well as literature. Between them they prepared and printed a simplified Latin Grammar which the boys found to be an immense relief from the complications of the old Eton grammar. The third master was James Mitchell, a dry old fossil, clever enough and learned enough, but rather belonging to a past generation. Then there was T. F. Lee, the drawing and writing master, a tall, lanky, humorous man, who used to walk up and down the large school-room mending a sheaf of quill pens (steel ones were unknown) and making sly jokes with the boys as he passed ; and M. Horeaux the French Master, of whom I have not much remembrance. He was succeeded by M. Marillier, a gentleman who with his family became well known in the town.

Among the boarders I remember by name Thomas Forman of Nottingham, Edward Smith of Derby, Alfred Fryer of Chatteris, and a Smith from the same town, James Padgett of London, Yorke Clarke, James Tozer, Henry Ashwell, Frederick Baker, Henry Sutton, and Wm. Churchill.

Among the Day-boys were Charles Miall, John Thomas Collier, John Brown, Frederick Buswell, Joseph and John Harvey, F. Livens, Roland Goward, Richard Waddington, James Mursell, John Bennett, Henry Manning, Nathaniel Simpson, Robert Birkley, R. E. Smith, Henry Nuttall, many of whom are still living and sustaining the reputation of the old school in their various careers.

There were at one time as many as 40 boarders. We were well fed and cared for. Mrs. Edmonds was a large-hearted, genial, motherly lady, not inclined to stint us in anything ; and we had for a playground a grass field adjoining the old "lovers' walks," now West Walk and Regent Road. I remained at the School four years, and during three of them Charles Miall, John Thomas Collier and myself were regarded as the head-boys, sharing among us each year the prizes of the first class. The *first* class was the highest, not the lowest as it usually is now. These prizes were

always books, handsomely bound and stamped with the School arms, viz. : the Leicester cinquefoil surrounded with a leafy wreath and bearing the legend "Hactenus"—thus far ! Miall and Collier were both a little older than I. They were great cronies, and were joint Editors of a printed School Magazine, of which I should think some half-dozen numbers must have appeared. Whether any copies of it are still in existence I do not know. It is not to be found in the local collection at the Free Library.

Mr. Edmonds was a Baptist and a particular friend of the Rev. J. P. Mursell, and the boarders were taken on Sundays, morning and evening, to Harvey Lane Chapel, where the illustrious preacher thundered in his deep-toned voice, and wept with emotion.

I suppose at all Schools there is, and perhaps always has been, a favourite sweet-shop somewhere in the neighbourhood. The one chiefly patronised by the boys of the Proprietary was "Medworth's," in Waterloo Street. I was myself a very shy boy, and not much given to sweets or any kind of "larks," but I used to hear some of them on Shrove Tuesday boasting of how many pancakes they had managed to put in at the School dinner, and how many more at "the old woman's."

There was a constant sense of rivalry between the Proprietary boys and the Collegiates ; they regarded each other as natural enemies, and the more pugnacious spirits delighted to get up small street fights ; but these were forbidden of course, and I do not remember that anything very serious occurred in that way.

I have said that Mr. Edmonds was not a man to run in the old ruts. He set himself to give his boys such an education as would be most helpful to them in modern town life, and his methods were in advance of what was usual at that time. In Latin and Greek he abandoned the idea of making accurate classical scholars. We studied the grammars, of course, and learnt something of quantities and poetic metres, but we made no verses, and were mostly engaged in getting a general notion of classical literature. We read in Latin Virgil, Sallust, Horace, Cicero, Tacitus and Juvenal ; and in Greek Xenophon, Homer, Æschylus and Demosthenes, which was, I think, a good selection for the purpose in view.

An important feature of the curriculum was the weekly lecture on science by Mr. Hollings, always illustrated by experiments, specimens or diagrams. His varied and accurate knowledge was surprising. Chemistry, Geology, Botany or Physics—he seemed to be familiar with almost every branch, and was always able to make his subjects interesting. In those days there were no Government examinations or certified teachers, but Mr. Hollings was an indefatigable worker, and had got up the subjects for himself. Many of his pupils have kept up their interest in science and owe to him their initiation into this delightful study. That the Proprietary School should have become the Town Museum is as fitting a monument to his memory as the beautiful pillar in its grounds which records his name and character.

F. T. MOTT.

397.—The Press and the Book-shop in Leicester.—

Although unable to name the year in which the printing-press was first set up in Leicester, I may point to the month when probably a press had its earliest arrival in the town ; arriving, however, only as the herald of a more permanent visitor of the kind. I may also add one or two facts, not generally known, as to the book-shops of the seventeenth century. Charles the First, marching out of London, had reached York on his way against the Scots ; and, as appears by the State papers, the Earl of Arundel and Surrey (Thomas Howard), Earl Marshal, Lord General of the army in the north, wrote from the northern city to Sir Francis Windebank, Secretary of State, on the 20th of April, 1639, stating that His Majesty would have him, with all expedition, to send down a printer with a press, to set out His Majesty's daily commands for his court or army. This was to be done with more than ordinary diligence, the want being daily found so great ; and his Lordship conceived that a waggon by land would be the surer way, to change horses as might be expedient, and by warrant to take up teams daily. Sir Francis, whose son Thomas was with the King in York, having travelled hither early in the month by way of Leicester, wrote an endorsement on Lord Surrey's letter, intimating that it was answered on the 30th. No time was lost.

Press and printer were promptly on the road ; and on the 9th of May, Edward Norgate, in official attendance on His Majesty, was writing from Newcastle to his cousin Robert Reade, nephew and secretary of Windebank, apprising him that "a printer, with all his trinkets," had been brought down, and was "ready to make new [copies of proclamation to the Scots], as occasion might require." On the previous Sunday, May 5, 1639, Charles had listened to a sermon from the Bishop of Durham in the cathedral on the Wear, and this discourse, "published by His Majesty's command," was "imprinted at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, by Robert Barker, printer to the King's Most Excellent Majestie, and by the Assignees of John Bill." Such was the beginning of printing in the provinces of Britain. The printer began his march in the wake of the soldier, the one moving in subordination to the other, although the two Great Powers may now be found striving for mastery. It may be matter of question what route the waggon and its "trinkets" took in coming north, but we may assume that it followed in the course of Thomas Windebank ; and when, with its remarkable load, the vehicle arrived in Leicester, what a commotion there would be among the inhabitants ! Not the least interested of the spectators would be the booksellers, for little risk can be run in speaking of the book trade as in existence in the town before the outbreak of the civil war. At the Restoration there were not only booksellers, but a tradesman who, having formerly dealt in books, had for some years discontinued this branch of business. This, with other facts in local history, may be read in the Calendar of State Papers. There we learn what excitement had been caused in Leicestershire, in common with other parts of the country, by the appearance and sale of a book that gave uneasiness to the government, and brought its publishers into trouble. One of the colleagues of Windebank, Sir Edward Nicholas, Secretary of State, describes it in a warrant to the keeper of the Gatehouse of Westminster, as "a treasonable and seditious book called 'several Prodigies and Apparitions seen in the Heavens from August 1, 1660, to the latter end of May, 1661,' being a forgery of false and feigned prodigies, prognosticating

mischievous events to the King, and instilling into the hearts of subjects a superstitious belief thereof, and a dislike and hatred to his Majesty's person and government, and preparing them to effect a damnable design for his destruction, and a change of government." By an instrument thus strongly characterizing the publication, the reception and detention in prison of Elizabeth, wife of Giles Calvert, bookseller, in St. Paul's Churchyard, was authorized. He himself had been committed to the Gatehouse, but she obtained his release ; and he was subsequently obliged to fly into the country to escape arrest for a debt ; since which, as she sets forth in a petition for inquiry, she was herself apprehended, not knowing the cause. Her imprisonment was doubtless connected with the "Prodigies" which her husband "had a hand in printing," and which "Nathan Brookes, bookseller, near Moorfields, London, dispersed in Leicestershire." Nehemiah Brookesby deposed that Brookes "asked him to buy some books of him. Refused, as not having dealt in books for seven years, but bought one entitled 'Prodigies,' for 14*d.*, and lent it to John Birkhead." Being examined on the same day (October 5, 1661), Birkhead said "he had only seen two of the books, one in a stationer's shop, and another which he borrowed for Mr. Doughty from Nehemiah Brookesby, not in the least knowing it to be a seditious book." Francis Ward, bookseller, of Leicester, states, in an information of October 2, "that Mr. Doughty inquired three weeks before, for a book called 'The Year of Prodigies and Wonders.' Had not one then ; but afterwards Mr. Brookes, of London, offered him some at 16*d.* each. Refused to buy them." Another bookseller of Leicester, Stephen Lincoln, made information at the same time, "that three copies of the 'Year of Prodigies' were brought him by Nathan Brookes. Sold two of them to a servant-maid, and one to a young man of 14 years old, 'whose name he knows not.'" What weight was attached by the Government of Charles the Second to the depositions, is more than we can say ; but they have now an historical value. They show that Leicester had at least two booksellers in 1661, Francis Ward and Stephen Lincoln ; and also a citizen who, formerly carrying on the trade, had given it up before the Protectorate.

398.—Wigston or Wyggeston Family, of Leicester (*continued from page 272*).—The family of Wigston derived their surname, in all probability, from the neighbouring township of Wigston, whence they came and settled in Leicester at an early date. One Hugo de Wikingeston, was Vicar of Enderby in 1233. Simon, son of Henry de Wykinston, founded a chantry in the church of Wigston in 1300-1, which he endowed with lands at Burton Overy and Ullesthorpe. In 1417 a Thomas Wygston, was Vicar of Great Glen. As early as 1201 a Richard de Wikingeston entered the Merchants' Guild in Leicester, and a Robert, son of Ralph Wigston, and a William de Wigston entered the Guild in 1225. Reginald de Wykyngeston of Leicester, was assessed 2*s.* towards the subsidy granted in 1327 to meet the expenses of the Scotch Wars, and was living in 1336. The family subsequently in the next century became more prosperous and influential, acquiring large possessions in lands through their industry as wool merchants, and identifying themselves with the various offices in the town. The name is variously written in the records, as Wyggeston, Wyggeston, Wigston, Wixton, &c.

WILLIAM WIGSTON, Alderman of Leicester, b. about 1408, way Mayor in 1448 and 1459. In 1455 he was M.P. for the Borough; d. about 1462; bur. in the Lady Chapel in St. Martin's Church. Had issue.

1. Roger, of whom next.
2. John, of whom hereafter.
3. Richard Wigston, Steward of St. John's Guild, Leicester, 1477.
4. Thomas Wigston of Leicester and Belgrave, Merchant of the Staple of Calais, d. 8 Aug., 1502, monumental inscription formerly at Belgrave; m. Elizabeth , and by her who d. in 1503, had issue, a son John Wigston, of Aylestone (of whom hereafter) and a daughter Elizabeth, m. Christopher Browne.

ROGER WIGSTON of Leicester, merchant, b. about 1435; Mayor in 1465, 1472, and 1487; M.P. for Leicester 1473 and 1488; Ald. of the tenth ward in 1483, held a tenement in

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Braunstone Gate from the Abbot of Leicester, and a tenement in Friar Lane from the Guild of Corpus Christi. In 1496 he held the manor of Whetstone co. Leicester. He d. on Friday after the Feast of Pentecost, 1507, and was bur. near his father in the Lady Chapel in St. Martin's Church. Will dated 27 April, 21 Hen. VII., (1505) was proved in the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, 21 June, 1507. [Reg. Book Adeane., fo. 24.] Inquisition Post Mortem taken at Loughborough 4 Nov., 1507. It was found that he died seized of the manors of Chadyngworth, Whetstone, Belgrave, Wartnaby, and Carlton, and premises in Willoughby Waterless co. Leicester, and that William Wiggeston was his son and heir and was of the age of 40 years and more. [Inq. P. M. co. Leicester, 23 Hen. VII., No. 30.]

Roger Wigston appears to have married twice? Firstly a daughter of Poultney, and secondly a daughter of Sir John Mody'm. [*Vide* Visitation of co. Warwick, 1619. Harleian Soc. vol. xii., p. 37.] He had issue.

1. William Wigston, Alderman of Leicester, generally described in the records as "William Wyggeston, senior," or the "elder," b. in or about the year 1458, admitted a freeman in 1478-9 as "William Wiggeston fil. Rogr. Wiggeston," Mayor of Leicester in 1498, 1511, and 1520. In 1535 he sold the manor of Whetstone to Ralph Rowlett, esq. He d. in 1535, and was bur. near his father and grandfather in the Lady Chapel in St. Martin's Church. In his will, dated 14 Aug., 1534, and proved in P.C.C. 14 June, 1535, [Reg. Book Hogen, fo. 25] he describes himself as "William Wygston, the elder sonne and heire of Roger Wygston, esquire." He desired to be bur. near his father in the Lady Chapel in St. Martin's Church, where he had preserved his gravestone. He married Margery , but by her who survived him he had no issue. [One Margareta Wigston, was Prioress of Pinley co. Warwick at the dissolution.]

1. Cecilia Wigston, named in her father's will, 1505.

We now revert to

JOHN WIGSTON, Alderman of Leicester, Merchant of the Staple of Calais, second son of Ald. William Wigston the first above named. He was b. about the year 1440; resided in the Newarke; was Mayor of Leicester 1469; M.P. for the Borough in 1477; and an Ald. of the ninth ward in 1483; purchased from John Belgrave a tenement and land on the west side of St. Martin's churchyard where afterwards the hospital was built by his son. He died in the year 1512, and was bur. in the chapel of the Collegiate Church of the Newarke, founded by his son. Will dated 7 Dec., 1512, was proved in P.C.C. 17 Feb., 1512-2 [Reg. Book Fetiplace, fo. 10 & 20]. The Churchwardens of St. Mary's, Leicester, in their account under that date, say:—"Rec. of Mr. William Wigston, the younger, for his father's soul, which God pardon to be prayed for, xs." [Vide *Nichols' Leicestershire*, Vol. I., p. 310]. He married firstly (Qu. . . . dau. of Boxfield), by whom he had issue.

1. William Wigston, the Founder of the Hospital which bears his name, of whom see p. 268.
2. Thomas Wigston, clerk, b. about 1475, Prebendary of the Collegiate Church of the Newarke, 1516; Vicar of Aylestone and Houghton-on-the-Hill, 1535; Canon of the Newarke, 1536; d. 1537; bur. in the Collegiate Church. Will dated 9 Feb., 1536-7, was proved in P.C.C. 8 Sept., 1537 [Reg. Book Crumwell, fo. 6].
3. Roger Wigston of whom next.

Ald. John Wigston married secondly Elizabeth, widow of (Qu. Robert) Harwar, of Leicester, but by her who d. in 1519, bur. in the Collegiate Church of the Newarke, he had no issue. Her will dated 3 Dec., 1519, was proved at Leicester shortly afterwards. [Register Book 1515-1526, fo. 368.]

ROGER WIGSTON, of Leicester, settled at Wolston, co. Warwick, about 1530. He was b. about 1476; bap. at St. Martin's, Leicester; M.P. for Leicester, 1523; High Sheriff of cos. Leicester and Warwick, 1541; J.P. for co. Warwick. He is

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described by Dugdale as a Lawyer, and Steward of the Priory of Pinley, co. Warwick, 1541. He obtained the site of the monastery of Wolston at the dissolution, died 27 Nov., 1542, and was bur. in the Church of Wolston. Will dated 4 Nov., 1542, was proved in P.C.C. 3 Feb., 1542-3 [Reg. Book Spert., fo. 16].* He married Christiana, dau. and heiress of Edward Langley, and widow of Edward Pye, by whom, who survived him, he had issue.

1. William, son and heir, of whom next.
2. John Wigston, (Qu.) priest of Ford's Hospital, Coventry, 1542 [*vide* Vis. Ped. 1619, and the Will of his father].
 1. Anne, m. John Hugford.
 2. Mary, m. Nicholas Thorne of Bristol.
 3. Alice, m. Wm. Cokesey.
 4. Elizabeth, m. John Dabridgecourt.
 5. Katherine, m. firstly Thos. Warren, secondly Giles or Egedius Foster, and thirdly Edw. Aglionby.

SIR WILLIAM WIGSTON, of Wolston co. Warwick, J.P.; b. about 1510; High Sheriff of cos. Leicester and Warwick, 1551; obtained the site of the Priory of Pinley in 1544; Knighted 1556. He d. 27 Sept., 1577, and was bur. in the chancel of Wolston Church. Will proved at Lichfield, 1577, No. 93.† The following inscription was formerly to be seen on a freestone monument erected against the south wall of the chancel of Wolston Church:—

“ HERE LYETH THE BODY OF THE RIGHT WORSHIPFULL
SIR WILLIAM WIGSTON, KNIGHT, WHO DECEASED THE
XXVII. DAY OF SEPTEMBER IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD
MD.LXXVII.”

Sir William married firstly, Margaret, daughter of John Croft, of Holt, by whom he had an only daughter named Anne. He

* Inquisition Post Mortem was taken at Leicester, 17 July, 1543. It was found that he died seized of various tenements and lands in the city and suburbs of Leicester, and that William Wygston was his son and heir, then aged 33 years and more.

† Inq. Post Mortem was taken at Kenilworth, 10 April, 1578. It was found that he died seized of the site of the Priory of Pinley, the manor of Pinley, the rectory of Wolston, and lands in Bretford Merston, Wolston, and elsewhere co. Warwick, and that Roger Wigston, esq., his son and heir, was aged 40 years or more.

married secondly Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Peyton, of Ishelham, co. Cambridge, and by her who d. 1579, Will at Lichfield 1579, No. 105, had issue.

1. Roger, of whom next.
2. Edward Wigston, adopted heir of Robert Pieton.
3. William Wigston.
4. Francis Wigston [one Francis Wigston was High Sheriff of cos. Leicester and Warwick, 1557.]
 1. Katherine, m. Wm. Purefoy, of Caldecot, co. Warw.
 2. Mary.
 3. Bridget, m. Smith.
 4. Anne, m. Crofts.
 5. Christiana, m. Waks.
 6. Elizabeth, d. s.p.

ROGER WIGSTON of Wolston, co. Warwick, b. about 1537, d. 1608. Administration granted by the Consistory Court of the Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, 1609, No. 91. He married Margaret, daughter of Nicholas Davenport of Cheshire, and by her had issue, a son, Huntingdon Wigston, who died young, and two daughters. 1. Elizabeth, m. William Davenport, of Davenport co. Chester, and Susanna, m. Nicholas Wentworth, who in right of his wife ultimately succeeded to the manor and advowson of Wolston [vide *Dugdale's History of Warwickshire*, p. 25].

We now revert to

JOHN WIGSTON, of Aylestone, co. Leicester, gentleman (son of Thomas Wigston of Belgrave) b. about 1473, d. in 1544, bur. in Aylestone Church. The Churchwardens of St. Martin's, Leicester, in their accounts under 1544 say:—"John Wigstons (obit) v. bills iiij s." His Will dated 1544 is still preserved at Leicester. He left a piece of ground in Town Hall Lane to the Vicar of St. Martin's to say masses for his soul. By Joan his wife who was bur. at Aylestone 25 June, 1568, he had issue.

1. Thomas, of whom next.
2. William Wigston, of Aylestone, living 1544.
1. Elizabeth, living 1544.

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THOMAS WIGSTON, of Aylestone, yeoman, b. about 1500, bur. in Aylestone Churchyard 24 April, 1561. Will proved at Leicester 8 July, 1561 [Register Book 1560-1, fo. 12]. He married Agnes Bennett of Aylestone, by whom, who was bur. there 21 Oct., 1580, Will dated 15 Jan., 1578, proved at Leicester, 4 Feb., 1580-1, No. 67, he had issue.

1. John, of whom next.
1. Dorothy, m. at Aylestone 29 June, 1577, Wm. Brooke.
2. Joan, living 1561.

JOHN WIGSTON, of Aylestone, yeoman, b. about 1530, bur. at Aylestone 22 June, 1592. Will dated 11 June, 1592, was proved at Leicester, 29 July, 1592, No. 105. He married at Aylestone 2 July, 1570, Elizabeth Rydinge, and by her, who survived him, left issue.

1. Thomas, bap. at Aylestone, 4 Feb., 1570-1, living 1592.
2. William, bap. 18 Feb., 1589-90, living 1592.
3. John, bap. 17 Jan., 1581-2, bur. 20 Feb., 1581-2.
4. John, bap. 6 Aug., 1586, living 1592.
1. Dorothy, bap. 1 Feb., 1572-3, living 1592.
2. Agnes, bap. 10 Oct., 1575, living 1592.
3. Mary, bap. 27 March, 1578, living 1592.
4. Elizabeth, bap. 7 Oct., 1580, bur. 21 Oct., 1580.
5. Elizabeth, bap. 18 March, 1582-3, living 1592.

The Arms of the Wolston branch of the family recorded with the Pedigree at the Visitation of the county of Warwick, 1619, were *Per chevron ermine, a chevron per chevron sable and argent, on the first three estoiles, or.* Crest: *A wolf's head erased per pale azure, and or guttée, counterchanged.* These arms impaling those of the Langley family were formerly to be seen in the east window of Wolston Church. For an account of the Arms of the Founder of the Hospital, see "Notes on the Wigston Arms," by Col. Bellairs, *Leic. Architectural & Archaeological Society's Transactions*, Vol. V. p. 197.

HENRY HARTOPP.

399—Leicester Silver Shilling Token.—Token is the name given to a kind of money which was at certain periods current in Britain by sufferance. Tokens first came into use in England about the reign of Henry VIII., and in the reign of Elizabeth stamped tokens of lead, tin, and even leather, issued by Vintners, Grocers, and other tradesmen, were passed largely. Several proclamations were issued against the use of private tokens.



Numerous tradesmen's tokens, mostly of copper, were issued during the scarcity of money at the close of the last century. On account of the scarcity of current

silver money, previous to the new coinage of 1817, silver pieces known as Bank Tokens, of the respective values of 5/-, 3/-, and 1/6, were issued by the Bank of England. The above illustrated token was issued by Messrs. J. W. & J. Rawson, Hosiery Manufacturers and Spinners, (by Royal Licence) who occupied a large warehouse in Church Gate at the corner of Burley's Lane, afterwards occupied by Messrs. Donisthorpe, now pulled down and several new shops built on the site.

Leicester.

SAMUEL KNIGHT.

400.—Parish Registers of St. Leonard's, Leicester, 1622-3.—The following is an exact copy of the Register of St. Leonard's, Leicester, from March, 1622, to March, 1623, taken from the original transcript. The existing Registers of the parish commence in 1682, the earlier ones having been lost when the church was destroyed during the Civil Wars of Charles I.

"St. Leonards neare Leicester ano. Domi. 1622. A trewe and perfecte certificate of the names and surnames of all such that have beene Christened, Married, and Buried within the parish of St. Leonard's neare Leicester, from the xxvth Day of mch, 1622, vnto the xxvth day of mch, 1623, as followeth :—

CHRISTENINGS.

Christiane, Dawghter of John Clarke, was baptized April 28.

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Michaell, sonne of John Bolter, was baptized July 7.
Roberte, sonne of Roberte Lawe, was baptized, July 21.
Roberte, sonne of Roger Greene, was baptized, Auguste 18.
Elizabeth, Dawghter of Arthur Barford, baptized Auguste 28.
Marie, Dawghter of John Knighte, was baptized September 29.
Elizabeth, Dawghter of Roberte Haddon, was baptized Januarie 12.
Edwarde, sonne of Edward Catlinge, was baptized februarie 16.
Jage, Dawghter of Roberte Burrows, was baptized march 16.

WEDDINGES.

None this yeare.

BURIALLS.

Thomas Springthorpe was buried march 30.
Roger Greene was buried June 7.
George Howette, gent., was buried october 12.
Marie, Dawghter of John Knight, was buried februarie 10.
Thomas Bolter was buried februarie 23.
Roberte Walton was buried februarie 28.

ROBERT AUSITER,
DANIELL HAWFORD, } churchwardens."

H. H.

401.—Heyricke Inscriptions in St. Martin's Church, Leicester.—Amongst a large number of papers formerly belonging to the Editors of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, I find one relating to a monumental inscription in St. Martin's Church, Leicester, which does not appear to have been printed in the latter. I am unaware whether it has been utilised in any other periodical. If you deem it of sufficient interest, will you kindly insert it.

Sallerton, Devon.

T. N. BRUSHFIELD, M.D.

Mr. URBAN,

In our parish Church of Saint Martin there is a Place denominated "HEYRICK'S CHANCEL;" which is so called, because several Members of an ancient and highly respectable Family of that Name* lie there interred.

Amongst a Number of monumental Inscriptions which adorn this Chancel, the following appears: it is remarkable for its

* "The Lineage of this Family," says Mr. Throsby, "is derived from one *Erick* who was a Forester and a great Commander; and, who conspicuously distinguished himself by opposing the landing of William the Conqueror." This Veteran retired when old into Leicestershire, where his Descendants have continued ever since to reside. The Father of the celebrated Dean of St. Patrick married a Member of this family, and several others belonging to it have also filled important Stations in the Community.

Singularity, and for the unusual Circumstances recited in it. Although the Historians of my native Town have not neglected to notice it in their Publications, yet, as many of your Readers may not have these Productions in their Possession, I have been induced to transcribe it ; and, if its contents have not already appeared in your instructive Pages, the Insertion of them will confer an additional Obligation upon me.

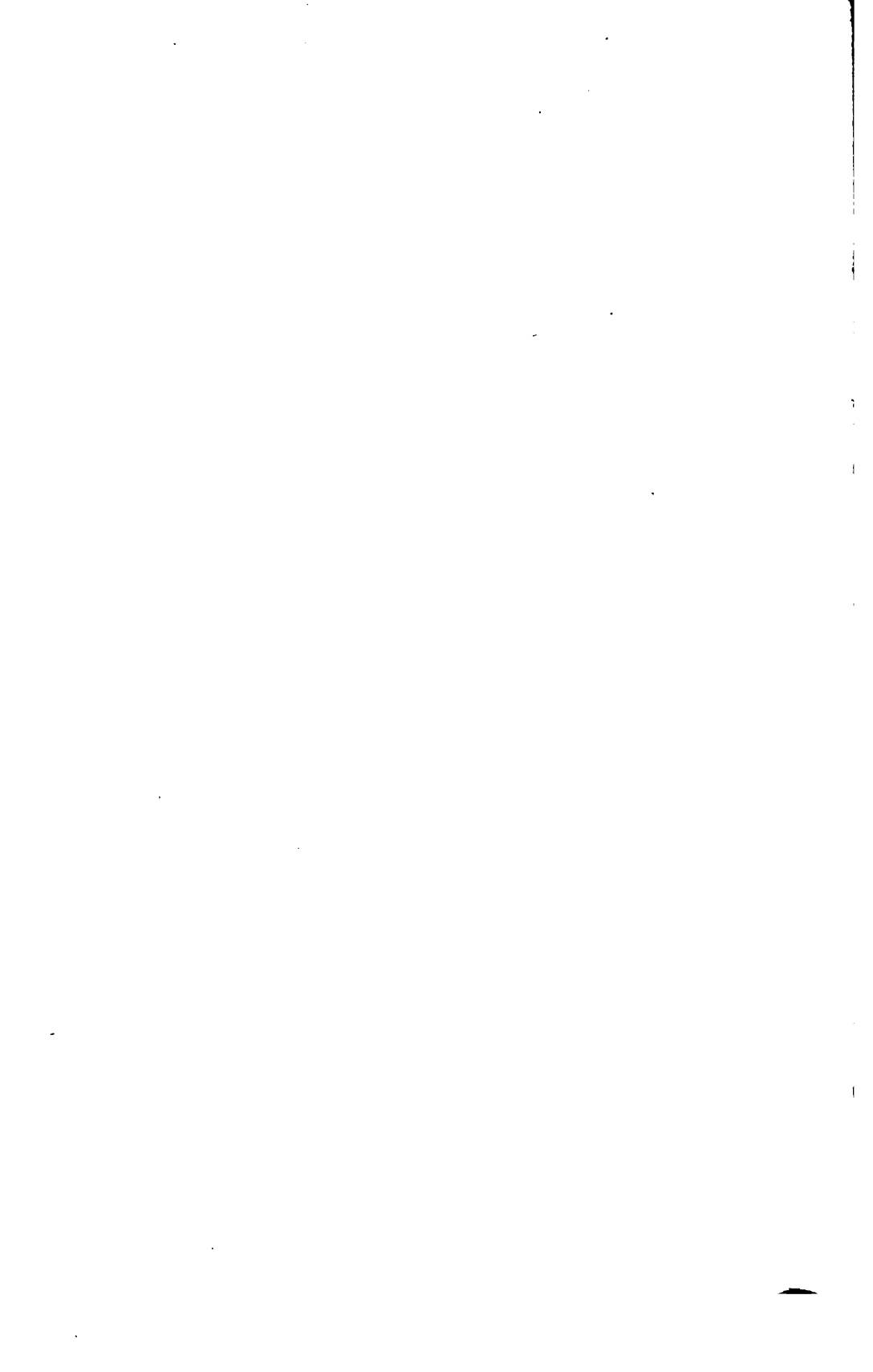
"Here lieth buried the bodie of John Heyricke, of this parish, who departed this life the 20 of Aprill 1589, beinge about ye age of 76. He did marry Marie, the daughter of John Bond, of Wardend, in the County of Warwicke, Esq. who lived with the said Marie in one house full 52 years, and in all that tyme never buried man, woman, nor childe, though they were sometimes 20 in houshold. He had yssue by the said Marie 5 sons and 7 daughters, viz. Robert, Nicholas, Thomas, John, and William ; and daughters Ursula, Agnes, Marie, Elizabeth, Ellen, Chrftian, and Alice. The said John was maior of the towne in the year 1559, and again in 1572. The said Marie departed this life the 8th of December, 1611, beinge of the age of 97 yeares. She did see before her departure, of her Children and Children's Children, and their Children, to the number of 142."*

Mr. Throsby has furnished us with a *fac-simile* of the hand-writing, together with a Portrait of this Mary Heyricke in his "History of Leicester" ; and, a curious Letter from this Lady to her Son *William* is also preserved. A copious Pedigree of this Family, has already been given to the Publick through the Medium of the Press, which may be seen by consulting the Works of the Leicestershire Historians.

Leicester, Oct. 3rd, 1809.

J. S. HARDY.

* This is the Number specified on the Monument ; but, it appears to have been incorrect ; for, a Calculation made in the year 1688, proves that the *actual* Number was 143.



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